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TO THE UNIVERSITY

BY

ROBERT FINCH, M. A.

OF BALLIOL COLLEGE.

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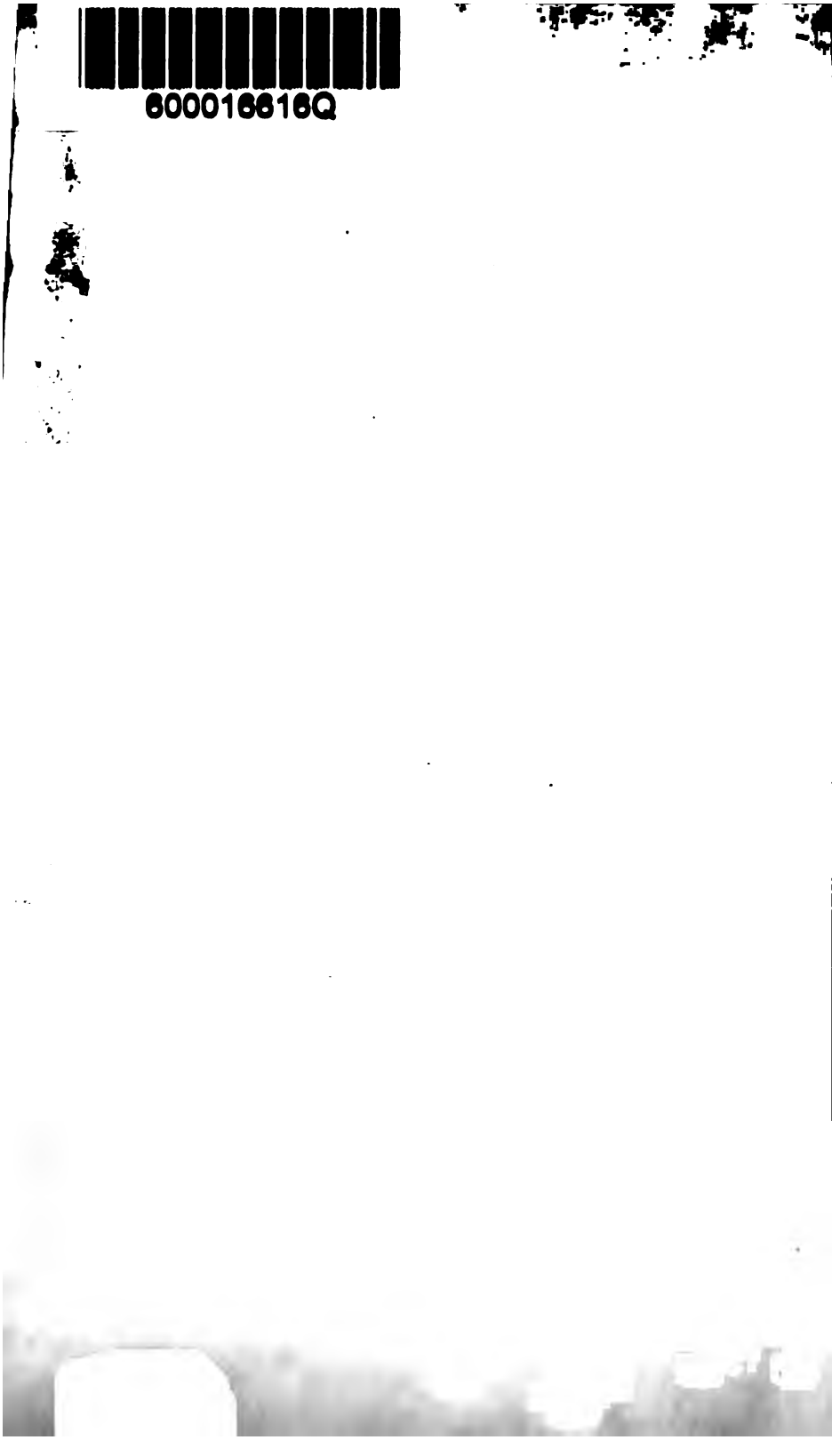
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THE

NEW UNIVERSAL GAZETTEER;

OR,

GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY:

CONTAINING A DESCRIPTION OF ALL THE

EMPIRES, KINGDOMS, STATES, PROVINCES, CITIES, TOWNS, FORTS, SEAS, HARBOURS, RIVERS, LAKES, MOUNTAINS, AND CAPES,

IN THE

KNOWN WORLD;

WITH

THE GOVERNMENT, CUSTOMS, MANNERS, AND RELIGION OF THE INHABITANTS;

THE

EXTENT, BOUNDARIES, AND NATURAL PRODUCTIONS OF EACH COUNTRY; THE TRADE, MANUFACTURES, AND CURIOSITIES OF THE CITIES AND TOWNS, COLLECTED FROM THE BEST AUTHORS; THEIR LONGITUDE, LATITUDE, BEARINGS, AND DISTANCES, ASCERTAINED BY ACTUAL MEASUREMENT, ON THE MOST AUTHENTIC CHARTS.

WITH TWENTY-SIX WHOLE SHEET MAPS.

BY THE REV. CLEMENT CRUTTWELL.

IN THREE VOLUMES.

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REGIA · BIBLIOTHECA · REGIA

AN

UNIVERSAL GAZETTEER

AND

GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY.

Haal, a ſmall iſland in the North Sea, near the north coaſt of Scotland: three miles and a half SE. Farout Head.

Haag, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and capital of a county of the ſame name, veſted in the houſe of Bavaria, without the title; but it gives the elector a ſeat in the aſſemblies of the circle. The aſſeſſment is eighty-eight florins, and the tax to the chamber of Wetzlar eighty-one rix-dollars, fourteen kruitzers: ſix miles N. Waſſerburg, and twenty-eight E. Munich.

Haag, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: eight miles WNW. Schwanaſtadt.

Haag, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: ſeven miles NE. Steyr, and ten SE. Ens.

Haag Nider, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: eight miles NW. Schwanaſtadt.

Haanao, one of the iſlands called Hapaee, in the Southern Pacific Ocean, diſcovered by Capt. Cook in the year 1777. *Long.* 185. 43. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 19. 41. S.

Haarburg, a ſeaport town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Luneburg Zell, ſituated on the Seeve, which runs through it into the Elbe. The inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade in bleaching wax, refining ſugar, manufacturing ſtarch, ribbons, hats, and ſtockings. They ſend wood for building to Holland, maſts, &c. which they ſend by means of a canal to the Elbe, ſeventeen barges are appropriated for this purpoſe, and two ſail every day: paſſage boats ſail from Hamburg every day, with a fixed price for paſſengers and goods. It is defended by a fort between the town and the Elbe. In the year 1757, it was taken by the French, but retaken by the Hanoverians the ſame year: ſeven miles S. Hamburgh, and thirty-two WNW. Luneburg. *Long.* 27. 21. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 33. N.

Haarburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and principality of Oettingen-Wallerſtein, on the Wernitz: nine miles S. Oettingen, and ſix SE. Nordlingen.

Haaren, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Paderborn: three miles NE. Buren.

Haaren, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Mark: two miles E. Hamm.

Haarkirchen, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: three miles N. Efferding.

Habar, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irak.

Habas, a town of France, in the department of the Landes: three leagues and a half S. Dax, and three NW. Orthez.

Habeeba, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean, near the coaſt of Algiers, with a harbour and freſh water: ſixteen miles SW. Cape Falcon.

Habelſchwerdt, a town of Sileſia, in the county of Glatz, ſituated on the Neiſſe; formerly

merly called *Byſtrzice*, and dependent on the town of Glatz, but made a free town in the year 1319. In the years 1475 and 1645 it was deſtroyed by fire. The church belongs to the Roman Catholics; the Lutherans hold their religious aſſemblies in the town-houſe.

Haberſdorf, ſee *Finkenſtein*.

Habeſan, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan: eighty-ſeven leagues SE. Zareng.

Habirbaoutchin, a town of Chineſe Tartary, in the country of the Monguls. *Long.* 132. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 10. N.

Haboſt, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan: ſixty-ſeven leagues SE. Zareng.

Habſburg, or *Hapſburg*, a bailiwick of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Lucerne.

Habſburg, or *Hapſburg*, a caſtle of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Berne, advantageouſly ſituated on the right bank of the Aar, about a league above the town of Brugk, built by count Vernor, biſhop of Straſburg, in the 11th century, and by him given to his brother Radbad. The ſon of Radbad, ſirnamed Verner, after his uncle, was the firſt of the houſe who took the title of the count of Habſburg, which his deſcendants always bore till the elevation of Rodolph I to the empire of Germany, and archduchy of Auſtria. It was then given as a fief to the lords of Wildeck, and after them to the lords of Wholen. When the Bernois conquered the Argow, in 1415, this caſtle came under their dominion. An officer is ſtationed here to give the alarm, in caſe a fire ſhould break out in the neighbourhood: five miles N. Lenzburg.

Habſheim, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine, burnt by the Swiſs in 1468: eleven miles NNW. Huningue, and nine NNE. Altkirch.

Habur, a ſmall iſland in the Red Sea, two leagues from the coaſt of Arabia. *Long.* 41. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 16. 45. N.

Habur, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: twelve miles SW. Chamir.

Hacha, a ſeaport town of South America, on the north coaſt of Terra Firma, and province of Venezuela, ſituated at the mouth of a river of the ſame name. The environs are extremely fertile, with mines of gold and precious ſtones, and a pearl fiſhery on the coaſt. The inland country is infeſted with tygers, and the rivers with alligators. The river is navigable for light veſſels, and the harbour is open to the north winds: 210 miles ENE. Carthagena. *Long.* 51. 50. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 11. 28. N.

Ha-cham-pou, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 657 miles ENE Peking. *Long.* 148. 11. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 40. N.

Hachenburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Sayn, which gives title to a branch of that ho called *Sayn Hachenburg*: ſeventeen miles Coblentz. *Long.* 25. 24. E. Ferro. *L* 50. 35. N.

Hachowka, a town of Poland, in the p latinate of Volhynia: thirty-four miles Zytomiers.

Hachut, or *Habet*, a town of Hungary eight miles N. Caniſcha.

Hackanbo, a town of Sweden, in the pr vince of Upland: twenty-eight miles Upſal.

Hackemberg, a mountain of Swiſſerland, the canton of Glaris: ſix miles NE. Sc weitz.

Hackinſac, a town of United America, the ſtate of Jerſey, on a river of the ſam name: ſix miles NNE. Newark, and ſixty three NNE. Philadelphia. *Long.* 74. 12. W Greenwich. *Lat.* 40. 32. N.

Hackinſac, a river of United America, i the ſtate of Jerſey, which runs into the ſea about ſix miles N. from Staten Iſland.

Hackney, a conſiderable village of England, in the county of Middleſex, near joined to London towards the NNE.

Hacqueville, a town of France, in the department of the Eure: five miles W. Gi fors.

Hacseg, a town of Tranſilvania: thirty miles S. Hunyad.

Hadagia, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, which was a long time deſerted and laid waſte, and has lately been repeopled by a colony of Arabs: ſeventy miles SSW. Melilla.

Hadamar, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and principality of Naſſau, and capital of a ſmall principality called *Naſſau Hadamar*, with a ſuperb chateau, and a convent of Franciſcans: fifteen miles SW. Dillenburg. *Long.* 25. 43. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 25. N.

Hadan Oudouc, a town of Chineſe Tartary, in the country of the Monguls. *Long.* 130. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 37. N.

Hadariſa, a town of Arabia: forty miles S. Cathem.

Hadau, a town and caſtle of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria: fifteen miles W. Straubing, and twelve E. Kelheim.

Haddington, a town of Scotland, and capital of a county, to which it gives name, ſituated on the river Tyne, which divides it into two equal parts. It is a burgh of great antiquity, and is governed by a provoſt, merchant bailies, dean of guild, &c. The town conſiſts of four ſtreets, interſecting each other nearly at right angles; the only public buildings belonging to the burgh, of any conſequence, are the town-houſe and ſchool-houſe. There is a weekly market held on Friday, reckoned the greateſt in Scotland, for all kinds of grain. For ſeveral centuries paſt, a

ſpecia

...cies of coarſe woollen has been manu... here, and many weavers, particu... in the Nungate, ſtill make them, but ... number of perſons employed in this ...ch is greatly diminiſhed of late. Dur... the time of Cromwell's uſurpation, an ... company, of which colonel Stanfield ... the principal perſon, expended a very ...derable ſum of money in eſtabliſhing a ...facture of fine woollen cloths. After ... colonel's death the manufacture declined. ... company was eſtabliſhed in 1750, for car...ng on the woollen manufacture, and a ...ge ſum was ſubſcribed; but the trade ...ving unſucceſsful, the company diſſolved, ... a new one formed, which alſo in its turn ... diſſolved a few years ago. The abby ... Haddington was ſituated about a mile to ... eaſtward of the burgh, where there is ... a little village called *The Abby*, but the ... nastery itſelf is almoſt entirely demoliſhed. It was founded in the year 1178, by Ada, ...ther of Malcolm IV, and William the ... n, kings of Scotland, and dedicated to the ...gin Mary. It was at this abby that the ...rliament was convened, July 7th, 1548, ...ving the ſiege of Haddington, which gave ...ſent to queen Mary's marriage with the ...uphin, and her education at the court of ...rance. Haddington has ſuffered frequently ...m fire, and from the inundations of the ...Tyne, which, in October 4th, 1775, roſe ...nteen feet perpendicular, continued in ...is ſtate ſeveral hours, and then gradually ...ſided. The number of inhabitants is ra...er more than 2000. John Knox, the fa...us reformer, was a native of this town: ...wenty-eight miles NW. Berwick, and four...teen E. Edinburgh.

Haddingtonſhire, or *Eaſt Lothian*, a county of Scotland, bounded on the north-weſt by the Frith of Forth, on the north-eaſt by the German Ocean, on the ſouth and ſouth-weſt by Berwickſhire, and on the weſt by Edinburghſhire. The form is an irregular ſquare, and meaſures about fifteen miles each way. It is in general a rich tract of corn land, with ſome conſiderable woods; and plenty of coal-mines, and quarries of lime-ſtone. On the coaſt are ſeveral convenient harbours and fiſhing towns; great numbers of ſheep are fed in the hilly parts, and abundance of rabbits are found along the coaſts. Salt is made in ſeveral places, and the country may in general be accounted fertile, rich, and pleaſant. The chief towns are Dunbar, Haddington, and North Berwick; the principal river is the Tyne. It returns one member to the Britiſh parliament.

Haddo, a town of Scotland, in the county of Aberdeen: nine miles NNE. Inverury.

Hadeland, a town of Norway, in the dioceſe of Aggerhuus: thirty-two miles NNE. Chriſtiania.

Hadeln, a ſmall country of Germany, ſituated near the Elbe, bordering on the duchy of Bremen, about eight miles in length, and nearly as much in breadth, ſecured from inundations by a large dyke. The land is fertile, and abounds in grain, fruit, and cattle, with plenty of fiſh. It belongs to the elector of Hanover. The annual revenue amounts to about 10,000 rixdollars.

Hademarſh, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: fourteen miles E. Meldorp.

Haden, ſee *Guaden*.

Hadequis, a town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco. In the year 1514, the Portugueſe took it by aſſault.

Haderſleben, a ſeaport of Denmark, ſituated on a bay of the Baltic, in the duchy of Sleſwick. The harbour is only fit for ſmall veſſels. The paſſage from Sleſwick to the iſland of Fuen is its principal ſupport: twenty-four miles E. Ripen. *Long.* 9. 25. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 15. N.

Haderſtorf, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, ſituated on the river Kamp: eleven miles SW. Sonneburg, and twenty-eight NW. Vienna.

Hadeſogn, a town of Norway, in the dioceſe of Bergen: thirty-ſix miles SE. Bergen.

Hadgi Beſtaſh, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: twenty-eight miles SE. Kir-ſhehr.

Hadham, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Connecticut, ſituated on the Connecticut river: eighty miles SW. Boſton, and eighty-two NE. New York.

Hadley, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts: ſix miles SSW. Sunderland.

Hadley, a town of England, in the county of Suffolk, with a weekly market on Monday: twenty miles SE. Bury St. Edmund's, and ſixty-four NE. London.

Hadmerſleben, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Magdeburg: twenty miles SW. Magdeburg.

Hadramaut, a province of Arabia Felix, bounded on the north by a deſert, on the north-eaſt by the province of Oman, on the ſouth-eaſt by the ſea, and on the weſt by Yemen: ſome parts are dry and deſert; others, particularly the hills, are extremely fertile, with well watered vallies between. The principal articles of production are frankincenſe, gum-arabic, dragons-blood, myrrh, and aloes; the latter chiefly produced in the iſland of Socatra, which belongs to the princes of Hadramaut. This province contains ſeveral large towns and ſeaports.

Hadramaut, a town of Arabia Felix, capital of a province to which it gives name: 360 miles ENE. Mocha.

Hadran, a town of Perſia in the province

of Adirbeitzan: forty-four leagues SW. Tauris.

Hadro, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Curdiſtan: fifty-eight miles SSW. Kerkuk.

Hadsjar, or *Lachſa*, a province of Arabia, bounded on the north by Arabia Deſerta, on the eaſt by the Perſian Gulf, on the ſouth by Oman, and on the weſt by Nedsjed. The aſſes and camels of this country are much valued, and ſome thouſands of the latter annually ſold into Syria. In the interior parts of the country, dates form a principal branch of the food of the inhabitants. Pearl-fiſhing on the coaſts produces conſiderable advantage, and there is ſome foreign trade. Lachſa is the capital.

Hæmus, a mountain, or rather chain of mountains of European Turkey, which ſeparate the country of Servia from Macedonia, and are in ſome parts ſo lofty, that it is ſaid the Adriatic and the Black Sea may be ſeen at the ſame time.

Haerlem, or *Harlem*, a large, handſome, rich, and populous city of Holland, the capital of a country called *Kemmer*, ſituated about a league from the ſea, on the river Sparen. It holds a ſecond rank among the principal cities of Holland. William, king of the Romans, and comte of Holland, granted the citizens great privileges, becauſe they had ſignalized themſelves in the cruſades: the cruſaders, deſirous of ſeizing Damietta, a ſeaport town of Egypt, found a chain of iron thrown acroſs the river, which the citizens of Harlem found means to break, and thus gaining admittance into the port, compelled the Saracens to ſurrender, the 4th of June, 1249. Harlem was nearly burned down in the year 1347, and in the year 1351. It alſo ſuffered ſeverely from the faction of the *Caes-en-broo'*, who ſeized the city, and pillaged it, in 1492. Albert, duke of Saxony, retook it, puniſhed the principal mutineers, condemned the inhabitants in a fine of twenty-ſeven thouſand crowns, and took away their privileges. The magiſtracy is compoſed of an eſcout, or baily, a penſionary, two burgomaſters, ſeven echevins, and twenty-two common-council: the eſcout is choſen once in four or five years by the echevins: the burgomaſters are elected every year by the common council. In the year 1559, Harlem was erected into a biſhopric by pope Paul IV, at the deſire of Philip II, king of Spain. In the year 1572, Frederic de Toledo, ſon of the duke of Alva, having ſacked the city of Zutphen, and put to death the greater part of the inhabitants of Naerden, laid ſiege to Harlem, the 11th of December; his army conſiſted of thirty-ſix companies of Spaniſh troops, twenty-two of Flemings, eighteen of Germans, and 8000 horſe. The garriſon in the city, which conſiſted of four thouſand, beſides the citizens, was commanded by Wibald Ripperda, a gentleman of Frieſland, and the beſieged defended themſelves with great bravery for eight months: they took every occaſion to ſhow their hatred to the Catholic religion, and the Spaniards, hanging all that fell into their hands on the ramparts, and throwing their heads to the enemies; but in the end they paid very dear; for, receiving no ſuccours, they were compelled by famine to ſurrender at diſcretion, on the 14th of July 1673. The city was fined 100,000 florins, to ſave it from pillage, the citizens were compelled to carry their arms to the town-houſe: the governor and his lieutenant were beheaded, the ſoldiers of the garriſon, reduced to ſeventeen hundred men of different countries, were all executed, ſome by the ſword, ſome by the rope, and others by drowning; all the magiſtrates were put to death, as likewiſe the principal people of the city, and the prieſts. This cruel puniſhment kept the inhabitants in awe till the year 1577, when they agreed to the union of the States, on condition that the Catholic religion ſhould be maintained; but this article was not long obſerved, for in the year 1577, ſome Proteſtant ſoldiers were introduced, who pillaged the churches, maſſacred the prieſts, and drove away the biſhop, who had returned after the reduction of the city; from which time the public exerciſe of the Roman Catholic religion has been prohibited. The exiled biſhop, the ſecond of the ſee, whoſe name was Godfrey de Mierlo, died at Deventer, in the year 1587. The church of St. Bavon, once the cathedral, is one of the largeſt and handſomeſt churches in the ſtate, in the walls of which yet appear ſome cannon balls ſhot during the ſiege above mentioned; and in it are preſerved the models of three ſhips, in which the inhabitants of Harlem ſailed to Damietta; and in the ſteeple are two ſilver bells brought from that place. The Stadthouſe is a grand building, ſituated at one end of the market place; and in it are many valuable pictures; among the reſt, the firſt painting in oil by Evert, in 1437, which during the ſiege was ſold for a few ſtivers, and is now valued at two thouſand pounds. The number of houſes at Harlem, in the year 1732, was 7963, and that of the inhabitants about 40,000; there are four Dutch churches, one French, one Lutheran, one Arminian, and four Anabaptiſt, beſides private houſes or chapels for the Roman Catholics.—Harlem carries on conſiderable manufacturies in linen, ribands, and tapes, and exports great quantities of beer to Frieſland and other places. They have alſo a great trade for flowers; Mr. Dutens ſays he ſaw a hyacinth, in May, 1771, for which the owner refuſed 10,000 florins. Harlem boaſts of the honour of having given birth to Laurence Coſter,

C ſter, who, as they pretend, was the firſt inventor of printing, which happened about the year 1440: ten miles W. Amſterdam. *Long.* 22. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 22. N.

Harlem Meer, a large lake of Holland, between Amſterdam, Leyden, and Haerlem, navigable for boats.

Hafarua, one of the Friendly Iſlands, in the Southern Pacific Ocean, about ſix leagues N.E. Annamooka.

Hafar, a town of Perſia, in the province of Siſtan: thirty-ſix leagues S. Suſa.

Hafſel, a town of Norway, in the dioceſe of Drontheim: fifty miles NE. Romſdal.

Hafſtadten, or *Hafſtetten*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Coburg: five miles E. Coburg.

Hafzerzell, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and biſhopric of Paſſau: three miles E. Paſſau.

Hagar's Town, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Maryland: fifty miles NW Baltimore and 120 W. Philadelphia.

Hagen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Mark, containing three churches, and ſome manufactures of cloth: ſix miles NW. Altena.

Hagen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the iſland of Rugen: ſeven miles SE. Bergen.

Hagenau, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Schwerin: twenty-ſix miles SW. Schwerin.

Hagenbach, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine: four leagues S.S.E. Landau, and ten and a half NNE. Strafburg.

Hagenbach, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and palatinate of the Rhine: four miles N. Lauterburg, and twelve SE. Landau. *Long.* 25. 54. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 59. N.

Hagenbrunn, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: four miles E Korn-Neuburg.

Hagenburg, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: nine miles NE. Steyregg.

Hagenburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Schauenburg: fifteen miles W. Hanover, and forty-ſix SSE. Bremen. *Long.* 26. 53. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 30. N.

Hagetmau, a town of France, in the department of the Landes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Sever: two leagues and a half S. St. Sever, and five SE. Tartas.

Haggein, a mountain of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Schweitz, remarkable for its triple top, and frightful aſpect: from it extends a chain, which ſeparates this canton from Uri on the north, and Glaris on the eaſt.

Hagi, or *Haddi*, a kingdom of Africa, in the deſert of Zanhaga, on the banks of the river St. John, near the coaſt of the Atlantic.

Hagiaz, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedjas: 120 miles N. Medina.

Hagiſa, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedjas: 112 miles SE. Medina.

Hag's-head, a cape of Ireland, on the weſtern coaſt of the county of Clare: ſeventeen miles W. from Corrofin. *Long.* 9. 24. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 55. N.

Hague, a town of Holland, ſituated about half a league from the ſea, heretofore the reſidence of the ſtadtholder, the ſtates-general, and the ſtates of the province. In the year 1768, it was ſuppoſed to contain 40,000 ſouls. It was little known till William II, king of the Romans, and comte of Holland, removed his court thither from Graveſande, in the year 1250: from which time it has always been the ſeat of government, and ſince the eſtabliſhment of the republic, it might be reckoned the capital of the ſeven provinces. It ſtands in a dry ſoil, ſomething higher than the reſt of the country; the air is pure, and the environs delightful. The houſes are good, and the ſtreets large and long; ſeveral of them adorned with rows of trees. There are ſeveral ſquares, and many magnificent public buildings, the court, the prince's palace, the town-houſe, &c. In the prince's palace was a very valuable cabinet of natural hiſtory, coins, medals, &c. and excellent pictures in all. It is governed by its own magiſtrates, which are a baily, whoſe office is for life; three burgomaſters, changed every year; ſeven echevins, and twelve common council; a penſioner, a ſecretary, and a treaſurer: thirty-two miles SW. Amſterdam, and twelve NW. Rotterdam.

Haguenau, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Lower Rhine, ſituated on the Motter, in the middle of a foreſt, which bears its name, fortified by Frederick the Iſt, who made it an Imperial town, and called it *the Chamber of the Empire*, becauſe in it were preſerved the Imperial ornaments, under the houſe of Swabia. Here was a palace, in which the emperors ſometimes reſided, but, in conſequence of the frequent wars, it is now almoſt deſtroyed. The number of inhabitants is about 3400. The ſurrounding land is ſandy and unproductive, and the commerce is inconſiderable; the principal articles are madder and tobacco. In the year 1673, this place was taken by the French. In 1675, it was diſmantled by the Imperialiſts, and, in the year 1706, it came under the French again: five leagues N. Straſburg, and eight and a half SSW. Landau. *Long.* 25. 27. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 50. N.

Hagymas,

Hagymas, a mountain of Hungary: twenty miles N. Biſtritz.

Haha, a bay on the ſouth coaſt of Labrador. *Long.* 59. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. N.

Haban, a town of Arabia; 109 miles S. Cathem.

Habot, ſee *Hachut*.

Habras, a town of Egypt: twenty-one miles E. Tineh.

Hai, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: 310 miles SSE. Peking. *Long.* 134. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 34. 32. N.

Hajatou Kiamen, a poſt of Chineſe Tartary. *Long.* 140. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 46. N.

Haichan-tao, an iſland in the Chineſe Sea, near the ſouth-weſt coaſt of Corea. *Long.* 142. 18. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 34. 30. N.

Haichbach, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: four miles NNW. Efferding.

Haideck, a town of Germany, in the circle and duchy of Bavaria: twenty miles S. Nuremburg.

Haiding, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: four miles S. Efferding.

Haifar, a town of Paleſtine, near the coaſt of the Mediterranean, at the foot of Mount Carmel, and on the ſouth ſide of a bay oppoſite Acre. It has no harbour, but tolerable good anchorage. Here are the ruins of a caſtle and two churches, of the latter one ſerves for a magazine, and the other for a caravanſera: five miles SE. Acre.

Hai-fong, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chantong: ſeventeen miles N. Vou-ting.

Hai-fong, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong: ſixty miles E. Hoei-tcheou.

Haigerloch, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and county of Hohenberg: thirty-two miles SSW. Stuttgard, and forty-four SE. Straſburg.

Hailbronn, ſee *Heilbronn*.

Hai-men, a town of China, in the province of Tche-kiang: twenty miles S. Taitcheou.

Haimen, a town of the kingdom of Corea, in the province of Tchu-ſin: ninety miles SW. King-ki-tao. *Long.* 144. 28. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 48. N.

Hain, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Gotha: five miles WNW. Gotha.

Haina, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Heſſe: ſeven miles E. Franckenberg, and twenty-four SSW. Caſſel.

Hainan, an iſland in the Eaſtern Sea, belonging to China, ſeparated from the ſouthern extremity of the province of Quang-tong by a narrow ſea, about eight miles [illegible] iſland is of an oval form, fifty [illegible] length, and twenty-five in bre[illegible] greater part of the iſland is unde[illegible] minion of the emperor of China; [illegible] independent, and inhabited by a fi[illegible] who have never yet been ſubdue[illegible] pelled to abandon their plains an[illegible] the Chineſe, they have retreate[illegible] mountains in the centre of the iſlan[illegible] they are ſheltered from the inſults [illegible] neighbours. Theſe people forme[illegible] free and open correſpondence with [illegible] neſe. Twice a year they expoſed, i[illegible] pointed place, the gold which they d[illegible] their mines, with their eagle-wood [illegible] lamba, ſo much eſteemed by the Ch[illegible] The emperor Kang-hi, informed of t[illegible] digious quantity of gold which [illegible] through the hands of the mandarins [illegible] traffic, forbade his ſubjects, under [illegible] death, to have any communication wit[illegible] iſlanders: however, ſome private em[illegible] of the neighbouring governors ſtill fin[illegible] means of having intercourſe with them[illegible] what they get at preſent by this cland[illegible] trade is little, in compariſon of that w[illegible] they gained formerly. The natives of[illegible] iſland are very deformed, ſmall of ſta[illegible] and of a copper colour: both men and [illegible] men wear their hair thruſt through a [illegible] on their forehead; and above they ha[illegible] ſmall ſtraw hat, from which hang two ſt[illegible] that are tied under the chin. Their c[illegible] conſiſts of a piece of black or dark blue [illegible] ton cloth, which reaches from the girdl[illegible] their knees: the women have a kind of r[illegible] of the ſame ſtuff, and mark their faces fr[illegible] the eyes to the chin with blue ſtripes, m[illegible] with indigo. Beſides mines of gold and [illegible] pis-lazuli, which enrich the iſland of Hai[illegible] it produces in abundance various kinds of [illegible] rious and valuable wood. The predeceſſ[illegible] of the preſent emperor cauſed ſome of it[illegible] be tranſported to Pe-king, at an immen[illegible] expence, to adorn an edifice which he inten[illegible] ed for a mauſoleum. The moſt valuable [illegible] called by the natives *boali*, and by the E[illegible] ropeans roſe or violet wood, from its ſme[illegible] it is very durable, and of a beauty wh[illegible] nothing can equal; it is therefore reſerve[illegible] for the uſe of the emperor. Hai-nan, [illegible] account of its ſituation, riches, and extent[illegible] deſerves to be ranked among the moſt con[illegible] derable iſlands of Aſia. *Long.* 125. 50. [illegible] 128. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 18. 15. to 20. 2. N

Hainaut (County of), one of the provinces of the Catholic Netherlands, bounded on th[illegible] north by Flanders and Brabant, on the ea[illegible] by Brabant, the county of Namur, and th[illegible] ſhopric of Liege; on the ſouth by France and on the weſt by France and Flanders. It[illegible] greateſt extent from north to ſouth is [illegible] forty-eight miles, and from eaſt to weſt [illegible] five

[illegible] here is good and moderate. [illegible] corn in abundance. The [illegible] feed large herds of cattle, and [illegible] good wool. Its woods and [illegible] timber for building, and fuel [illegible] In it are mines of coal and [illegible] quarries of beautiful marble, slate, [illegible] very good and serviceable stone. [illegible] rivers are the Scheldt, the [illegible] Haisne, the Sambre, and the Den- [illegible] time in which this province was [illegible] county is not properly known. [illegible] of count Raginer IV, it de- [illegible] his only daughter and heiress, [illegible] Baldwin VI, count of Flanders, [illegible] first of that name among the [illegible] Count Baldwin VI, who died in [illegible] 1204, left behind him two daugh- [illegible] of whom, named Margaret, was [illegible] Burchard of Avesnes, and brought [illegible] county of Hainaut. Their great [illegible] William II, died in 1345, without [illegible] upon which the county fell, to- [illegible] his daughter Margaret, to the [illegible] the emperor, Louis, of Bavaria. [illegible] proprietor of it, descended from [illegible] was William IV, whose daugh- [illegible] after being four times mar- [illegible] without heirs, in 1436; upon [illegible] the Good, duke of Burgundy, [illegible] the possession of the county. By [illegible] of the Pyrennées, France obtained [illegible] of Landrecy, Quesnoy, Avesnes, [illegible] and Philippeville; by the [illegible] Nimmeguen, Valenciennes, Bou- [illegible] Condé, Cambray, Bavay, and Mau- [illegible] their respective districts; and by [illegible] of Ryswick, several villages. Mons [illegible]

[illegible], a town of Germany, in the cir- [illegible] Bavaria, and Upper Palatinate: twen- [illegible] WSW. Amberg, and ten NW.

[illegible], or *Haimburg*, a town of Ger- [illegible] the archduchy of Austria, situated [illegible] Danube, with a manufacture of cloth. [illegible] year 1482, it was taken by Matthias [illegible] king of Hungary: eight miles W. [illegible], and twenty ESE. Vienna. *Long.* [illegible] Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 6. N.

[illegible], a river of the Netherlands, which [illegible] by means of sluices from Mons [illegible] where it joins the Scheldt.

[illegible], a town of Germany, in the [illegible] of Austria: fourteen miles SSE. [illegible], and twenty SW. Vienna.

[illegible], a town of Germany, in the cir- [illegible] Swabia, and lordship of Gundelfin- [illegible] miles NNW. Buchau, and twenty- [illegible] SW. Ulm.

[illegible], a town of China, of the third [illegible] the province of Tche-kiang: twen- [illegible] NE. Hang-tcheou.

[illegible], a town of Silesia, in the principality of Neisse, situated near the river Mitlbach: five miles NW. Weydenau.

Hainrichschlag, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: thirteen miles W. Crems.

Hainstaal, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: four miles SE. Laab.

Hainstotten, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: eight miles WSW. Ips.

Hair, or *Hayr*, a country of Africa, in the desert of Sahara. *Long.* 2. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 25. N.

Haisne, see *Haine*.

Haisneau, a river of France, which runs into the Haine at Condé.

Hai-tan-ching, a small island, near the coast of China, about eight leagues long, and one and a half broad. *Long.* 137. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 25. 35. N.

Hai-tchin, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Fo-kien: twelve miles SE. Tchang-tcheou.

Haitetskula, a town of Croatia: fourteen miles N. Novi.

Hai-yen, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Tche-kiang: twenty miles SSE. Kia-hing.

Hajykan, a country of Asia, on the west side of the Sinde, between Mecran and Moultan.

Hakel, a town of Arabia Felix, in the province of Yemen: forty miles SSE. Abu-Arisch.

Hakelsdorf, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: sixteen miles NNE. Gitschin.

Haking, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: six miles W. Vienna.

Haklofen, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachalitz: five miles NW. Budweiss.

Hakman, a town of the island of Ceylon; eighty miles S. Candi.

Halbau, a town of the marquisate of Lusatia: eight miles SW. Sagan, and thirty-six NE. Dresden.

Halbendorf, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Neisse: half a mile SW. Grotkau.

Halberstadt, a principality of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, bounded on the north by the duchy of Wolfenbuttel and Magdeburg, on the east by the duchy of Magdeburg, on the south by the duchies of Anhalt and Blankenburg, and county of Werningerode, and on the west by the bishopric of Hildesheim; in its greatest extent from east to west about thirty-six miles, and twenty-eight from north to south. This principality is for the most part level, but contains also some eminences, though few hills. The soil is extremely fertile, both in grain and flax, with rich pasturages and meadows. The graziery here also is conside-

Hagymas, a mountain of Hungary: twenty miles N. Biſtritz.

Haba, a bay on the ſouth coaſt of Labrador. *Long.* 59. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. N.

Haban, a town of Arabia; 109 miles S. Cathem.

Habot, ſee *Hacbut*.

Habras, a town of Egypt: twenty-one miles E. Tineh.

Hai, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: 310 miles SSE. Peking. *Long.* 134. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 34. 32. N.

Hajatou Kiamen, a poſt of Chineſe Tartary. *Long.* 140. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 46. N.

Haichan-tao, an iſland in the Chineſe Sea, near the ſouth-weſt coaſt of Corea. *Long.* 142. 18. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 34. 30. N.

Haichbach, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: four miles NNW. Efferding.

Haideck, a town of Germany, in the circle and duchy of Bavaria: twenty miles S. Nuremburg.

Haiding, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: four miles S. Efferding.

Haifar, a town of Paleſtine, near the coaſt of the Mediterranean, at the foot of Mount Carmel, and on the ſouth ſide of a bay oppoſite Acre. It has no harbour, but tolerable good anchorage. Here are the ruins of a caſtle and two churches, of the latter one ſerves for a magazine, and the other for a caravanſera: five miles SE. Acre.

Hai-fong, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chantong: ſeventeen miles N. Vou-ting.

Hai-fong, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong: ſixty miles E. Hoei-tcheou.

Haigerloch, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and county of Hohenberg: thirty-two miles SSW. Stuttgard, and forty-four SE. Straſburg.

Hailbronn, ſee *Heilbronn*.

Hai-men, a town of China, in the province of Tche-kiang: twenty miles S. Tai-tcheou.

Haimen, a town of the kingdom of Corea, in the province of Tchu-ſin: ninety miles SW. King-ki-tao. *Long.* 144. 28. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 48. N.

Hain, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Gotha: five miles WNW. Gotha.

Haina, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Heſſe: ſeven miles E. Franckenberg, and twenty-four SSW. Caſſel.

Hainan, an iſland in the Eaſtern Sea, belonging to China, ſeparated from the ſouthern extremity of the province of Quang-tong by a narrow ſea, about eight miles over; the iſland is of an oval form, fifty leagues in length, and twenty-five in breadth. The greater part of the iſland is under the dominion of the emperor of China; the reſt independent, and inhabited by a free people who have never yet been ſubdued. Compelled to abandon their plains and fields to the Chineſe, they have retreated to the mountains in the centre of the iſland, where they are ſheltered from the inſults of their neighbours. Theſe people formerly had a free and open correſpondence with the Chineſe. Twice a year they expoſed, in an appointed place, the gold which they dug from their mines, with their eagle-wood and calamba, ſo much eſteemed by the Orientals. The emperor Kang-hi, informed of the prodigious quantity of gold which paſſed through the hands of the mandarins by this traffic, forbade his ſubjects, under pain of death, to have any communication with theſe iſlanders: however, ſome private emiſſaries of the neighbouring governors ſtill find the means of having intercourſe with them; but what they get at preſent by this clandeſtine trade is little, in compariſon of that which they gained formerly. The natives of this iſland are very deformed, ſmall of ſtature, and of a copper colour: both men and women wear their hair thruſt through a ring on their forehead; and above they have a ſmall ſtraw hat, from which hang two ſtrings that are tied under the chin. Their dreſs conſiſts of a piece of black or dark blue cotton cloth, which reaches from the girdle to their knees: the women have a kind of robe of the ſame ſtuff, and mark their faces from the eyes to the chin with blue ſtripes, made with indigo. Beſides mines of gold and lapis-lazuli, which enrich the iſland of Hainan, it produces in abundance various kinds of curious and valuable wood. The predeceſſors of the preſent emperor cauſed ſome of it to be tranſported to Pe-king, at an immenſe expence, to adorn an edifice which he intended for a mauſoleum. The moſt valuable is called by the natives *bouli*, and by the Europeans roſe or violet wood, from its ſmell; it is very durable, and of a beauty which nothing can equal; it is therefore reſerved for the uſe of the emperor. Hai-nan, on account of its ſituation, riches, and extent, deſerves to be ranked among the moſt conſiderable iſlands of Aſia. *Long.* 125. 50. to 128. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 18. 15. to 20. 2. N.

Hainaut (County of), one of the provinces of the Catholic Netherlands, bounded on the north by Flanders and Brabant, on the eaſt by Brabant, the county of Namur, and biſhopric of Liege; on the ſouth by France, and on the weſt by France and Flanders. Its greateſt extent from north to ſouth is about forty-eight miles, and from eaſt to weſt fifty-

...e. The air here is good and moderate. ...e ſoil produces corn in abundance. The ... paſtures feed large herds of cattle, and ... ſheep yield good wool. Its woods and ... ſupply timber for building, and fuel ... ng. In it are mines of coal and ... and quarries of beautiful marble, ſlate, ... other very good and ſerviceable ſtone. ... principal rivers are the Scheldt, the ..., the Haiſne, the Sambre, and the Den... The time in which this province was ... to a county is not properly known. ... the death of count Raginer IV, it de... ded, with his only daughter and heireſs, ... d, to Baldwin VI, count of Flanders, ... was the firſt of that name among the ... ts. Count Baldwin VI, who died in ... year 1204, left behind him two daugh..., one of whom, named Margaret, was ... ried to Burchard of Aveſnes, and brought ... m the county of Hainaut. Their great ...ſon, William II, died in 1345, without ... heirs, upon which the county fell, to... ther with his daughter Margaret, to the ... e of the emperor, Louis, of Bavaria. ... laſt proprietor of it, deſcended from ... houſe, was William IV, whoſe daugh... Jaqueline, after being four times mar... d, died without heirs, in 1436; upon ... ch Philip the Good, duke of Burgundy, ... ved to the poſſeſſion of the county. By ... peace of the Pyrennées, France obtained ... towns of Landrecy, Queſnoy, Aveſnes, Marienbourg, and Philippeville; by the ... peace of Nimmeguen, Valenciennes, Bou..., Condé, Cambray, Bavay, and Mau..., with their reſpective diſtricts; and by ... peace of Ryſwick, ſeveral villages. Mons ... the capital

Hanburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and Upper Palatinate: twenty miles WSW. Amberg, and ten NW. ...burg.

Haaburg, or *Haimburg*, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, ſituated on the Danube, with a manufacture of cloth. In the year 1482, it was taken by Matthias Corvin, king of Hungary: eight miles W. ...ſburg, and twenty ESE. Vienna. *Long.* ... E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 6. N.

Haine, a river of the Netherlands, which is navigable by means of ſluices from Mons to Condé, where it joins the Scheldt.

Hainfelden, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: fourteen miles SSE. St. Polten, and twenty SW. Vienna.

Haingen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and lordſhip of Gundelfingen: ten miles NNW. Buchau, and twenty-one WSW. Ulm.

Hai-ning, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Tche-kiang: twenty miles NE. Hang-tcheou.

Hainnerſdorf, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe, ſituated near the river Mitlbach: five miles NW. Weydenau.

Hainrichſchlag, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: thirteen miles W. Crems.

Hainſtaal, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: four miles SE. Laab.

Hainſtetten, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: eight miles WSW. ...lps.

Hair, or *Hayr*, a country of Africa, in the deſert of Sahara. *Long.* 2. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 25. N.

Haiſne, ſee *Haine*.

Haiſneau, a river of France, which runs into the Haine at Condé.

Hai-tan-ching, a ſmall iſland, near the coaſt of China, about eight leagues long, and one and a half broad. *Long.* 137. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 25. 35. N.

Hai-tchin, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Fo-kien: twelve miles SE. Tchang-tcheou.

Haitetſkula, a town of Croatia: fourteen miles N. Novi.

Hai-yen, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Tche-kiang: twenty miles SSE. Kia-hing.

Hajykan, a country of Aſia, on the weſt ſide of the Sinde, between Mecran and Moultan.

Hakel, a town of Arabia Felix, in the province of Yemen: forty miles SSE. Abu-Ariſch.

Hakelſdorf, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: ſixteen miles NNE. Gitſchin.

Haling, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: ſix miles W. Vienna.

Haklofen, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Prachalitz: five miles NW. Budweiſs.

Hakman, a town of the iſland of Ceylon; eighty miles S. Candi.

Halbau, a town of the marquiſate of Luſatia: eight miles SW. Sagan, and thirty-ſix NE. Dreſden.

Halbendorf, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe: half a mile SW. Grotkau.

Halberſtadt, a principality of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, bounded on the north by the duchy of Wolfenbuttel and Magdeburg, on the eaſt by the duchy of Magdeburg, on the ſouth by the duchies of Anhalt and Blankenburg, and county of Werningerode, and on the weſt by the biſhopric of Hildeſheim; in its greateſt extent from eaſt to weſt about thirty-ſix miles, and twenty-eight from north to ſouth. This principality is for the moſt part level, but contains alſo ſome eminences, though few hills. The ſoil is extremely fertile, both in grain and flax, with rich paſturages and meadows. The graziery here alſo is conſide-

rable, and their large breeds of ſheep afford plenty of wool. On the other hand, the woods are continually leſſening, and at preſent the want of fuel there is ſo great, that even ſtraw and ſtubble are uſed for it. The coal pits are of no great importance. Of game and fiſh the country has not even a ſufficiency, neither is there a river in it of any conſiderable bigneſs. The greateſt part of the inhabitants are Lutherans. The churches of that religion are divided into eleven inſpections, over which is a general ſuperintendency. The Calviniſts and Roman Catholics are pretty nearly equal in number. The latter are prohibited from making converts, as the convents, by an ordinance of 1702, are from purchaſing immoveable eſtates. The Jews are tolerated to a fixed number of families. The woollen manufactures eſtabliſhed in this country are in a thriving condition. The principality of Halberſtadt derives its origin from the ancient biſhopric of that name. The emperor, Charles the Great, is ſaid to have intended the erection of the ſee, but it did not take place till under his ſon, Louis I, and its firſt biſhop was Hildegrin, who was conſecrated in the year 814. At the treaty of Weſtphalia, in 1648, the dioceſe was transferred to the electoral houſe of Brandenburg as a temporal principality. But it was at that time in a bad ſituation, moſt of the eſtates and bailiwicks belonging to it being alienated. By good management, however, theſe were gradually redeemed.

Halberſtadt, a city of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and capital of a principality to which it gives name. The buildings here are old-faſhioned, and irregular. The inhabitants do not much exceed 1300, notwithſtanding which, within and about the town are ſixteen churches. Peterſhof, formerly the epiſcopal reſidence, is at preſent the place of all the ſovereign's offices. The records, together with the funds of ſeveral taxes, and likewiſe of the demeſnes are alſo kept there. The Commiſſe am Markt was an epiſcopal palace, which was rebuilt in 1606, by biſhop Henry Julius, but, in 1685, the ſovereign demanded it of the cathedral chapter; at preſent it is converted into the town-houſe, the toll, and exciſe offices. The cathedral, or St. Peter, is an old but ſtately building, conſtructed of a very hard free-ſtone. The chapter is compoſed of a provoſt, a dean, a ſenior, and ſubſeniors, and ſixteen canons, of whom four are Roman Catholic, but all the others Lutheran. In 1179, the town was reduced to aſhes by the troops of Henry the Lion, in revenge of an injury done to him and his territories by biſhop Ulrich. In 1203, it was walled and moated. The increaſe of its inhabitants occaſioned the building of two ſuburbs, the houſekeepers in which are put on the ſame footing with the town burghers. Towards the beginning of the preſent century, another ſuburb was added to it. In the year 1752, the walls which environed near one half of this city, were pulled down, and the moats filled up, ſo as to form a level, which has been converted into a plantation of mulberry-trees. In 1758 Halberſtadt was very ſeverely treated by the French, who demoliſhed its gates, and likewiſe its walls for 800 rods in length: thirty miles SW. Magdeburg, and thirty-four SSE. Brunſwick. *Long.* 28. 43. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 54. N.

Halczin, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw: twenty miles ESE. Braclaw.

Haldenſtein, a barony of the Griſons, near Coire, abſolutely free and independent, under the protection of the three leagues. It belongs to the family of De Salis. It takes its name from an ancient caſtle, now in ruins, two miles N. Coire.

Haldenſleben, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Magdeburg: twelve miles N. Magdeburg.

Hale, a river of England, in the county of Cornwall, which runs into the ſea, near St. Ives.

Hale, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: ſix miles E. Krempe.

Halebli, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: twenty-four miles SW. Eregri.

Halem, or *Halen*, or *Hallen*, a town of Brabant, ſituated on the Geete: four miles SE. Dieſt.

Halendorp, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: eleven miles ENE. Eutyn.

Haleſowen, a town of England, in the county of Salop, with a manufacture of nails, and a weekly market: eight miles SW. Birmingham, and 124 NW. London.

Haleſworth, a town of England, in the county of Suffolk, with a weekly market on Tueſday, ſituated on a canal, to Southwold navigable for barges, which paſs three or four times a week, with corn, &c. for the London markets: thirty-two miles NNE. Ipſwich, and 101 NE. London.

Half-Caſtle Bay, a bay on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of St. Chriſtopher: two miles W. Baſſeterre.

Half Grunee Iſland, one of the ſmaller Shetland iſlands, in the North Sea: one mile and a half S. from the iſland of Unſt.

Half-Hyde Bay, a bay on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Antigua: one mile and a half S. Reed Point.

Half-Moon Bay, a bay on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Jamaica: two miles N. Orange Bay.

Half-Moon Bay, a bay on the north coaſt

of the iſland of St. Chriſtopher: two miles SE. Ragged Point.

Half-Moon Fort, a fort of the iſland of Bermudoes: one mile and a half N. Speight's Town.

Half-Moon Key, a ſmall iſland near the ſouth coaſt of Jamaica: three miles ENE. from Portland Point.

Halibut-head, a lofty hill and iſland near the weſt coaſt of North America, in the North Pacific Ocean, diſcovered by captain Cook, in the year 1778. *Long.* 197. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 27. N.

Halick, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan: ſeventy-four leagues SE. Zarang.

Halicus, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: twenty miles S. Kiantari.

Halicz, or *Haliſch*, a town of Poland, and capital of a ſmall country to which it gives name, in the palatinate of Lemberg, which was formerly a kingdom, ſituated on the Dneſter. In the year 1375, the archiepiſcopal ſee of Lemberg was tranſlated hither; but, in 1416, it was removed again to Lemberg. Since the year 1773, it has belonged to the emperor, and is included in the new kingdom of Galicia: fifty-eight miles SE. Lemberg.

Halifax, a town of England, in the weſt riding of the county of York. It is ſeated on a branch of the river Calder, rendered navigable to the Aire and Ouſe; it ſtands on a barren ſoil, and in a mountainous country. In its townſhip and pariſh there are a great many rivulets, favourable to trade, and affording innumerable ſituations for mills, for the woollen or other manufactures. The woollen manufacture has been long eſtabliſhed in this pariſh, and appears to have been very peculiarly foſtered and protected in early times, by having had the grant of a criminal juriſdiction within itſelf, for the trial by jury, and execution, by decolation, of ſuch offenders as were found guilty of theft to the value of thirteen-pence halfpenny. Though there were not above thirty houſes in it, in the year 1443, it was ſo populous in queen Elizabeth's time, that they ſent out 12,000 men to join her forces againſt the rebels; and ſo induſtrious were they, that notwithſtanding the barren ſoil of the adjacent country, they had then enriched themſelves by the manufactures of kerſeys, and latterly of ſhalloons, of which latter it has been calculated that 100,000 pieces are made in a year in this pariſh alone, at the ſame time that almoſt as many kerſeys are made here as ever. And it has been affirmed, that one dealer here has traded, by commiſſion, for 600,000 pounds a year, to Holland and Hamburgh, in the ſingle article of kerſeys. For the convenience of trade, the manufacturers have erected an elegant edifice, called the *Piece-Hall*, or *Manufacturers-Hall*. It is in the form of an oblong ſquare, occupying 10,000 ſquare yards, and containing 315 diſtinct rooms for the lodgment of goods, which are open for ſale once a week only, two hours on the market day, from ten o'clock till twelve. The form of this building is well adapted to its uſe, and unites elegance, convenience, and ſecurity. The principal manufactures of this pariſh are ſhalloons (of which conſiderable quantities are ſent to Turkey and the Levant) tammies, duroys, callamancoes, everlaſtings, ruſſels, figured and flowered amens, denims, ſays, moreens, and ſhags; alſo kerſeys, half-thicks, ſerges, honlies, baizes, narrow and broad cloths, coatings, and carpets. Here are alſo erected many mills for the cotton manufacture, which is rapidly increaſing. This pariſh is eſteemed the largeſt in England; it is upwards of ſixteen miles long, and from ſix to eight broad. Halifax gave birth to John of Halifax, or *de Sacro Boſco*, the chief mathematician of his age, who was buried at the public expence of the univerſity of Paris, and to the late archbiſhop Tillotſon. The church is old, but ſtately and venerable, and has in it many extraordinary monuments, but moſt of them of great antiquity. The vicar of this town is a juſtice of peace, as vicar. Beſides the mother-church, there are twelve chapels of eaſe within the pariſh: ſixteen miles SW. Leeds, forty SW. York, and 197 NNW. London *Long.* 1. 55. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 43. N.

Halifax, a ſeaport town of America, and capital of Nova Scotia, ſituated on the weſt ſide of Chebucto Bay, founded in the year 1747. The harbour is large and ſafe, and well ſituated for fiſhing. A few ſhips of war are generally ſtationed here. The town is defended with an intrenchment and ſome forts of timber. It is the reſidence of a governor and other officers. When the Britiſh troops evacuated Boſton, in the year 1776, they retired to this town. *Long.* 63. 26. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 44. 42. N.

Halifax, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts: twenty-three miles SSE. Boſton.

Halifax, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia: nine miles SW. Richmond.

Halifax, a town of United America, in the ſtate of North Carolina, ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the Roanoke: ſixty miles N. Newbern, and ſeventy-five S. Richmond. *Long.* 77. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 36. 14. N.

Halifax Bay, a bay on the north-eaſt coaſt of New Holland. *Lat.* 18. 49. S.

Halifax Bay, a bay on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Dominica. *Long.* 61. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. 49. N.

Halhaſtein, or *Haneſtein*, a town of the duchy of Guelderland: ten miles SW. Harderwyck.

Halkets, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Jerſey: nineteen miles W. Morriſtown.

Halkirk, a town of Scotland, in the county of Caithneſs: five miles S. Thurſo.

Halkſhead, a cape of Denmark, on the eaſt coaſt of the duchy of Sleſwick, in the Little Belt: ten miles ESE. Haderſleben. *Long.* 9. 42. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 12. N.

Hall, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: eight miles WSW. Steyr.

Hall, or *Halle*, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol, ſituated on the river Inn, with conſiderable ſalt works. The ſalt is dug in large blocks out of a mountain, and afterwards cleanſed of its impurities in ſalt-pits; is conveyed, in a fluid ſtate, by means of wooden canals, to Innſpruck, where it is boiled to a due conſiſtence in large iron pans. This ſalt-work is ſaid to produce a neat profit of 200,000 crowns yearly: ſix miles NE. Innſpruck, and twenty-four SW. Kuffſtein. *Long.* 29. 22. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 19. N.

Hall, or *Halle*, an Imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, ſituated, with its territories, on the river Kocher. The town is ſurrounded with mountains, which abound in ſalt ſprings, which yield three ounces of ſalt from ſixteen of water. In the matricula of the empire it is aſſeſſed at 180 florins: to the chamber of Wetzlar it is taxed at 140 rixdollars ſixty-three kruitzers: forty-ſix miles SE. Heidelberg, and thirty NE. Stuttgart. *Long.* 27. 23. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 1. N.

Hall, a town of Sweden, in the province of Upland: twenty miles NE. Stockholm.

Hall, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: eight miles N. Rottenmann.

Halla, or *Hilla*, a town of Aſia, in the Arabian Irak, ſituated on both ſides the Euphrates, with a bridge of communication, ſuppoſed to have been built on the ſite of the ancient Babylon. It was formerly ſurrounded by a wall, which is now deſtroyed; the gardens are covered with fruit-trees, particularly palms, ſo that the town appears as if ſituated in a wood: fifty-five miles SSW. Bagdad, and 236 NW. Baſſora.

Halland, a province of Sweden, bounded on the north by Weſt Gothland, on the eaſt by Smaland, on the ſouth by Skone, and on the weſt by the North Sea. The country is in general mountainous, with conſiderable woods of oaks and birch-trees. The produce of corn is not ſufficient for the inhabitants, but the rivers, which are conſiderable, abound in fiſh, eſpecially ſalmon. The inhabitants carry on a profitable trade in cattle; their chief employ is grazing and fiſhing. The principal towns are Laholm, Hallſtadt, Falkenberg, and Wardberg.

Hallaren, a lake of Sweden, in the province of Weſtmanland, twenty-ſix miles NW. Upſal.

Hallaton, a town of England, in the county of Leiceſter, with a weekly market on Thurſday: fifteen miles SE. Leiceſter, and ninety N. London.

Halle, a town of the Netherlands, in the county of Hainaut, ſituated on the river Senne; once ſtrongly fortified, but the fortifications were deſtroyed, with its gates, in the year 1677. This town was celebrated for an image of the Virgin, to which were made many pilgrimages: eight miles SSW. Bruſſels.

Halle, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Magdeburg, ſituated on the Saale, and divided into four quarters. Here is a celebrated univerſity, formed out of a military academy, and conſecrated in the year 1694, where many of the nobility, and even princes, have been ſtudents. There are three Lutheran churches, with places of worſhip for Calviniſts and Roman Catholics, and a ſynagogue for the Jews. The magiſtrates enjoy many privileges, and conſiderable poſſeſſions. The number of houſes which pay taxes is about 1100, the number of inhabitants is eſtimated at thirteen or fourteen thouſand, without reckoning the ſtudents or garriſon. Beſides the common handicrafts of the town, there are ſeveral manufactures, as gloves, worſted and ſilk ſtockings, cloth, flannels, fuſtian, linen, tobacco-pipes, china, Hungary-water, ſtarch, ribbands, red and yellow Turkey leather, &c. The vale of Halle conſiſts of the loweſt part of the town, and lies on the Saale. In it are four rich ſalt ſprings, with 112, or, at preſent, more properly, only ninety-ſix, houſes, where the water from the Saale is boiled, in order to make ſalt. The ſalt here is boiled with pit-coal. Thoſe for whoſe profit the ſalt is boiled are called Pfanners, and muſt be freemen of Halle. The boiling itſelf is performed by the Hallers, who are deſcendants of the Wends, a people who in ancient times inhabited this country, and ſtill retain their dreſs, language, and cuſtoms. It is to theſe ſalt ſprings that the city of Halle owes its origin, but the particular time is not known. So early, however, as the beginning of the ninth century it appears that there was ſuch a place; and, in the year 965 or 966, the emperor Otho I, made a donation of it to the church at Magdeburg. By the emperor Otho II, alſo, it was enlarged, and endowed with a charter. In 1414, it was beſieged by archbiſhop Gunther II, but not taken, however it bought its ſafety at that time with a large ſum of money. In 1435, it was again beſieged, in vain, by Frederick,

Luck, elector of Saxony; but, in 1478, was taken by archbiſhop Erneſt. In the 16th and 17th centuries, it frequently underwent the ſame fate; and, in 1757 and 1758, being poſſeſſed by the French and Auſtrians, ſuffered very ſevere exactions. The regency of the former archbiſhopric, now called the duchy of Magdeburg, reſided at this place till the year 1714, when its ſeat was removed to Magdeburg: fifty-ſix miles S. Magdeburg, and twenty-two NW. Leipſick.

Halle, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Ravenſberg: ſix miles NW. Bielefeld.

Hallebaſt, a town of Flanders: three miles SW. Ypres.

Hallein, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and archbiſhopric of Saltzburg, ſituated on the Salza; celebrated for ſalt ſprings, which riſe in the mountain of Durnberg, near the town: 750,000 quintals of ſalt are made every year: eight miles SSE. Saltzburg, and ſeventy-two ENE. Inſpruck.

Hallenberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and duchy of Weſtphalia: ſeven miles S. Medebach, and forty-two E. Cologn.

Hallencourt, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Abbeville: two leagues and a half S. Abbeville.

Hallermund, a county of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, incorporated with the principality of Calenberg, but gives a ſeat to the proprietor on the bench of counts. The Roman month is eight florins.

Hallet's Fort, a fort of the iſland of Barbadoes: one mile and a quarter NNW. Bridgetown.

Halling, a lake of Norway, ſixty-four miles NNW. Chriſtiania.

Hallingdal, a river of Norway, which runs into the Bay of Chriſtiania, near Holmeſtrand, in the province of Aggerhuus.

Hallnas, a town of Sweden, in the province of Upland: fifty miles N. Upſal.

Halloes, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: eight miles NE. Braemſted.

Hallſtatt, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Bamberg, ſituated near the conflux of the Maine and the Rednitz: three miles N. Bamberg.

Hallſtatt, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, ſituated on the lake Hallſtatter, with a ſalt mine near it: twenty-five miles S. Gemunden.

Hallſtatter See, a lake of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: ſix miles S. Gemunden.

Hallum, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Breteuil: ten miles SE. Breteuil.

Halmſtadt, a ſeaport town of Sweden, in the province of Halland, ſituated at the mouth of the Niſſa. In the year 1327, it was made the capital of the province, with ſuitable privileges. Here are flouriſhing woollen manufactures, and a rich ſalmon fiſhery. The fortifications are deſtroyed: ninety-ſix miles WNW. Carlſcrona. *Long.* 12. 48. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 56. 38. N.

Halna, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: ſeventy-nine miles ENE. Uddevalla.

Halpach, a river of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, which runs into the Traſen, about two miles W. Schwartzenpach.

Halpo, or *Halapo*, a town of Mexico, in the province of Tabaſco.

Hals, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, in a county of the ſame name, ſituated on the Iz. The county was ſold to the duke of Bavaria in the year 1517: two miles N. Paſſau.

Halſe, a town of Norway, in the province of Drontheim: ſixty miles SW. Drontheim.

Halſingland, a province of Sweden, ſee *Helſingland*.

Halſted, a town of England, in the county of Eſſex, with a conſiderable manufacture of baize and ſays, ſituated on a riſing ground, near the river Colne: fourteen miles NW. Colcheſter, and forty-ſeven NE. London.

Halteren, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Munſter, ſituated on the Lippe: twenty miles SW. Munſter. *Long.* 24. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 45. N.

Halton, or *Hulton*, a town of England, in the county of Cheſter, ſituated on a navigable canal. Near it are the remains of a caſtle, built in the year 1071: thirteen miles NE. Cheſter, and 186 NW. London.

Haltwezel, or *Hallwezel*, a town of England, in the county of Northumberland, ſituated near the river Tyne, which was plundered by the Scots, in the reign of queen Elizabeth: fifteen miles W. Hexham, and 314 N. London.

Halvan, or *Chaulan*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, celebrated for its baths: ten miles S. Fez.

Ham, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Peronne, ſituated on the Somme, and defended by a ſtrong caſtle: three poſts and a half SSE. Peronne, and fifteen and a quarter N. Paris. *Long.* 20. 44. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 11 N.

Ham Bluff, a cape at the weſt extremity of the iſland of Santa Cruz, in the Weſt Indies. *Long.* 63. 34. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 51. N.

Hamada, a town of Arabia Felix in the province of Yemen: twenty-four miles SE. Chamir.

Hamah, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Syria, on the Orontes. It is the reſidence

of the ſcheik, with the title of emir. The geographer, Abulfeda, was prince of Hamah from the year 1342 to 1345. Numbers of wild aſſes are found in the country between this place and Aleppo: 124 miles N. Damaſcus, and ſixty-eight SSW. Aleppo.

Hamamet, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, on the north ſide of a bay, called the *Gulf of Hamamet*, and on the eaſt coaſt of Tunis: thirty miles S. Tunis.

Hamars, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Falaiſe: four leagues and three quarters WNW. Falaiſe, and four and a half SSW. Caen.

Hambach, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Juliers: three miles SE. Juliers. *Long.* 23. 58. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 57. N.

Hambach, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and palatinate of the Rhine: five miles NE. Landau, and ſixteen SW. Manheim.

Hambach, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and Upper Palatinate: ſix miles NNW. Amberg, and three NNE. Sultzbach.

Hambato, a town of South America, in the audience of Quito, and juriſdiction of Riobamba: fifty miles S. Quito.

Hambers, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne: ten miles SE. Mayenne.

Hambie, a town of France, in the department of the Channel: ſeven miles SE. Coutances.

Hambledon, a town of England, in the county of Hants, with a weekly market on Tueſday: ten miles SW. Petersfield, and ſixty-three WSW. London.

Hamburg, a free and imperial city of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, ſituated in that part of Holſtein called *Stormar*, about ſixty miles from the influx of the Elbe into the ocean, and properly ſituated on the rivers Elbe, Alſter, and Billie. The Elbe, which at the city, the little iſlands included, is not leſs than a German mile in breadth, beſides forming two ſpacious harbours, runs through moſt parts of the city in canals, which, being generally pretty broad and deep, are of prodigious convenience to the merchants, whoſe houſes ſtand on them. In theſe canals, as well as in the river itſelf, even to the diſtance of ſeveral miles above Hamburg, the tide ebbs and flows twice a day, which is alſo in many reſpects of ſervice to the inhabitants, though not without the frequent and great inconveniency of inundations occaſioned by the north-weſt winds, at which time the lower buildings and cellars are filled with water. The bridges over the canals are computed at eighty-four, and that not without probability, many of them not being ſo much diſtinguiſhed by ſtrangers, as being pave like the ſtreets, with which they are gene rally on a level, and not a few alſo adorne with houſes on each ſide. The ſtreets ar for the moſt part of pretty conſiderabl breadth, but the houſes recommend them ſelves more by their inward convenience than by any outward ornaments of architec ture. Some of theſe ſtreets, however, mak a grand appearance, but for the moſt par they are very narrow, and there is ſtill greater number of lanes, wherein many fa milies live together, ſo that the circuit of th city is by no means proportionate to th number of its inhabitants. Round the ram parts it is but an eaſy two hours' walk, and the number of inhabitants within this circuit exclusive of Jews, is eſtimated at 100,000 It is natural to be imagined that in ſo populous a place, there muſt be great numbers of poor, and this has by degrees given occaſion to ſo many public foundations, that in this point, as well as for its excellent regulations with regard to fires, Hamburgh is greatly admired by foreigners. The fortifications of the city are in the old Dutch taſte, the moats being deep and wide, the ramparts lofty, and planted with trees, and of ſuch a breadth too, that ſeveral carriages may go abreaſt. On theſe ramparts every one has the liberty of taking the air. The number of baſtions round the town is twenty-four, with ſome out-works, particularly three called the *Sternchanze* and the *Neuewerk*. The latter is properly only a line regularly fortified, and incloſing the ſtreets, houſes, and gardens, by ſome called the *Neuen Werk*, or the *Suburb of St. George*. The Hamburgerberg may be ſtyled a ſuburb, but this is not environed by any works, and the houſes on it extend almoſt as far as Altona, inſomuch that it is only a ditch which ſeparates the one from the other. The city has four capital gates, and two ſmaller, and two water gates, called the *Upper* and *Lower Baum*. Through the latter paſs all ſhips going to or coming from ſea. Every morning at the opening of it is ſeen a multitude of boats and ſmall barks, whoſe cargoe conſiſts of milk, fruits, and all kinds of proviſions, all ruſhing in at the ſame time: and in this manner the country people, who are for the moſt part under the neighbouring juriſdiction, together with a greater number of others on the land ſide in carriages, as likewiſe moſt of the neighbouring peaſantry, daily bring in part of the ſubſiſtence neceſſary to the city, and on the other hand return home with their own. The exerciſe of certain regalia here appertains ſolely to the magiſtracy; but in all affairs of general concern the burghery aſſiſt at the deliberations: and in order to give validity to any motion made by

by the magiſtracy, in caſes relative to the ... aſſembly of the magiſtracy and people, ... conſent of both ſides is required. All ... touching the impoſition of taxes and new laws, are by the magiſtracy laid before the firſt college of the burghery, then before the ſecond, next before the third, and laſtly before the whole body, and on the approbation of both claſſes, is termed a decree of the magiſtracy and burghery, or ſimply a Receſs. The magiſtracy is at preſent compoſed of thirty-ſeven perſons, or more uſually of thirty-ſix, that is to ſay, four burghermaſters, four ſyndics, twenty-four aldermen, and four ſecretaries, of whom one is prothonotary, and another acts as recorder, but the votes are limited to the burghermaſters and the aldermen, of the firſt of whom one muſt be a trader, and of the latter thirteen traders, and the reſt graduates. Any perſon elected into the magiſtracy, and declining the office, muſt depart the city. Lutheraniſm is the eſtabliſhed religion of this city, and no other public exerciſe of religion is tolerated here. In the mean time both Papiſts and Calviniſts have an opportunity of attending worſhip at the envoys of the emperor, and other ſovereigns, to the circle of Lower Saxony, who reſide in the city; and the Engliſh, whoſe merchants form a company here, have divine ſervice performed in a building called the *Engliſh Houſe*. Formerly the principal occupation of the inhabitants (commerce excepted) conſiſted in brewing and the cloth manufacture; and even to this very day, the companies, of which each has its appointed patron in the corporation, enjoy many privileges. At preſent, the principal manufacture here is, beyond diſpute, the ſugar refinery, for which, whether it be owing to the quality of the water, or whatever be the cauſe, Hamburg has hitherto been diſtinguiſhed. The cotton, ſtocking, gold thread, ribbon, and velvet manufactures here, with others, are greatly eſteemed abroad. With reſpect to its ſeveral branches of commerce, linen, cloth, ſilk ware, wine, ſugar, coffee, colours, ſpices, metals, tobacco, wood, leather, grain, dried and ſalt fiſh, train oil, and furs, are accounted the moſt conſiderable of them, though this point is not eaſily aſcertained, the merchants here buying up all kind that offer, and the convenient ſituation of the city drawing thither a great variety. An uncommon benefit to the merchants of Hamburg is the ſpecie bank, erected there in 1619, and which, for the goodneſs of its credit and prudent regulations, is by no means inferior to any, even the moſt flouriſhing. With the bank is connected the corn money, by which the granaries are kept well ſtocked for ſupplying the poor with meal at a low rate, as alſo the mintage. This laſt privilege, which it holds by charters from the emperors, it has always exerciſed, Hamburg ducats being to be ſeen of every year for a long time paſt, not to mention the Banco Portugaleſer, of which thoſe called whole, weigh ten, and the half ones five, ducats. Of ſilver money it coins alſo very large quantities. The ſtandard obſerved here is preciſely the ſame with that of Lubeck. In the matricula of the empire of 1521, this city is aſſeſſed at twenty horſe and 120 foot; and in the laſt matricula of the chamber at Wetzlar, is rated at 439 rixdollars, 50 kruitzers and a half. *Long.* 27. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 40. N.

Hamburg, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, ſituated at the foot of the Blue Mountains: fifty miles NW. Philadelphia.

Hamden, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Connecticut: ſeventeen miles SW. Middleton.

Hamel, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Grandvillier: one league SE. Grandvillier.

Hamelburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and biſhopric of Fulda: twenty-four miles S. Fulda, and ſixteen W. Schweinfurt.

Hameln, a fortified town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and capital of a quarter in the principality of Calenberg to which it gives name, ſituated on the Weſer, which here forms an iſland, and is furniſhed with a ſluice for the convenience of the ſhipping. The river Hamel, which probably gave name to the town, here joins the Weſer. In the town are about 600 houſes of merchants and tradeſmen, with fifty eccleſiaſtical and other ſplendid buildings. There are only two churches. The magiſtrates are poſſeſſed of the civil and criminal juriſdiction. It formerly belonged to the abby of Fulda, from which it was ſold to the biſhop of Minden. In the latter end of the 16th century, it came into the poſſeſſion of the elder line of Wolfenbuttel. In the year 1625, it was firſt beſieged by the Danes, and on their departure taken, by capitulation, by the Imperialiſts, who continued there till the year 1633, to the great oppreſſion of the place, and, in 1630, put the biſhop of Hildeſheim in poſſeſſion of one half of the town, which had been mortgaged to him; but this mortgage being redeemable for the ſum of 2000 florins, the loyal burghers raiſed the money, and paid it at the town-houſe of Hildeſheim, of which duke Chriſtian expreſſed his grateful ſenſe to them; and in conſideration of this their zeal, in 1631 granted to the town the toll and police. In the ſame year, duke Frederic Ulrich transferred the town to duke Chriſtian, of the Zell line, to whoſe repreſentatives it did private homage. In 1633, the Imperial garriſon ſurrendered it to duke

George, as general of the Swediſh forces. In 1757, it was taken, on capitulation, by the French, who evacuated it again the following year: twenty-eight miles SW. Hanover, and eighteen SE. Minden. *Long.* 26. 38. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 10. N.

Hamer, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Poſnania: thirty-two miles WSW. Poſnania.

Hamer (El), a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the Arabian Irac: 140 miles WSW. Baſſora.

Hami, a country of Chineſe Tartary, which contains only one city, and a few villages, ſituated in the Deſert of Cobi, which bounds it on the eaſt and weſt. The ſoil is barren, and produces little elſe but melons, which are ſaid to be of an exquiſite flavour. The inhabitants are Mahometans, large, robuſt, well clothed, and live in houſes. They firſt ſubmitted to China about the latter end of the 17th century.

Hami Hotun, a town of Chineſe Tartary, and capital of a country of the ſame name, not large, but full of houſes and people: 1045 miles NW. Peking. *Long.* 111. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 55. N.

Hamilton, a town of Scotland, in the county of Lanerk, on the Clyde: eleven miles SE. Glaſgow, and thirteen NNW. Lanerk.

Hamin, a town of Arabia Felix, in the province of Oman: 140 miles NNE. Haſſek.

Haming, a town of Sweden, in the province of Sudermanland: thirteen miles S. Stockholm.

Hamm, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Mark, of which it is the capital; large, well built, and ſurrounded with ditches and paliſades, which ſerve for walls. The Calviniſts have an academy, with three profeſſors, a Latin ſchool, and a pariſh church. The Lutherans have a church, and the Roman Catholics a convent. A little to the weſt of the town is a fortreſs, called *Fort Ferdinand*. Hamm is a place of good trade, and was formerly Anſeatic. The linen bleacheries are fine and extenſive: ſeventeen miles S. Munſter. *Long.* 25. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 42. N.

Hammamlu, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: thirty-ſix miles W. Kara-hiſar.

Hammam Leef, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, celebrated for its baths: thirteen miles SW. Tunis.

Hammer, a town of Norway, in the dioceſe of Aggerhuus: fifty-two miles N. Chriſtiania.

Hammer (Little), a town of Norway, in the dioceſe of Aggerhuus: ſeventy-ſix miles N. Chriſtiania.

Hammer Iſland, a ſmall iſland of Sweden, in the Baltic, near the coaſt of Blechingen: [illegible] miles E. Carlſcron.

Hammerhus, a fortreſs of Denmark, the iſland of Bornholm.

Hammerſmith, a village of England, the county of Middleſex, ſituated on the north ſide of the Thames: four miles W. London.

Hamoaze, a creek or bay in the Engl Channel; the weſtern branch or main ſtre of the river Tamar, which falls into P mouth Sound, and forms an harbour for t Britiſh navy: capable of containing near 1 veſſels: they uſually lie at anchor, in thr tiers, in thirteen to fifteen fathom water.

Hamont, or *Helmont*, a town of German in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric Liege: thirty-ſix miles N. Liege.

Hamorpaicham, a town of Chineſe Ta tary: forty-five miles E. Piloutai.

Hamote, a long iſland in Queen Charlotte Sound, between the two iſlands of Ne Zealand.

Hampſten, a town of Germany, in th archduchy of Auſtria: fourteen miles SW Steyr.

Hampſhire, otherwiſe called *The County Hants* and *County of Southampton*, a count of England, bounded on the north by Berk ſhire, on the eaſt by Surry and Suſſex, o the ſouth by the Engliſh Channel, and o the weſt by the counties of Wilts and Dorſe The air is healthy, and the ſoil in general fertile, but various; a large proportion inclining to chalk, with a great quantity of rich land and meadows. Towards Berkſhire, with the exception of a ſmall tract on the eaſt, which is heathy, the land is in general deep and good, producing great crops of corn, and is well planted with good timber, particularly oak and elm. Towards Dorſetſhire, in the ſouth-weſt part of the county, the land is open, and large tracts are covered with heath. The principal productions are corn, timber, and wool. The number of ſheep in the county is eſtimated at 350,000. Hampſhire is a great breeding county, and the ſtocks in moſt pariſhes are very large, although they are ſuppoſed to be reduced one third, on account of the downs being broken up, and the incloſures which have taken place. The planting of hops has of late years increaſed in this county, principally on the borders of Surry; the great repute of the Farnham hops ſeems to have been the cauſe of this undertaking, but notwithſtanding the plantation are in pariſhes adjoining to Farnham, the hops will only produce a very inferior price. Hampſhire is ſixty miles in length, thirty in breadth, and 150 in circumference. It is divided into thirty-nine hundreds, which contain one city, Wincheſter, twenty market-towns, and 1062 villages. The towns are Southampton, Portſmouth, Andover, Chriſtchurch, Stockbridge, Lymington, Petersfield, Whitchurch, Goſport, Baſingſtoke, Alresford, Alton, Fareham,

Fareham, Havant, Kingſclere, Odiham, Southampton, Fordingbridge, Romſey, and Newport, without reckoning thoſe of the Iſle of Wight; the firſt eight, with Winchester, ſend members to the Britiſh parliament, to which, adding the three boroughs in the Iſle of Wight, and two for the county, twenty-ſix members are returned to the Britiſh parliament. The number of inhabitants is eſtimated at 200,000.

Hampſhire, a county of United America, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts.

Hampſhire, a county of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia.

Hampſhire (New), one of the ſtates of United America, bounded on the north by Canada, on the eaſt by the diſtrict of Main and the Atlantic Ocean, on the ſouth by the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, and on the weſt by Vermont; about 155 miles in length from north to ſouth, the breadth is unequal, towards the ſouth it meaſures about ſeventy-two miles, but gradually diminiſhes, as it advances northward, to little more than ten. This ſtate firſt began to be ſettled about the year 1629, and was erected into a ſeparate government in the year 1679, but ſeems afterwards to have been under the ſame governor with Maſſachuſetts, becauſe New Hampſhire complained to the king, in council, againſt the joint-governor relative to the boundaries between the two colonies, and, on hearing the complaint, a ſeparate governor was appointed in the year 1740. The land near the ſea is generally flat, but farther into the country hilly, and in ſome places mountainous. The air is healthy and ſerene; cold in winter; the greateſt ſummer heat continues but a ſhort time. The ſoil is various, in ſome places ſandy, but generally affording good paſture; other parts are a rich deep mould, producing corn and vegetables in great plenty. The uncultivated lands are covered with extenſive foreſts of oaks, walnuts, cedar, pine, firs, &c. Apples and pears are the principal fruit of New Hampſhire; the inhabitants make great quantities of cyder and perry for home conſumption and ſale to the other ſtates. Beef, pork, wheat, Indian corn, barley, butter, and cheeſe, are ſold into the ſouthern ſtates and the Weſt Indies; ſheep and ſwine were at firſt ſent over from England, and have ſucceeded well. The chief commodities which conſtitute the trade of New Hampſhire are timber, maſts, yards, ſpars, lumber, proviſions, fiſh, cattle, pot and pearl aſhes, and flax-ſeed. Ships are built in all the towns ſituated on the river Piſcataqua. The cod fiſhery is carried on with conſiderable ſpirit and advantage. Some of the fiſh are diſpoſed of to the Weſt India iſlands, the reſt are carried to Europe. New Hampſhire is divided into five counties, Cheſhire, Grafton, Hilſborough, Rockingham, and Strafford. The number of inhabitants, in the year 1790, according to a cenſus, taken by order of Congreſs, amounted to 141,985. At this time the number is greatly increaſed. The chief towns are Portſmouth, Exeter, Concord, Dover, Durham, Keen, Charleſton, Amherſt, Haverhall, and Plymouth. The principal rivers are the Merrimack and the Piſcataqua. The river Connecticut ſeparates it in its whole extent from the ſtate of Vermont.

Hampſtead, a village of England, in the county of Middleſex, formerly reſorted to for its mineral waters: five miles N. London.

Hampton, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia; ſeventy miles ESE. Richmond. *Long.* 76, 23. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 37. 5. N.

Hampton, a village of England, in the county of Middleſex, near which is a royal palace, ſituated near the Thames, called *Hampton Court*; fifteen miles WSW. London.

Hampton, ſee *Minchin Hampton*.

Hamraebi, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan: ninety-three leagues SE. Zareng.

Ham-tchin, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: ten miles NW. Pao-ting.

Han, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Se-tchuen. *Long.* 121. 41. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 31. N.

Han, a river of China, which riſes in the ſouth part of the province of Chen-ſi, and joins the Yang-tſe at Han-yang, in the province of Hou-quang.

Hanamine, a ſmall iſland near the weſtern coaſt of Ireland, and county of Galway: two miles NW. Rinveel Point.

Hanau, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and capital of Hanau Munzenberg, on the Kinzig, where it joins the Maine. It is divided into Old and New Town: the Old Town received its charter in the year 1303. The New Town was built in the year 1597, by the Walloons, or Flemiſh refugees, who were driven away by the cruelties of Philip II, king of Spain, and ſettled here under the protection of the count of Hanau Munzenberg. Here are ſeveral churches, with manufactures of woollen, ſilk, cotton, porcelain, &c. Great quantities of roll tobacco is made up here; but the greateſt article of its trade conſiſts in timber brought down the Maine, rough and caſt iron, meal, and corn. Every perſon has free liberty to trade as he pleaſes: eight miles E. Francfort on the Maine, twenty-ſeven E. Mentz, and twenty-five SSE. Wetzlar. *Long.* 26. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 3. N.

Hanau Munzenburg, a county and principality of Germany, ſituated principally on the

the Maine, between the electorate of Mentz, biſhopric of Fulda, and principality of Heſſe Homburg, about ſixteen leagues long, and five wide. It is eſteemed one of the moſt fertile and rich countries in Germany, producing grain, legumes, exquiſite wine, and delicious fruits. It contains magnificent foreſts, a rich ſalt mine, a copper mine, a ſilver mine, and a mine of cobalt. It was erected into a county in the year 1429. By the extinction of its hereditary counts it fell by compact to the landgrave of Heſſe Caſſel in 1736. Its aſſeſſment for a Roman month is 230 florins, and taxed to the chamber of Wetzlar 160 rixdollars twenty-five kruitzers.

Hanazo, a river of Africa, which riſes in Abyſſinia, and runs into the Arabian Sea, ſixty-five miles S. from the Straits of Babelmandel, near the town of Zeila.

Hancoan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: twenty-five miles NW. Tai-ping.

Hanekenbuttel, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Luneburg Zell: twenty-four miles E. Zell.

Hancocks, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Maryland: thirty-five miles NW. Frederick's Town, and eighteen W. Hagar's Town.

Hando, a country of Africa, in the kingdom of Quoja.

Hancoye, a ſmall lake of United America, in the ſtate of New York, twenty-ſix miles S. Lake Ontario.

Hang, a town of Sweden, in the province of Eaſt Gothland: ſix miles NE. Linkioping.

Hangeſt, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montdidier: two leagues and a half N. Montdidier.

Hanging ſhawlaw, a hill of Scotland, in the county of Selkirk: four miles and a half NW. Selkirk.

Hangman's Point, a cape of Ireland, at the entrance of Kinſale harbour: two miles S. Kinſale.

Hang-tan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li.

Hang-tcheou, a city of China, of the firſt rank, and capital of the province of Tche-kiang, and one of the richeſt and largeſt cities of the empire, called by the Chineſe *The Terreſtial Paradiſe*, and ſaid to contain a million of ſouls. The country round produces great quantities of excellent ſilk, and they aſſert, that ſixty thouſand people are employed in the ſilk manufacture within the walls, without reckoning the vaſt numbers employed in the towns and villages round about. A garriſon is kept here of 10,000 men. There are ſeveral canals cut to aſſiſt the commerce of the town, the water of which is not good for uſe; but a lake of about two leagues in circumference ſupplies the inhabitants with excellent water: miles SSE. Peking. *Long.* 137. 32. Ferro. *Lat.* 30. 20. N.

Hang-tcheng, a town of China, of third rank, in the province of Chen-ſi fifty miles NNE. Tong.

Hanna, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzeſc: twenty-four miles Brzeſc.

Hannacbreen, a ſmall iſland near the weſt coaſt of Ireland, and county of Galway twenty miles W. Rinveel Point.

Hannah Bay, a bay in the ſouth part of James's Bay, Hudſon's Bay. *Long.* 80. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 12. N.

Hannah's Town, a town of the United States of America, in Pennſylvania: twenty-one miles E. Pittſburg.

Hannas, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: ninety miles N. Calmar.

Hannigſdorf, or *Heintendorf*, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe: ſix miles SSW. Grotkau.

Hannonville ſous les Côtes, a town of France in the department of the Meuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Saint Mihiel: three leagues NNE. Saint Mihiel and four SE. Verdun.

Hannoys, a ſmall iſland in the Engliſh Channel, about half a mile from the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Guernſey.

Hannuye, a town of Brabant: twenty miles W. Liege.

Hanosfalva, a town of Hungary: twelve miles NE. Szeben.

Hanover, a city of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Calenberg, ſituated on the Leine, which divides it into two towns, Old and New. Hanover or Alſtadt Hanover, was formerly the capital of the electorate, and reſidence of the elector, but now ranks the ſecond among the four large cities of the principality of Calenberg, Guttingen being the firſt. It is the ſeat of the privy council, and of the regency of all the territories belonging to the electorate houſe of Brunſwick Luneberg. It is ſituated on the left ſide of the Leine, which, running in two channels between the old and new town, and thus forming an iſland, unites into one ſtream again, and then becomes navigable. The town itſelf is fortified, and contains about 1200 houſes among which are divers very large and handſome buildings. The elector's palace, ſituated on that ſide fronting the Leine, having being deſtroyed by fire, was rebuilt in 1741, with great magnificence. In it the privy council and commiſſioners of war hold their meetings. In the chapel belonging to it, which is very ſplendid, is kept a treaſure of great value, conſiſting of reliques, gold and ſilver plate, and gems collected by duke Henry the Lion, in his journey to the Holy

in 1171 and the ſucceeding years; which treaſure was at firſt lodged in St. Blair's church, at Brunſwick, but on the ſurrender of that city to duke John Frederick, was brought to Hanover. The ſtates houſe is a very grand ſtructure. In this building are held the Calenberg diets, and likewiſe thoſe of the high court of juſtice. Hanover contains three pariſh churches, a poor houſe, and three hoſpitals. Here are manufactures of lace, ſtuff, ſtockings, ribbons, &c. The breweries form a conſiderable branch of trade, as likewiſe a ſpecies of white beer, invented in the year 1526, by one Broihar, whoſe name it bears. Hanover was unknown before the year 1163. In the year 1241, this town was transferred, by Conrad, count of Lauenrode, at that time proprietor of it, to duke Otho the Child, who promiſed the burghers that it ſhould be made unalienable, and remain for ever in his houſe. But notwithſtanding theſe engagements, in 1283, his grandſon, duke Otho the Severe, was for making it over to the biſhop of Hildeſheim, which cauſed an inſurrection, and the biſhop never got poſſeſſion of it. In 1292, however, a reconciliation was effected between the ſovereign and the inhabitants. In 1725, an alliance was concluded here between Great Britain, France, and Pruſſia, to which, in 1726, Holland alſo acceded. In 1757, the French poſſeſſed themſelves of the city, but quitted it again in 1758. The Neuſtadt Hanover is ſituated on the right ſide of the Leine, oppoſite Old Hanover, and communicates with it by means of bridges. This town is fortified, and although it contains hardly 400 houſes, is well built and populous. Its magiſtracy is poſſeſſed of the civil juriſdiction alone. It is the ſeat, however, of the conſiſtory for the electoral territories, as likewiſe of the general ſuperintendency of the principality of Calenberg, and of a ſpecial ſuperintendency. It contains alſo ſeveral valuable manufactures: fifty-eight miles SE. Bremen, and 140 W. Berlin. *Long.* 27. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 27. N.

Hanover (Electorate of), comprehends the duchies of Zell, Saxe-Lauenburg, Bremen, Luneburg, the principalities of Calenberg, Verden-Grubenhagen, Diepholz, Hoya, Oberwald, &c. The dignity of elector was conferred on Erneſt Auguſtus, duke of Brunſwick Hanover, by the emperor Leopold, in the year 1692, as a reward for the great ſervices done by the duke in a war with the French king, Louis XIV. This new creation met with great oppoſition, both in the electoral college and the college of princes; but at laſt, by a concluſion of the three colleges, on the 30th of January, 1708, it was unanimouſly determined that the electoral dignity ſhould be confirmed to the duke of Hanover and his heirs male, but it was added, that if, while that electoral dignity ſubſiſted, the Palatine electorate ſhould happen to fall into the hands of a Proteſtant prince, the firſt Catholic elector ſhould have a ſupernumerary vote. This concluſion being eaſily agreed to by the emperor, the duke of Hanover was introduced into the electoral college on the 12th of September the ſame year. In the year 1714, the elector, George, became king of England, at the the death of queen Anne, by virtue of the act of ſettlement.

Hanover, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania: fourteen miles SW. York.

Hanover, a county in the north-weſt part of the iſland of Jamaica.

Hanover, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia, ſituated on the York River: twenty miles NE. Richmond. *Long.* 77. 25. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 37. 47. N.

Hanover (New), an iſland in the Pacific Ocean, ſeen by captain Carteret, in the year 1767, about ten leagues in length. The ſouth-weſt part ſituated in *Long.* 148. 27. E. Greenwich; *Lat.* 2. 49. S.

Hanover (North), a town of United America, in the ſtate of Jerſey: four miles NE. Morriſtown.

Hanover (South), a town of United America, in the ſtate of Jerſey: three miles SE. Morriſtown.

Hanrow, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: fourteen miles E. Meldorp.

Hanſbach, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz, with manufactures of cotton, thread, and paper: twelve miles N. Kamnitz.

Hanſfelden, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: eight miles NNW. Judenburg.

Hanta, a country of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt, ſee *Anta*.

Han-tcheou, or *An-tcheou*, a town of the kingdom of Corea, in the province of Hoang-hai, on the river Tchounang: 140 miles NNW. King-ki-tchao. *Long.* 143. 17. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 38. N.

Han-tchong, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the ſouthern part of the province of Chen-ſi, on the river Han, in a fertile country, ſurrounded by mountains and foreſts. The principal articles of commerce are honey, wax, muſk, and cinnabar: 625 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 124. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 32. 59. N.

Han tchuen, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-Quang, on the river Han; twenty-five miles W. Han-yang.

Hantou-Hotun, a town of Chineſe Tartary: ſeventeen miles NW. Nimgouta.

Hantrec, a town of France, in the de-

partment of the Finiſterre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Landerneau: two leagues and a half S. Landerneau, and two and a half N. Chateaulin.

Hanuziſzki, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Troki: ten miles SSW. Troki.

Hanway's Point, a cape on the north coaſt of Egmont Iſland. *Long.* 164. 22. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 10. 42. S.

Han-yang, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Hou-quang, at the conflux of the rivers Han and Yang-tſe: 587 miles W. Peking. *Long.* 131. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 30. 36. N.

Han-yn, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-ſi: thirty miles WNW. Hing-ngan.

Han-yu, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: twenty miles N. Hai.

Hapaee, a cluſter of four iſlands among thoſe called the *Friendly Iſlands*, in the South Pacific Ocean: they are fertile and well cultivated, and the inhabitants hoſpitable: they lie about *Long.* 185. 36. to 185. 45. E. Greenwich; *Lat.* 19. 39. to 19 53. S.

Hapircan, a town of Chineſe Tartary, in the country of Hami: fifteen miles SE. Houpatar Paitchang.

Hapircan poulac, a town of Aſia, in Thibet: twenty-five miles WNW. Orto.

Haplincourt, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bapaume: one league and a quarter E. Bapaume.

Hapſburg, ſee *Habſburg*.

Hara, a river of Chineſe Tartary, which runs into the Orgon. *Long.* 123. 23. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 35. N.

Hara, a lake of Aſia, in Thibet. *Long.* 115. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 42. N.

Haracbar Hotun, a town of Aſia, in Thibet: 160 miles W. Tourfan. *Long.* 104. 3. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 4. N.

Haraker, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſtmanland: twelve miles N. Weſteros.

Haralope-pai-Hotun, a town of Aſia, in Thibet: 370 miles W. Tourfan. *Long.* 101. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 55. N.

Hara-ſo, a town of Aſia, in Thibet: forty-eight miles WNW. Cha-tcheou.

Hara Palgaſun, a town of Aſia, in Thibet: twenty-five miles SE. Oramtchi-Hotun.

Hara-teibe, a town of Aſia, in Thibet: thirty-ſeven miles W. Hami. *Long.* 110. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 53. N.

Harbach, a river of Germany, which runs into the Muhr, one mile NW. Murhard, in the duchy of Wurtemberg.

Harbo, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſtmanland: twenty miles NNW. Upſal.

Harbonnieres, a town of France, in department of the Somme: five leagues Amiens, and four N. Montdidier.

Harborough, or *Market-Harborough*, a to of England, in the county of Leiceſter, w a weekly market on Tueſday: here are n nufactures of tammies and laſtings: fourte miles SSE. Leiceſter, and eighty-t NNW. London.

Harburg, ſee *Haarburg*.

Harburg, a town and ruined caſtle of G many, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, the territory of Eichsfeld: nine miles S Duderſtadt.

Harcourt, a town of France, in the d partment of the Eure, and chief place of canton, in the diſtrict of Bernay: th leagues NE. Bernay, and five NW. Evre

Harcourt le bois Halbont, a town of Fra in the department of the Calvados, and c place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Fal three leagues and three quarters NW. laiſe, and four S. Caen.

Hardan, a river of Germany, in the ci cle of Lower Saxony, which runs into t Ilmenau, near Ultzan, in the principality Luneburg-Zell.

Hardanger, mountains of Norway, in t province of Bergen: ſixty miles E. Berge

Hardanger (Gulf of), a bay of the Nort Sea, on the coaſt of Norway. *Long.* 6. Greenwich. *Lat.* 59. 50. N.

Hardberg, a town of Germany, in t duchy of Stiria: ten miles SSW. Fridber and fifty-two S. Vienna. *Long.* 33. 54. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 22. N.

Hardeck, a town of Hungary: fourtee miles NE. Roſenburg.

Hardeck, or *Hardegg*, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: ſeve miles W. Znaym, and forty NNW. Vienn *Long.* 33. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 43. N.

Hardegſen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Calenberg, with a conſiderable manufacture of leather: ten miles NW. Gottingen.

Hardehauſen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Paderborn: five miles NW. Warburg.

Hardenberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Berg: thirteen miles ENE. Duſſeldorp. *Long.* 24. 29. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 19. N.

Hardenberg, or *Hardenburg*, a town of Overiſſel, ſituated on the Vecht, firſt ſurrounded with walls in the year 1355, by John d'Arkel, biſhop of Utrecht: ten miles SW. Covorden.

Hardens, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Kentucky: eighty-two miles WSW. Francfort.

Hardercyck, a ſeaport town of Guelderland, ſituated on the Zuyder See. It was only a village before 1229, when Otho, ſir-

named

named the Cripple, ſurrounded it with walls. It was formerly conſidered as one of the Five Towns. In 1503, the whole was burned down, except five or ſix houſes; but ſoon afterwards rebuilt, and is now a handſome town, with a ſmall univerſity, founded in 1618. It had five gates, three towards the land, and two towards the ſea. In the year 1508, Charles d'Egmont, the young duke of Guelders, laid ſiege to it, but was at that time obliged to retire. Three years after, he took it by ſurpriſe. In 1552, it was retaken by comte de Buren, for Charles V. and in 1572, the comte de Bergh took poſſeſſion of it for the confederates. In 1672, the French made themſelves maſters of it, but abandoned it two years after; but not before they had deſtroyed the fortifications. The church of St. Martin is much admired for its tower and architecture; the Zuyder Zee has made conſiderable encroachments at different times, which obliges them to keep the town defended with dykes: twenty-five miles NE. Utrecht, and nineteen W. Deventer. *Long.* 23. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 22. N.

Harlaughen, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Boulogne: three leagues NE. Boulogne.

Harlings, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia: twenty-ſeven miles SW. Waſhington.

Harlisleben, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Weimar: two miles N. Buttſtadt.

Harlmark, a town of Norway, in the dioceſe of Chriſtianſand: eleven miles SSW. Chriſtianſand.

Harlooye, a town of Flanders: two miles and a half NNE. Rouſſelaer.

Harlwick, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Georgia: nineteen miles SW. Savanna.

Hare, an iſland in the North Sea, near the coaſt of Norway, twenty miles in circumference. *Long.* 6. 33. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 62. 20. N.

Hare Bay, a bay on the ſouth coaſt of Newfoundland: 110 miles E. Cape Ray.

Harene, a town of Sweden in the province of Weſt Gothland: thirty-ſix miles NE. Gottenburg.

Harſan, a town of Hungary: four miles SE. Sicios.

Harfleur, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montivilliers. The proſperity of Havre de Grace ruined this port; the harbour is filled up, and only fit for boats. It is ſituated on the ſide of a hill, on a ſmall river, near the Seine. It was taken by the Engliſh in the years 1415 and 1440. The number of inhabitants is about 2400: one league and a half E. Havre, and three quarters S. Montivillers. *Long.* 17. 53. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 32. N.

Harg, a ſeaport of Sweden, in the province of Upland: thirty miles NE. Upſal.

Hargenow, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg: ten miles SW. Schwerin.

Harjedalen, a province of Sweden, in the diviſion called Nordland, incorporated with the Swediſh dominions in the year 1645. It is about 100 miles in length, and from forty to fifty in breadth. It abounds in mines and woods; and conſequently agriculture is not much practiſed here. Its paſtures, however, are ſo excellent, that the inhabitants carry on a very advantageous trade in horned cattle. Its rivers and lakes, like all the reſt in the country, abound with fiſh. The inhabitants ſubſiſt by grazing, hunting, and fiſhing; and ſell a great quantity of cheeſe, which is much eſteemed. They maintain no ſoldiers in this province; and ſeveral places among the mountains are inhabited by Lappers.

Haring, a town of Germany, in the biſhopric of Brixen: ſix miles SSW. Brixen.

Harle, a river of Siletia, in the principality of Wolau, which runs into the river Bartſch: one mile E. from Herrnſtadt.

Harle, a river of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Eaſt Frieſland, which riſes three miles SSW. Wittmund, and runs into the ſea, eight miles N. of that town.

Harlebeck, a town of Flanders, on the river Lys: four miles NE. Courtray.

Harlem, ſee *Haerlem*.

Harlof, a river of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, which riſes about four miles eaſt of Laubach, and runs into the Nidda, near Studen.

Harlingen, a ſeaport town of Frieſland, on the Zuyder See. In the year 1496, the inhabitants of Groningen built a caſtle here, and fourteen years afterwards, Albert, duke of Saxony, built another, ſtronger than the firſt. It is not exactly known when it was ſurrounded with walls: but certain it is, that in the years 1543, and 1579, the city was conſiderably enlarged by the care of William, prince of Orange. This place is now very well fortified, and naturally ſtrong, the adjacent country being very eaſily laid under water. There have been ſome dykes raiſed here to ſtop the fury of the waves. The city is ſquare, the ſtreets handſome, ſtraight, and clean, with canals in the middle of them. It is adorned with five gates, four towards the land, and one towards the ſea. Though the harbour be large and much frequented, yet by reaſon of the ſands that lie before it, veſſels of great burden muſt either lie off at a great diſtance at ſea, or unload part of their cargo before they can get in. Their chief trade

conſiſts in making ſails, in importing and exporting corn, pitch, tar, fir-trees, and deals. This city has a grammar-ſchool and two hoſpitals. The adjacent country yields abundance of corn, paſture, and other neceſſaries for life: fourteen miles W. Lewarden. *Long.* 22. 46. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 11. N.

Harliunga, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: forty-one miles NE. Gotheborg.

Harlech, or *Harleich*, a town of Wales, in the county of Merioneth, with a weekly market on Saturday; remarkable only for a caſtle, which is ſeated on a lofty rock, above an extenſive marſh, near the Iriſh Sea. The preſent caſtle was built by Edward I; in the year 1460, Margaret of Anjou, queen of Henry VI, retired hither, after the unfortunate battle of Northampton, whence, after a ſhort ſtay, ſhe fled to Scotland. In the year 1468, this caſtle was held by a brave Welchman for the houſe of Lancaſter, and ſurrendered to the earl of Pembroke on honourable terms: twenty-four miles S. Caernarvon, and 223 NW. London. *Long.* 4. 14. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 48. N.

Harmanſtorf, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: two miles SE. Graz.

Harmony, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania: 124 miles N. Philadelphia.

Hornad Nemeti, a town of Hungary: ſixteen miles W. Tokay.

Harrit, or *Arme*, a ſmall iſland in the Engliſh Channel, about two miles from the iſland of Guernſey, and one from Sark.

Haro, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, on the Ebro, ſurrounded with walls. It is ſituated in a fertile country, and contains 700 families, three pariſhes, and a convent: thirty-two miles NE. Burgos, and ſeven N. Calzada.

Haron-adab, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irak: thirty leagues W. Amadan.

Haronia, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the Arabian Irak: forty-five miles N. Bagdad.

Haroué, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vezelize: one league and a quarter E. Vezelize, and four and a half SW. Luneville.

Harparren, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenées, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Uſtaritz: three leagues and a quarter SE. Bayonne, and two and a half E. Uſtaritz.

Harpath, a river of United America, in the Tenaſee government, which runs into the Cumberland river, fourteen miles SE. Clark'ville.

Harpanelly, a town of Hindooſtan, and capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name, in the Myſore country: fifty-five miles NNE. Bednore, and 152 NNW. Seringapatam. *Long.* 75. 28. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 14. 40. N.

Harpſtede, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Hoya: twenty-two miles WNW. Hoya.

Harra, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan: thirty-five leagues WNW. Zareng.

Harrad, a town of Arabia Felix, in the province of Yemen: twenty-four miles S. Abu-Ariſch.

Harran, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbekir: ſeventy-two miles SW. Diarbek.

Harraſs, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: four miles S. Laab.

Harricanaw, a river of Canada, which runs into Hannah Bay. *Long.* 79. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 10. N.

Harriopour, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Oriſſa: ninety-one miles NNE. Cattack, and 105 WSW. Calcutta.

Harris, a peninſula of Scotland, joined to what is called the Iſland of Lewis, by a narrow iſthmus. The country is wild, and in general uncultivated: the high lands are moſtly covered with heath; there is plenty of game, and the lochs and bays on the coaſt abound with fiſh.

Harriſburg, a town of United America, in the ſtate of North Carolina: forty-ſeven miles W. Halifax.

Harriſburgh, or *Louiſburgh*, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania: eighty miles W. Philadelphia. *Long.* 76. 53. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 40. 17. N.

Harrodſburgh, or *Harrodſtown*, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Kentucky twenty-five miles SW. Lexington. *Long.* 85. 22. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 37. 50. N.

Harrowgate, a village of England, in the county of York, celebrated for its medicinal ſprings: three miles W. Knareſborough, and 208 N. London.

Harry Iſland, an iſland of the Atlantic, near the mouth of the Santee River, on the coaſt of South Carolina.

Harſkirch, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Naſſau Saarbruck: thirty miles SSW. Deux Ponts, and forty-eight WSW. Landau.

Harſla, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: five miles W. Uddevalla.

Harſo, a ſmall iſland in the Baltic, near the coaſt of Sweden. *Long.* 17. 16. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 58. 44. N.

Hartenſtorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: four miles ESE. Zwickau.

Hartenſtain, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: twelve miles W. Crems.

Hartenſtein, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and lordſhip of [illegible]burg: ſix miles SE. Zwickau, and [illegible]een E. Greitz.

Hartford, ſee *Hertford*.

Hartford, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Vermont: eight miles NW. [illegible]ſter.

Hartford, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Connecticut, ſituated on the [illegible] Connecticut: ſeventy-ſix miles WSW. [illegible]n, and ninety NE. New York. *Long.* [illegible] W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 41. 50. N.

Hartford (Eaſt), a town of United America, in the ſtate of Connecticut, ſituated on the [illegible]ſide of the river Connecticut: three [illegible]E. Hartford.

Hartha, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Leipſic: [illegible] miles SW. Dobeln, and ſeven NE. [illegible]nitz.

Hartham, a town of Germany, in the [illegible]duchy of Auſtria. four miles E. Efferd[illegible].

Hartheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and county of Wertheim: twelve miles S. Wertheim, and [illegible]enty-eight SW. Wurzburg.

Hartland, a fiſhing town of England, in the county of Devon, in the Briſtol Channel, near the borders of Cornwall, with a weekly market on Saturday: fourteen miles W. [illegible]ſtaford, and 213 W. London.

Hartland Point, a cape of England, on the north-weſt coaſt of the county of Devon, in the Briſtol Channel. *Long.* 4. 26. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. N.

Hartlepool, a ſeaport town of England, on the eaſt coaſt, in the county of Durham, with a harbour for ſmall veſſels. It is ſituated on a promontory almoſt ſurrounded by the German Ocean, and was at one time ſtrongly fortified both by art and nature; and within the walls was a baſon, which ſerved as a harbour, in which veſſels lay fully defended from ſtorms, and chains thrown acroſs could prevent the approach of an enemy; but this is now choked up, and rendered unſerviceable by mud and filth. In the reign of Edward III, it furniſhed the royal navy with five ſhips, and thoſe not inconſiderable ones, at leaſt for the period. It is now a conſiderable fiſhing-town; and light colliers find a ſecure road, when not able to reach Newcaſtle, Shields, or Sunderland. Coals and lime form the principal exports. Of late years it has been much frequented by company, for the purpoſe of ſea-bathing; and by ſome invalids on account of a mineral ſpring. It is a corporation town, and governed by a mayor and alderman. The market is held on Saturday: ten miles N. Stockton, and 254 N. London. *Long.* 1. 16. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 38. N.

Hartley, a river of England, in the county of Northumberland, which runs into the Tyne: three miles S. Haltwezal.

Hartley, a ſeaport of England, on the eaſt coaſt of the county of Northumberland, with a good and convenient harbour, in which veſſels may lie ſecure. The exports in the year 1776, were 70,000 dozen bottles, 300 tons of ſalt, and 100 tons of copperas manufactured in the place, 18,000 chaldrons of coals: twelve miles NE. Newcaſtle-upon-Tyne, and 283 N. London.

Hartzeroth, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Treves: eight miles NE. Treves.

Hartzgerode, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Anhalt Bernburg, ſituated near the Harz Mountain, the houſes and walls are built of a motley kind of marble; it has a mine office and a caſtle: twenty-four miles SW. Bernburg, and forty-four WSW. Deſſau. *Long.* 28. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 46. N.

Hartzigroda, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Mansfeld: two miles W. Hertſtadt.

Harva, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: fifteen miles E. Gotheborg.

Harvey's Iſland, an iſland in the Southern Pacific Ocean, compoſed of three or four ſmall iſlands, united together by rocks, covered by the ſea, the whole about twenty miles in circumference, diſcovered by captain Cook, in 1773. *Long.* 158. 48. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 19. 18. S.

Harun, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan: five leagues SW. Zareng.

Harwich, a ſeaport town of England, in the county of Eſſex, ſituated at the mouths of the Stour and Orwell, where they unite and form a large bay, ſoon after falling into the German Ocean, by a ſtrait near three miles wide at high water, but not in every part deep enough for ſhips of burden; the eaſt ſide is defended by Landguard Fort. Harwich was formerly fortified, but in the reign of Charles I, the fortifications were demoliſhed. It is not large but populous, and being the chief port for packets to Holland; is a place of conſiderable trade, and many veſſels are employed in the North ſea fiſhery, and the harbour, independent of the bay, is ſafe and convenient. Here is a very good dock-yard for building ſhips; and great conveniences erected here for ſea-bathing both hot and cold. It is a borough town, and ſends two members to the Britiſh Parliament; and is governed by a mayor and aldermen. Here are two markets weekly, on Tueſday and Friday; and in time of peace packets ſail regularly, if wind and weather do not prevent, every Wedneſday

Zealand. *Long.* 11. 45. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 56. 11. N.

Haſtenbeck, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Calenberg, near which the French, under the command of the Marechal d'Eſtrees, gained a victory over the duke of Cumberland, in the year 1757: five miles SE. Hameln.

Haſtings, a town of England, in the county of Suſſex, and the firſt of thoſe called the Cinque Ports; ſaid to have been ſo called, from one Haſtings, a Dane, who landed here, to pillage the country, and built a fort to ſecure his retreat. The harbour, formerly of conſiderable conſequence, is now only an indifferent road for ſmall veſſels, having been ruined by ſtorms, like the port of Winchelſea. As chief of the Cinque-ports, it was obliged to provide twenty-one veſſels for the king's ſervice, on forty days' notice, with proviſions, arms, and men, fit for warlike ſervice, and continue a fortnight at their own charge; if at the end of that time their farther ſervice was required, the expences were defrayed by the crown. Haſtings contains three pariſhes, but only two churches; the number of houſes is about 600, and the inhabitants eſtimated at 3000. This port received charters from Edward the Confeſſor, William I, Charles II, and ſeveral other of our kings; and have ſent members to the Britiſh parliament, ever ſince the reign of Edward III. There is a conſiderable fiſhery carried on here, particularly herrings and mackarel, and ſeveral hoys trade regularly, to and from London. There are two markets weekly, on Wedneſday and Saturday. In the year 1066, a battle was fought near this town, between Harold II, king of England, and William duke of Normandy, in which the former loſt his life and kingdom. There fell of the Normans, near 15,000 men; and a much greater number of the Engliſh. William, ſurnamed the Conqueror, was ſoon after acknowledged, and crowned king of England; and introduced a memorable epoch in the annals of this country: forty miles E. Brighthelmſtone, and ſixty-four SE. London. *Long.* 0. 34. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 50. N.

Haſtingues, a town of France, in the department of the Landes: ten miles S. Dax.

Hata Hotun, a town of Chineſe Tartary. *Long.* 142. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 35. N.

Hatalan Kiamen, a poſt of Chineſe Tartary: thirty-five miles SW. Teitcicar Hotun.

Hatamtam, a town of Chineſe Tartary: thirty-ſeven miles E. Hami Hotun. *Long.* 111. 12. E. Ferro, *Lat.* 42. 56. N.

Haverough, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania: twelve miles NNE. Philadelphia.

Hatfield, or *Biſhop's Hatfield*, a town England, in the county of Herts. It the latter name for having once belong the biſhops of Ely, who had a palace which, with the manor, became alienat the crown, in the reign of queen Eliz who occaſionally reſided here, and was h conducted to be crowned, at London. is a weekly market on Thurſday: fe miles WSW. Hertford, and nineteen a half N. London.

Hatfield, a town of United America, the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts: four mile Deerfield.

Hatfield Broad-oak, or *King's Hatfield*, town of England, in the county of Eſſ eight miles SW. Dunmow, and twenty-n NNE. London.

Hatherley, a town of England, in t county of Devon, ſituated near the c flux of the Towbridge and Ock, with conſiderable woollen manufacture. It h two markets weekly, on Tueſday a Friday: twenty-eight miles WNW. Exet and 201 W. London.

Hatten, a town of the United Du States, in Guelderland, ſituated on the Iſſ taken by the French, in the year 1672, w deſtroyed the fortifications: thirteen mi N. Deventer, and nine SE. Campen.

Hatten, a town of France, in the depa ment of the Lower Rhine: ſeven m NE. Haguenau.

Hattenheim, a town of Germany, in t circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate Mentz, ſituated on the Rhine: twelve mi W. Mentz.

Hatterſtorff, a town of Germany, in t archduchy of Auſtria: eleven miles E Laab.

Huttingen, a town of Germany, in th circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Mar fixteen miles NE. Duſſeldorp. *Long.* 2 34. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 22. N.

Hattonchâtel, a town of France, in the D partment of the Meuſe, and chief place of canton, in the diſtrict of St. Mihiel: t leagues and three quarters NE. St. Mih and four and a half WNW. Pont-a-Mouſ

Hatvany, a town of Hungary, twen miles NE. Buda.

Hatzfeld, a town of Germany, in the cir cle of the Upper Rhine, and principality Upper Heſſe: nineteen miles SW. Walde and thirty-ſix SW. Caſſel. *Long.* 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 50. N.

Havannah, a city and ſeaport of the iſla of Cuba, ſituated on the North coaſt, foun by Diego Velaſques, who conquered th iſland, at the beginning of the ſixteen century, at the mouth of the river Lag on the weſt ſide of the harbour, with the in its front. The harbour is not only t beſt in the iſland, but by many eſteemed beſt in the world, not only on account of ſtreng

because it is capable of contain-
ly, 1000 ships, without either
chor, there being generally six
er in the bay. The entrance
rbour is by a narrow channel,
of access, and fortified strongly
rms, works, and artillery, for
which is the length of the
The mouth of this channel is se-
strong castles, one on the east
the Moro Fort, built in the form
e, fortified with bastions, and
40 pieces of cannon, almost
the water. On the opposite side
nnel, lies another strong fort,
Puntal, joining to the town, which
to the westward of the entrance
bour, and is surrounded by ram-
ns, and ditches. Besides these
there are many other forts and
of them furnished with artil-
to profusion. In the harbour of
nah, the Spanish galleons and flota,
all their American treasures,
and sail from thence to Europe;
ence, this is the most populous,
town that the Spaniards have
West India islands; and it had
the chief care of the court of
provide it with a strong garrison,
by the ablest officers they had
rvice. The Havannah contains
ches and monasteries; two hos-
the churches are handsome, and
mented, with a profusion of lamps,
&c. of silver and gold. The
of the town extends to half the
other half belonging to the capital,
While the galleons lie here, a
in which great sums of money
and every thing is excessively
at all times, the price of every
of life at the Havannah is ex-
bread particularly; neither have
great variety of fresh meat, nor is
have of the best kinds, excepting
This inconvenience is not ow-
defect in the soil of the island,
indolence of the Spaniards. Dur-
war between Henry II, of France,
emperor Charles V, it was taken,
by the French; and in the year
was taken by the Buccaneers, under
mand of captain Morgan. In the
the Havannah was taken by the
under the command of lord Alber-
admiral sir George Pocock, to-
with twelve men of war, and three
The Moro Fort, was taken by
after a siege of twenty-nine days. It
red at the peace of Paris, in 1763.
14. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 23. 12.

, a town of England, in the county of Hants, containing about 500 houses, with a weekly market on Saturday, situated near the sea: nine miles W. Chichester, and sixty-six SSW. London.

Havash, or *Hawasch*, a river of Africa, which rises in Abyssinia, and runs into the Arabian sea. *Long.* 44. 55. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 19. N.

Hauban, a mountain of Arabia Felix: twelve miles E. Taas.

Haubo, a town of Sweden, in the province of West Gothland: seven miles NNW. Gotheborg.

Haubourdin, a town of France, in the department of the North, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Lille: one league SW. Lille, and four and a half NE. Bethune.

Haud, a town of Arabia Felix, in the province of Yemen: fifty-six miles S. Saade.

Have (Le), a small island, near the south east coast of Nova Scotia. *Long.* 64. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 44. 15. N.

Havel, a river of Germany, which issues from a lake, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, and runs into the Elbe, near Werben, in the Old Mark of Brandenburg.

Havelberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and mark of Pregnitz, situated on the Havel, which surrounds and forms it into an island. It was formerly the see of a bishop, founded in the year 946, by the emperor Otho I; but the bishop, Joachim Frederic, succeeding to the electorate in the year 1598, no other bishop has been since appointed, but the chapter still continues. The principal trade is distilling brandy, and knitting stockings. Many vessels for the navigation of the Elbe are built here, and great quantities of wood is sent from hence to Hamburgh: twelve miles NNE. Stendal, and forty-eight WNW. Berlin. *Long.* 29. 49. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 51. N.

Hauenstein, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, capital of the county to which it gives name, in the Austrian Brisgau: the county contains rich mines of iron, and is divided into eight communities; the town is situated near the Rhine: three miles E. Laufenburg, and thirteen NW. Baden.

Haverford (West), a town of South Wales, in the county of Pembroke, situated on the river Dougledy. It is a place of great antiquity, and was erected into a county, by charter of Edward IV, which was confirmed by Henry VIII, and afterwards by James I; is governed by a mayor, common council, sheriff, &c. and sends one member to the British parliament. It contains three parish churches within the town, and one in the suburbs, about 600 houses, and 5000 inhabitants. The river is navigable for ships of burden, and there is a commodious

quay for landing goods, and a cuſtom houſe; two markets weekly, on Tueſday and Saturday, are well ſupplied with proviſions. Haverford Weſt was formerly fortified with a rampart, and defended by a caſtle, which was ruined in the civil wars of the laſt century: thirty-two miles W. Carmarthen, and 239 W. London. *Long.* 4. 58. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 45. N.

Haverhill, a town of the United States of America, in Maſſachuſetts: twenty-ſeven miles N. Boſton.

Haveril, a town of England, ſituated partly in the county of Suffolk, and partly in the county of Eſſex, with a weekly market on Wedneſday: twenty miles SE. Cambridge, and fifty-nine NNE. London.

Haverſer, a ſmall iſland of Scotland, near the Weſt coaſt of the iſland of Skye. *Long.* 3. 17. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 57. 22. N.

Haverſtraw, a town of United America, in the ſtate of New York: thirty-two miles N. New York.

Havery, two ſmall iſlands of Scotland, near the weſt coaſt of Shetland. *Long.* 1. 33. E. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 59. 59. N.

Haugſtorff, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: five miles E. Rotz.

Havixbeeck, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Munſter: ſix miles SE. Horſtmar.

Haukedal, a town of Norway, in the dioceſe of Bergen: ſeventy miles N. Bergen.

Haunolſtain, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: ſix miles W. St. Polten.

Haupmanſgrun, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: ſeven miles SSW. Zwickau.

Haupoul-Mazamet, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Caſtres: ten miles SE. Caſtres.

Haur, a town of Perſia, in the province of Meeran: nineteen leagues SSE. Kidge.

Havre-de-Grâce (Le), a ſeaport town of France, and ſeat of a tribunal, in the department of the Lower Seine, ſituated in a flat marſhy ſoil, interſected with creeks and ditches, at the mouth of the Seine. In the year 1509, it contained only a few houſes inhabited by fiſhermen. Francis I erected into a town, and called it, *Ville de François*, which was afterwards changed to the name it now bears, on account of a chapel, and the harbour formed by the mouth of a river. The harbour has particular advantages above all others on the coaſts; the water does not begin to ebb till three hours after the full tide, which gives an opportunity for a great number of ſhips to depart in the ſame tide. The cauſe of this is attributed to the current of the Seine, which croſſes the mouth of the harbour, as ſoon as the ſea begins to retire, and thus confines the water in the harbour till it has ſpent its ſtrength. The baſon reſerved for ſhips of war, with ſufficient depth for thirty, and depth of water for veſſels of ſixty guns. Before the revolution, it was the ſeat of a governor-general, and other officers; a bailiwic, admiralty, &c.; it contained two churches, three convents, an hoſpital, town-houſe, an arſenal, magazines and ſtore-houſes neceſſary for the conſtruction and arming of ſhips. It is defended by lofty walls, large ditches filled with water and furniſhed with ſluices; a regular citadel with baſtions, &c. During the civil wars on account of religion in France, the French Huguenots ſeized on this town, and put it into the hands of the Engliſh; but in the year 1563, the proteſtants concluding a peace, the Engliſh garriſon was obliged to quit and render the town, on capitulation. In the year 1694, this town was bombarded by the Engliſh fleet, under the command of admiral Berkley and captain Benbow, and ſeveral houſes deſtroyed. In the year 1759, the town was again bombarded by the Engliſh, under the command of rear-admiral Rodney, which ſet fire to the town ſeveral times, and deſtroyed a great number of flat-bottomed boats, that were intended to bring troops over to England: ten poſts and a half N. Rouen, and twenty-ſeven NW. Paris. *Long.* 17. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 31. N.

Havre Giffart, a bay on the north coaſt of the iſland of Jerſey: five miles N. from St. Helier.

Havre de Roſel, a bay on the north-eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Jerſey: five miles NNE. St. Helier.

Haus, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Siria: twenty miles NNW. Muhran.

Haus, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: ſix miles NNW. Steyregg.

Hauſay, a ſmall iſland of Scotland, one of the Out Skerries: ſixteen miles E. Shetland.

Hauſeberge, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Minden: three miles S. Minden.

Hauſegg, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: ſeven miles NE. Bavarian Waidhaven.

Hauſen, a lordſhip of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, belonging to the princes of Furſtenberg, in the Schwartzwalde.

Hauſen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and capital of the lordſhip to which it gives name, on the Kinzig: twenty miles NE. Rothweil, and twenty-ſix SE. Straſburg.

Hauſleitten, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: ſeven miles S. Sonneberg.

Hauſſen, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of

Mentz, near Salminſter, and three miles Orbe.

Hafftotten, a town of Germany, in the ... of Stiria: two miles SSE. Graz.

Haxecombe, a town of Savoy, on the weſt ... the lake Bourget: twelve miles NNE. ...bery, and ſeventeen S. Seiſſel.

Hazefort, a town of France, in the de... ment of the Dordogne, and chief place ... canton, in the diſtrict of Exideuil: two ... SSE. Exideuil, and ſix NE. Peri... x.

Hengor, a town of Hindooſtan, in the cir... of Cicacole. twenty-two miles NW. ...m.

Hauſelance, a town of the duchy of Savoy: ...en miles NE. Conflans.

Hauterive, a town of France, in the de... ment of the Drôme, and chief place of a ...n, in the diſtrict of Romans: four ... and a half N. Romans.

Haute Rivoire, a town of France, in the ... ment of the Rhône and Loire: ſix ... W. Lyons, and five NE. Mont... .

Hauteville, a town of France, in the de... ment of the Aine, and chief place of a ...n, in the diſtrict of Belley: two leagues ... Rambert.

Hauteville, a town of France, in the de... ment of the Marne, and chief place of a ...on, in the diſtrict of Vitry-le-François: ... leagues SE. Vitry.

Hauteville-la-Guichard, a town of France, ... the department of the Channel: ſeven ... NE. Coutances.

Hautpoul, a town of France, in the de... ment of the Tarn: five leagues N. ...caſſonne: and three and a half SE. Caſ... .

Haut Thorame, a town of France, in the ...partment of the Lower Alps, and chief ...ce of a canton, in the diſtrict of Caſtel... e: five leagues N. Caſtellane.

Haut Viller, a town of France, in the de... ment of the Marne, and chief place of a ...ton, in the diſtrict of Epernay: one league N. Epernay.

Hauzenheim, a town of Germany, in the ...ty of Tyrol: one mile SE. Hall.

Hautzental, a town of Germany, in the ...chduchy of Auſtria: ſix miles S. Sonne...

Haux Harmoz, a town of Perſia, in the ...vince of Kerman: thirty leagues S. Sir...n.

Hauzemberg a town of Germany, in the ...rcle of Bavaria, and biſhopric of Paſſau: ...ix miles NE. Paſſau.

Hawes, a river of Wales, which runs into ...e Severn, two miles below Newtown, in ...e county of Montgomery.

Hawick, a town of Scotland, in the county ...f Roxburgh, on the river Tiviot: thirty-two miles SW. Berwick, and thirty-three SSE. Edinburgh.

Hawke Bay, a bay on the eaſt coaſt of Labrador. *Long.* 55. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 10. N.

Hawke Iſland, a ſmall iſland near the eaſt coaſt of Labrador. *Long.* 55. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 10. N.

Hawke's Bay, a bay on the eaſt coaſt of the northermoſt iſland of New Zealand, in the South Pacific Ocean.

Hawkeſhead, a town of England, in the county of Lancaſter, ſituated near a lake, in a vally ſurrounded by hills, with a weekly market on Monday: thirty-eight miles N. Lancaſter, and 273 N. London.

Hawlbowling, a ſmall iſland of Ireland, in Cork harbour, ten miles below Cork.

Hawye, a river of Wales, which runs into the Ython, in the county of Radnor.

Haw's Water, a lake of England, in the county of Weſtmoreland.

Hay, a town of South Wales, in the county of Brecknock, with a weekly market on Saturday; ſuppoſed to have been known to the Romans. This town was burned by Owen Glendower, in his incurſions: fourteen miles ENE. Brecon, and 151 WNW. London.

Hay (L'), a town of France, in the department of Paris: one league and a half S. Paris.

Hayange, a town of France, in the department of the Moſelle, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Briey: two leagues SW. Thionville, and two NE. Briey.

Hayd, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilſen: twenty-ſix miles SE. Egra, and twenty-four W. Pilſen.

Haydenheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemburg, ſituated on the Brenz, celebrated for its pottery: forty-two miles E. Stuttgard, and eighteen NNW. Ulm.

Haye (La), a town of Franee, in the department of the Indre and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Preuilly: eight leagues and a half S. Tours, and four NW. Preuilly.

Haye Paynel (La), a town of France, in the department of the Channel, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Avranches: two leagues N. Avranches, and two and a half ESE. Granville.

Haye-du Puits (La), a town of France, in the department of the Channel, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Carentan: four leagues W. Carentan, and five N. Coutances.

Hayes (The), rocks near the north-eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Guernſey, between the ſmall iſlands of Harnit and Hummet.

Hayger, or *Heger*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and principality of

Naſſau Dillenburg: three miles NE. Dillenburg.

Hayn, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Stolberg: ſix miles E. Stolberg.

Hayn, Groſen, or *Groſenhayn*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meiſſen, containing three churches. In this town the art of dyeing the Saxon green and blue was firſt diſcovered: eight miles N. Meiſſen.

Haynau, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Liegnitz: eleven miles N. Goldberg, and nine WNW. Leignitz.

Hayn-aux-trois Chênes, or *Dreyeicherhain*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Iſenburg: five miles S. Franckfort on the Maine, and ſeven NNE. Darmſtadt.

Hayndorf, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlau: thirteen miles E. Krottau.

Haynichen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: eight miles WNW. Freyberg, and twenty-five W. Dreſden.

Haynsberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and biſhopric of Naumburg: three miles SW. Naumburg.

Haywood Fort, a fort of the iſland of Barbadoes: one mile and a half N. Speight's-town.

Hazard, or *Richmond Bay*, a bay in Hudſon's Bay, on the weſt coaſt of Labrador, with a great number of ſmall iſlands, called *Arthwinipick* by the Indians of the country. *Long.* 75. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 56. 35.

Hazebrouck, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the North: ſix leagues and a half W. Lille, and ſix and a half S. Dunkirk. *Long.* 20. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 43. N.

Hazi-oglu-Bazarzich, or *Agioi-Baſſardſik*, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Bulgaria. The town is commercial, and inhabited by many rich Armenians: thirty-eight miles S. Dritra.

Head of Elk, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Maryland, at the head of Cheſapeak bay.

Head of Man, a cape of South Wales, in the county of Pembroke: ſix miles WSW. Pembroke.

Headon, or *Heydon*, a town of England, in the county of York, formerly a place of conſiderable trade, being ſituated on a river two miles from the Humber, but the harbour is now choked up. It has a weekly market on Saturday. It is a corporation and a borough town, ſending two members to the Britiſh parliament: eight miles E. Hull, and 181 N. London.

Healthy Cove, a bay of the iſland of Jamaica, on the ſouth coaſt. *Long.* 77. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 44. N.

Hean, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom Tonquin, ſituated on a river, about four journey from the ſea, where the French a factory: it is the reſidence of a mandar

Heath Point, a cape of the ſouth-eaſt tremity of the iſland of Anticoſti, in the G of St. Lawrence. *Long.* 62. W. Greenw. *Lat.* 49. 6. N.

Hebrides, ſee *Weſtern Iſlands*.

Hebrides (New), a cluſter of iſlands in t South Pacific Ocean, firſt diſcovered by Q ros, in the year 1506, who ſuppoſed them have been the Southern continent, and ca them *Tierra Auſtralia del Eſpiritu S.* Monſ. Bourgainville landed on one of th in the year 1768; but they were not di vered to be a group of iſlands till capt. Co explored them in 1774. They are in ge ral mountainous, and abound with wood water. Their principal productions bread-fruit, cocoa-nuts, plantains, yams, a ſugar-canes. The inhabitants appear c and hoſpitable. *Long.* 166. 40. to 170. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 14. 30. to 20. 5. S.

Hebron, a town of Paleſtine, ſituated pa ly on a hill and partly on a plain. The Chr tians have a church here, which they ſay c tain the tombs of Abraham and Sarah, which the Mahometans, as well as Chri ans, come in pilgrimage. The vally or pla of Mamre is not far from Hebron; it is fe tile, and planted with excellent vineyar Conſtantine built a church here, the wall which are yet in exiſtence: eight leag SW. Jeruſalem.

Hebtich, a town of Germany, in the circ of the Upper Rhine, and county of Spe heim: two miles SE. Traarbach.

Herbingen, a town of Germany, in th circle of Swabia, which gives name to branch of the family of Hohenzoltern, and the reſidence of the prince: thirty miles S Stutgart, and fifty-two ESE. Straſburg.

Heddingen, a town of Germany, in th circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Anhalt Bernburg: ten miles NE. Bernburg.

Hecla (Mount), a mountain of Iceland, wit a volcano, which frequently ſends forth flam and torrents of burning matter. The erup tions in the year 1693 and 1766 occaſioned terrible devaſtations, ſome of the matter being thrown forth to the diſtance of 150 mile and a circuit of nearly fifty laid waſte by the lava. It takes up four hours' time to aſcend On the higheſt point, where Fahrenheit' thermometer was at twenty-four in the air, it roſe to 153 when placed on the ground.

Heclabir, a ridge of rocks on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of N. Ronaldſha, one of the Orknies.

Hed, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſtmanland: eighteen miles NW. Stroemſholm.

Hedding, or *Store Hedding*, a town of Denmark,

...k, in the island of Zealand: twenty ...SSW. Copenhagen.

... a town of Sweden, in the province ... Gothland: thirty-two miles NW. ...a.

... a town of France, in the depart... of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place ...ton, in the district of Rennes: two ... and a half N. Rennes, and five and ... S. St. Malo. *Long.* 15. 52. E. Ferro. ... 18. N.

...mora, a town of Sweden, in the pro... of Dalecarlia, and one of the principal ... of the kingdom, situated near a lake, ...lt and commercial. Here is a large ...facture of gunpowder: fifty-three miles ... Upsal. *Long.* 16. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* ... N.

...nda, a town of Sweden, in the pro... of Gestricia: eighteen miles S. Geffle.

...geman, a town of United America, in ... state of Virginia: twenty-four miles ...W. Washington.

...s, a province of Arabia, lying along ... Red Sea, between Mount Sinai and the ...ce of Yemen.

..., a small island in the Atlantic, about ... leagues from the coast of France, chiefly ...ted by fishermen: it contains a town of ... same name, and a fort called Pengarde: ... leagues and a half E. Belle-Isle. *Long.* ... 42. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 23. N.

Hedingham, or *Castle Hedingham*, a town of England, in the county of Essex, with a weekly market of Tuesday: eighteen miles NW. Colchester, and forty-eight NNW. London.

Heemstede, a town of Holland: three miles S. Haerlem.

Hepeen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Ravensberg: ... miles NNE. Bielefeld.

Heerenberg, a town of the United Dutch States, in the county of Zutphen: fifteen miles SE. Arnhem.

Heeringen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Schwartzburg Rudolstadt: six miles SE. Nordhausen, and thirty-two N. Erfurt.

Hegau, or *Hegow*, a name under which is comprehended all that part of Germany in the circle of Swabia, which borders on the Bodensee, or Lake of Constance.

Hegensdorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and bishopric of Paderborn: two miles SSE. Buren.

Heggbach, a princely abby of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, said to have been founded in the 11th century. The abbess is assessed in the matricula at sixteen florins, and is taxed to the Imperial chamber at sixteen rixdollars forty-six kruitzers: twelve miles S. Ulm.

Heibach, or *Heubach*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and county of Wertheim, situated on the Maine: twelve miles W. Wertheim.

Heicherloch, see *Haigerloch*.

Heidekrug, a town of Prussian Lithuania: four miles NE. Russ.

Heidelberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and capital of the Palatinate, situated on the south side of the Neckar, surrounded with walls in the 12th century. It has often experienced the dreadful calamities of war and fire. In the years 1278 and 1288 it was entirely burnt down. In 1622, it was taken and plundered by the Bavarians; in 1689, miserably laid waste by the French; and in 1693, not only plundered by them, but also burnt, and reduced to a heap of stones. At present this town is but small, though well built. Here is an university, founded in the year 1386, composed of twenty professors, four of which are Calvinists. When Heidelberg was taken by the Bavarians, in 1622, the elector of Bavaria made a present of the library to pope Gregory XV, to be placed in the Vatican. Heidelberg contains three churches for Roman Catholics and Protestants of the different persuasions, several convents, an anatomical theatre, a militaty hospital, upwards of twenty fountains, and six gates. Heidelberg was much celebrated for a magnificent cask, called the *tun of Heidelberg*. The town is commercial, and has manufactures of stuffs, silk-stockings, &c. The inhabitants are chiefly Lutherans, with a free toleration: forty-four miles SSE. Mentz, and forty-two S. Francfort on the Maine. *Long.* 25. 21. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 20. N.

Heidelberg, a town of United America, in the state of Pennsylvania: twenty miles WSW. Reading.

Heidelsheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and palatinate of the Rhine, situated on the Salzbach: seventeen miles S. Heidelberg, and fourteen SE. Spire.

Heidenfeld, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and bishopric of Wurzburg: thirteen miles WNW. Wurzburg.

Heidenheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Anspach: fifteen miles S. Anspach.

Heidenrichstein, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria, six miles W. Bohmich Waidhofen.

Heidina, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: one mile WSW. Pettaw.

Heidleich, a lake of Silesia, in the principality of Wolau: two miles and a half WNW. Wolau.

Heila, a town of Prussian Pomerelia, at the mouth of the Vistula, in the Baltic: eight leagues NNE. Dantzick. *Long.* 37. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 53. N.

Heilbronn, an Imperial town of Germany, in

in the circle of Swabia, ſituated on the Neckar, on the frontiers of the Palatinate, in a country celebrated for its vineyards. It is well built, and contains three churches, two convents, a ſeminary, a library, and public baths. Its aſſeſſment in the matricula is 104 florins, and the tax to the chamber of Wetzlar 101 rixdollars ſeventy-one kruitzers: twenty miles N. Stuttgart, and twenty-ſix SE. Heidelberg. *Long.* 26. 52. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 40. N.

Heilgeland, an iſland in the North Sea, belonging to Denmark, about nine miles in circumference, with a light-houſe: about eleven leagues NW. from the mouth of the Elbe. *Long.* 7. 57. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 22. N.

Heiliberg, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: five miles NE. Rein.

Heilig Creutz, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: eight miles SE. Landſperg.

Heilige-Linde (Die), a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Natangen: ſix miles WSW. Raſtenburg.

Heiligen, a town of the duchy of Courland: forty-ſix miles SSW. Goldingen.

Heiligenbeil, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Natangen: twenty-eight miles SE. Konigſberg.

Heiligenberg, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: one mile N. Rotz.

Heiligenberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and capital of a county belonging to the prince of Furſtenberg: twelve miles NNE. Conſtance.

Heiligenhafen, a ſeaport town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Holſtein, ſituated near the Baltic, oppoſite the iſland of Femern. The harbour is at ſome diſtance, eaſtward from the town. *Long.* 28. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 30. N.

Heiligenrode, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Hoya: ſix miles S. Bremen.

Heiligenſtadt, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and territory of Eichsfeld: fourteen miles SSW. Duderſtadt, and forty-two NW. Erfurt. *Long.* 27. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 12. N.

Heiligengrab, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Mark of Prignitz: ſix miles E. Pritzwalk.

Heiligritz, a town and convent of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: eleven miles SW. Vienna.

Heilſberg, or *Heilſperg*, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Ermeland: thirty-ſix miles from Konigſberg.

Heilſbrunn, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Anſpach, with a medicinal ſpring: ten miles ENE. Anſpach, and ſixteen SW. Nuremberg.

Heilux le Maurup, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief pl a canton, in the diſtrict of Vitry-le-F çois: three leagues and a half NE. V le-François, and ſix and a half S. St. M hold.

Heimbach, a town of Germany, in th cle of the Lower Rhine, and electora Mentz: eight miles NW. Bingen.

Heinenfeld, a town of Germany, in circle of Franconia, and county of W theim: nine miles NE. Wertheim.

Heinrichſdorf, a town of Germany, in circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of merania: four miles S. Rumelſburg.

Heinrichſtein, a town of Germany, in archduchy of Auſtria: four miles SW. B miſch Waidhoven.

Heinsberg, a town of Germany, in circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Juli ten miles SE. Ruremond. *Long.* 23. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 8. N.

Heinzenberg, a mountainous diſtrict Swiſſerland, in the country of the Gri and one of the moſt beautiful and ferti the country, full of corn-fields, mead ſmall lakes, and foreſts intermixed; ſitua to the ſouth of the biſhopric of Coire.

Heiran, a town of Arabia, in the provi of Yemen: thirty-ſix miles S. Abu-Ariſh

Heiſker Iſlands, two ſmall iſlands of Sc land, five leagues N. from North Viſt Iſla *Long.* 4. 38. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 57. N.

Heiſt, a town of Germany, in the ci of Weſtphalia, and principality of Na Siegen: four miles NNW. Siegen.

Heiternſheim, or *Heyterſchen*, a priory an principality of Germany, in the circle of t Upper Rhine, aſſeſſed in the matricula a 240 florins, and taxed to the chamber Wetzlar at forty-five rixdollars forty-nin kruitzers. The town of Heiternſheim where the prior reſides, is ſituated ten mi SE. from Briſack.

Hel, a river of England, in the county Cornwall, which runs into the ſea, ab four miles S. Falmouth.

Helan, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz: five miles S. Leitmeritz.

Helbigſdorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzg burg: ſeven miles S. Freyberg.

Heldazoo, a ſmall iſland of Scotland, near the ſouth coaſt of Shetland. *Long.* 1. 30. E Edinburgh. *Lat.* 60. 13. N.

Heldburg, a town of Germany, in the cir cle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Coburg: eight miles W. Coburg.

Helfenberg, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: ten miles SE. Ar gen.

Helford, a ſmall fiſhing town of England, in the county of Cornwall, on the river Hel three miles SW. Falmouth.

Helgo,

[illegible], a lake of Sweden, in the province [illegible]land, five miles S. Wetter Lake.

[illegible], a river of Sweden, which runs [illegible] Baltic, ten miles S. Christianstadt.

[illegible], a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the [illegible] Irak, on the Euphrates: fifty miles [illegible].

[illegible]berg, a town of Sweden, in the pro[illegible] Smaland; twenty-three miles NW. [illegible].

[illegible]lands, a town of Norway, in the dio[illegible] Christiansand: twenty-six miles S. [illegible]ger.

[illegible]bach, a river of Silesia, in the prin[illegible] of Janer, which runs into the Hatz[illegible] near Roversdorf.

[illegible]te, a narrow strait of East River, at [illegible] of Hudson's River, going up to [illegible] York, formed by the projecting point [illegible] Island.

[illegible]mer, a town of France, in the depart[illegible] of the Moselle, and chief place of a [illegible], in the district of Sarguemine: two [illegible] and three quarters W. Sar Albe, and [illegible] SSE. St. Avold.

[illegible], a town of Spain, in the province [illegible]rcia: seventeen miles S. Chinchilla.

[illegible] Skerries, a cluster of small islands of [illegible]nd, near the western coast, ten miles [illegible] Rum Island. *Long.* 3. 40. W. Edin[illegible]. *Lat.* 57. N.

[illegible]manaed, a town of Germany, in the [illegible]chy of Austria: eight miles SW. [illegible].

[illegible]recht, a town of Germany, in the [illegible] of Franconia, and principality of Culm[illegible]: sixteen miles NE. Culmbach.

[illegible]ershdusan, a town of Germany, in the [illegible] of the Upper Rhine, and principality [illegible] Hesse Cassel: twenty-two miles N. Cassel, [illegible]nineteen W. Gottingen.

[illegible]mestadt, a town of Germany, in the [illegible] of Lower Saxony, and principality of [illegible]fenbuttel; containing two fauxbourgs, [illegible] churches, and an university, founded [illegible] Julius, in the year 1576; an ana[illegible]mical theatre, and a public library. Near [illegible] a medicinal spring: twenty miles N. Halberstadt, and seventeen E. Wolfenbut[illegible].

Helmont, a town of Brabant, situated on [illegible] Aa, with an old castle, which belonged [illegible] the house of Cortembach: eight leagues [illegible] from Bois-le-Duc.

Helmsdale, a river of Scotland, which runs [illegible] the German Ocean, two miles SW. from [illegible] Ord of Caithness.

Helmsley, or *Helmsley Black-a-Moor*, a town of England, in the county of York, situated near the river Rye: near it are the remains of a castle, destroyed by general Fairfax in the civil wars of the last century. It is a place of considerable trade in the manufacture of cotton and linen; the market is on Saturday: twenty-two miles N. York, and 222 N. London.

Helmstatt, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and palatinate of the Rhine: fourteen miles SE. Heidelberg, and fourteen NW. Heilbronn.

Helsingborg, a seaport town of Sweden, in the province of Schonen, on the coast of the Sound, opposite Helsingoer. It had formerly a strong castle, but suffered severely in the wars of the last century, so that it is now a defenceless place, with little commerce. It has, however, manufactures of ribbons, hats, and boots. Here is a ferry across the Sound to Denmark: twenty-eight miles NW. Lund, and fifty W. Christianstadt. *Long.* 12. 40. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 56. 2. N.

Helsingfors, a seaport town of Sweden, in the province of Nyland, on the north coast of the Gulf of Finland: built by Gustavus I, it is defended by several forts, and is considered as one of the best towns in the province: 140 miles ESE. Abo. *Long.* 24. 42. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 60. 20. N.

Helsingland, a province of Sweden, in Nordland, bounded on the north by Jamtland and Medelpad, on the east by the Gulf of Bothnia, on the south by Gestricia, and on the south-west and west by Dalecarlia; about 120 miles in length, and ninety in breadth. The proportion of arable land is small, but fertile, the pasture lands feed great numbers of cattle; flax forms a principal article of cultivation; the rivers and lakes abound with fish. The forests are extensive, and well supplied with wood, both for timber and the use of the iron mines, of which there are many in the province. The chief articles of commerce are iron, flax, linen, tallow, butter, tar, deals, timber, &c. The principal town is Hudickswall.

Helsingoer, a town of Denmark, situated on the east coast of the island of Zealand, built on the side of a mountain, near the Sound, next to Copenhagen, the richest and most beautiful town of the island. All merchant vessels passing through the Sound pay a duty at this place, on which account every nation that trades to the Baltic has its consul here. In the year 1311, this town was laid waste and plundered, by the inhabitants of Rostock and Wismar, and was sacked a second time in 1522, by the combined fleet of the Hanse-towns. Christian II would have given this town up to the Dutch, but the inhabitants opposed it; on which account they incurred that monarch's displeasure, and the toll, or custom-house, was removed to Copenhagen; but, however, it did not continue there long. Helsingoer has no harbour, but a good and safe road: twenty miles N. Copenhagen. *Long.* 12. 37. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 56. 2. N.

Helston, a town of England, in the county of

of Cornwall, ſituated on the river Loe, near the ſea. It is a large and populous town, of good trade, and one of the places appointed for ſtamping tin, according to the ancient ſtannery laws. The magiſtracy is veſted in a mayor, four aldermen, and twenty-four aſſiſtants, by charter of queen Elizabeth. It is a borough town, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament, and has a weekly market: twelve miles E. Penzance, and 274 WSW. London. *Long.* 5. 17. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 7. N.

Hekvoetſluys, a ſeaport town of Holland, on the ſouth ſide of the iſland of Voorn, with a good harbour, about twelve miles from the open ſea, in the middle of a large bay, capable of holding the whole fleet of the country; the town is ſmall, but well defended with ſtrong fortifications; this is the general port for packets from England: twelve miles W. Dort, and fifteen SW. Rotterdam. *Long.* 22. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 48. N.

Helwickhead, a cape of Ireland, in the county of Waterford, on the ſouth point of the entrance into Dungarvan Bay. *Long.* 7. 33. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 2. N.

Helzſtadt, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Manſfeld: nine miles N. Eiſzleben, and ſixteen SSE. Quedlinburg. *Long.* 29. 6. E Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 35. N.

Hem, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: three miles S. Lunden.

Hemda, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irac: twenty-eight leagues E. Iſpahan.

Hemengſtede, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: three miles N. Meldorp.

Hemg, a river of China, which runs into the Kin-cha: twelve miles E. Ma-hou, in the province of Se-tchuen.

Hemlock Lake, a ſmall lake of United America, in the ſtate of New York: thirty miles S. Lake Ontario.

Henmau, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and principality of Neuburg: eight miles E. Dietfurt, and twelve W. Ratiſbon.

Hemmendorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Calenberg, ſituated on the Saale: twelve miles E. Hameln.

Hempſted, or *Hemel Hempſted*, a town of England, in the county of Hertford, with a large corn-market on Thurſday: ſeven miles W. St. Albans', and twenty-three NW. London.

Hen and Chickens, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Downe: eight miles E. Newry.

Henanbien, a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſts, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lamballe: two leagues and a half NE. Lamballe, and four and a half NW. Dinan.

Henares, a river of Spain, which riſ Siguença, in Old Caſtile, and runs in Xarama, ten miles above Toledo.

Hender, a ſmall iſland on the weſt c Scotland, and county of Sutherland. 1. 43. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 58. 20. N.

Heng, a town of China, of the ſ rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 126. 21 Ferro. *Lat.* 22. 38. N.

Heng, a river of China, in the provi Hou-quang, which empties itſelf into a lake, called Tong-ting.

Heng-chang, a town of China, of the rank, in the province of Hua-Quang, on river Heng: twenty-five miles NNE. H tche.

Hengerſperg, a town of Germany, in circle of Bavaria: ſix miles SE. Deckend and twenty-two NW. Paſſau.

Heng-tche, a city of China, of the rank, in the province of Hou-quang, on river Heng: 775 miles S. Peking. *L* 129. 44. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 26. 56. N.

Heng-tcheou, a city of China, of the rank, in the province of Hou-quang, on river Heng; the principal manufactur making paper. In the neighbourhood mines of ſilver, which are not permitted be wrought: 785 miles S. Peking. *L* 129. 44. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 26. 56. N.

Hening, a town of Hungary: twelve m NW. Symontornya.

Henley upon Thames, a town of Engla in the county of Oxford, ſituated on Thames, with a large bridge, which divi it from Berkſhire. It is a place of conſide able trade to London in malt, corn, fl and wood, ſent by barges down the ri Thames. It has a large weekly market Thurſday, was formerly a borough, and ſ two members to the Britiſh parliament twenty-three miles SSE. Oxford, and thirty-five W. London.

Henley in Arden, a town of England, the county of Warwick, with a week market on Tueſday: fourteen miles S. B mingham, and 102 NW. London.

Henley-Houſe, a ſtation or factory of C nada, on the river Albany. *Long.* 85. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 14. N.

Hennеberg, a county of Germany and principality, in the circle of Franconia, ſituated to the north of the biſhopric of Wurzburg; about twenty-four miles in extent from north to ſouth, and twenty-two from eaſt to weſt. The land bears corn and tobacco. Here are ſome extenſive foreſts and mountains, with mines of copper, ſilver, iron, and ſteel, ſeveral medicinal ſprings and ſalt works. They count thirteen towns; the principal rivers are the Werra, Schleuſs, Schwartza, and Felde. The inhabitants are Lutherans. The poſterity of the here-

ditary

...y counts being extinct in 1583, the territory passed to different branches of the ... of Saxony. The assessment for the ... month is 190 florins, of which each ... pays a part; the tax to the chamber of Wetzlar is 196 rixdollars thirty-six ... kers. It takes its name from an ancient ..., which was burnt by the peasants in ... four miles S. Meinungen.

H...rbon, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of Morbihan, situated on the Blavet, which is ... ble for vessels of a moderate size. It has about 3000 inhabitants, who carry on considerable trade in corn, iron, honey, ... seventeen posts and three quarters SE. ..., and sixty-two and a quarter W. Paris. ... 14. 23. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 48. N.

H...rzbach, a river of Germany, in the ... of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of ..., which joins the Mockengrund, and ... the Sevlewitz.

H...rzdorf, a town of Germany, in the ... of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark ...randenburg: two miles SE. Teltow.

H...rzdorf, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Neisse: seven miles and a half ... Neisse.

H...rvaux, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief ... of a canton, in the district of Boulogne: ... leagues E. Boulogne.

H...val Liétard, a town of France, in the ... rtment of the Straits of Calais, and chief ... of a canton, in the district of Arras: ... leagues and a half NNE. Arras, and ... NW. Douay.

H...rvicémont, a town of France, in the department of the Cher, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Aubigny, built by the duke of Sully, in the reign of Henry IV: three leagues and three quarters S. Aubigny, and four and a half NNE. Bourges. ... 20. 11. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 18. N.

Herzbs, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and county of Henneberg: ... miles E. Meinungen.

Herzfeld, a town of Prussian Lithuania: six miles WSW. Tilsit.

Herzico, a county of United America, in the state of Virginia.

H...r, a county of United America, in the state of Virginia.

H...stale, a town of United America, in the state of New Hampshire: seventy miles ... W. Boston.

Hesin, or *Hensingen*, a town of the duchy of Luxemburg: twelve miles ENE. Bastogne.

Hesken, a town of Prussian Lithuania: seven miles NNE. Gumbinnen.

Heppenheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, in the electorate of Mentz: sixteen miles NNW. Heidelberg, and ten E. Worms.

Heppenheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, in the palatinate of the Rhine, on the Wies: four miles SW. Worms, and fourteen NNW. Manheim.

Hepley, a river of Wales, which runs into the Neath, in the county of Brecknock.

Heraclea, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, in which are the ruins of an amphitheatre, built by the emperor Severus; situated on the north coast of the sea of Marmora, the see of a Greek archbishop: forty-five miles WSW. Constantinople. *Long.* 45. 39. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 53. N.

Herakra, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: thirty miles NW. Calmar.

Herat, a town of Persia, in the province of Chorasan, situated on a river of the same name, surrounded with walls and ditches, and defended by an old castle. The neighbouring country produces excellent fruit; and roses are in such plenty, that it obtained the name of *Sargulzar*, or *City of Roses*. *Long.* 60. 50. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 34. 30. N.

Herat, a river of Persia, in the province of Chorasan, which runs into the Caspian Sea, near Zaweh.

Herault, a river of France, which rises in the Sevennes Mountain, and runs into the Mediterranean, a little below Agde.

Herault, a department of France, bounded on the north by the departments of the Tarn and the Aveiron, on the north-east by the department of the Gard, on the south-east by the Mediterranean, on the south-west by the department of the Aude, and on the west by the department of the Tarn. It takes its name from the river so called, which crosses from north to south nearly in the centre. Montpellier is the capital.

Herba, a town of Africa, in the desert of Sahara: fifty miles SE. Gardeia.

Herbadzara, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hadramant: 148 miles S. Amanzirisdin.

Herbault, a town of France, in the department of the Loir and Cher, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Blois: eight miles W. Blois.

Herbe, a town of Italy, in the Veronese, belonging to the state of Venice: fifteen miles S. Verona.

Herbede, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Mark: two miles ENE. Blackenstein.

Herbemont, a town in the duchy of Luxemburg, situated on a mountain near the Semoy: twenty miles W. Arlon.

Herberstein, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: five miles W. Hardeburg.

Herbiers (Les), a town of France, in the department of the Vendée, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Montaigue:

two leagues and a half SSW. Mortagne, and four and a half SE. Montaigue.

Herbignac, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Guerande: three leagues NE. Guerande.

Herborn, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and principality of Naſſau Dillenburg, with a caſtle; on the Dille. In the year 1584, a celebrated Proteſtant academy was founded here. The chief trade is forging and manufacturing iron: three miles SSE. Dillenburg. *Long*. 26. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 50. 34. N.

Herbram, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Paderborn: four miles SW. Dringenberg.

Herbſtein, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and biſhopric of Fulda: thirteen miles W. Fulda, and twenty-ſix ESE. Marpurg.

Herculanum, an ancient city of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, totally overwhelmed by an eruption of Mount Veſuvius, in the beginning of the reign of the emperor Titus. In the years 1689 and 1711, upon digging in theſe parts, ſomething of this city was diſcovered. In the year 1738, freſh attempts began to be made, and ſince that time a prodigious number of ancient monuments of every kind have been diſcovered, ſuch as paintings, ſtatues, buſtos, furniture, utenſils, &c. The ſituation was near where Portici now ſtands.

Herdicke, or *Marien Herdicke*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Mark, ſituated on the Ruhr, containing three churches for the different religions, and a noble ſecular abby for ladies, both Roman Catholic and Proteſtants: four miles SW. Schwerte.

Herdin, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: ſix miles SE. Trautenau.

Hereford, a city of England, ſituated on the river Wye, near the centre of the county to which it gives name. The name is ſaid to be Saxon, and ſignify the Ford of the Army, being a long time a military ſtation of the Saxons, before the Norman conqueſt. Beſides the cathedral, before the civil wars of the laſt century, there were five churches, two were then demoliſhed. Hereford was formerly ſurrounded with walls and a ditch, and defended by a caſtle, ſaid to have been as large as the caſtle at Windſor. The caſtle, great part of the wall, and three of the gates, are deſtroyed. The city is large, but neither populous nor well built, though conſiderably improved within a few years. Hereford is ſaid to have been erected into a biſhop's ſee in the year 680: it is governed by a mayor and aldermen, &c. and has three markets weekly: Wedneſday and Saturday for proviſions, poultry, butter, &c.; and on Friday for live ſtock. The aſſizes for the county quarter ſeſſions, and county courts, are held here. In the reign of Edward the Confeſſor the city was taken and ſacked by Griffith prince of Wales, who deſtroyed the cathedral, and carried the biſhop away priſoner. Hereford ſends two members to the British parliament: twenty-eight miles WSW. Worceſter, thirty NW. Glouceſter, and 130 W. London.

Herefordſhire, a county of England, bounded on the north by Shropſhire, on the east by Worceſterſhire and Glouceſterſhire, on the ſouth by Monmouthſhire, and on the weſt by the Welſh counties of Brecon and Radnor. The form is nearly circular, the mean length about thirty-ſeven miles, and the breadth thirty-three. It is divided into eleven hundreds, which contain one city Hereford, ſix market towns, 176 pariſhes, and about 90,000 inhabitants. The market towns are Leominſter, Weobley, Ledbury, Kington, Roſs, and Bromyard; the two firſt the city of Hereford, and the county, each return two members to the Britiſh parliament. The principal rivers are the Wye and the Munnow, or Mynnow. The climate is mild, and the land generally fertile; the face of the country is rich, beautiful, and picturesque. The ſoil is very different, from a ſtrong clay to ſand, yet all are productive. The principal part of the land is employed in tillage, producing wheat, barley, oats, clover, turnips, &c. The county is in general well wooded, both in timber and coppice wood, the value of which is much increaſed by the cultivation of hops. Herefordſhire cyder has been long a liquor highly eſteemed; of courſe orchards and the culture of apple-trees are a matter of conſiderable conſequence. The ſheep of this country were formerly in much eſtimation, and the wool valuable on account of its ſtaple and fineneſs; but the ſuperior quality of the wool not being thought adequate to atone for the ſmallneſs of the carcaſs, the farmers are in general deſirous of obtaining a breed larger and more profitable.

Herencia, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: forty miles SE. Toledo.

Herenditz, a town of Croatia: ſix miles SW. Sluin.

Herford, or *Hervorden*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Ravenſperg, ſituated on the Werra and Aa, which divide it into three parts: it contains about 800 houſes, between which are large ſpaces and gardens, four Lutherans', one Calviniſt church, two chapels, and a convent. This town was formerly Imperial, but the troops of Brandenburg compelled the inhabitants to pay homage to the elector, in the year 1652. On a mountain near the town ſtands the abby of Herford, a free

and

ſecular foundation, erected in the year ... 990. Since the reformation, it has ... Lutheran. The abbeſs is a princeſs, ... princeſſes princeſſes, or noble. The ... in the Imperial matricula eight ... monthly, and the tax to the chamber of ... eighty-one rixdollars fourteen kruitzen ... miles ENE. Ravenſberg. *Long.* ... E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 11. N.

Herrer, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saône, and chief place of ..., in the diſtrict of Lure: four leagues ... Lure, and ſeven and three quarters E. ... *Long.* 24. 24. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. ... N.

Herry, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and the Marne, on the ... five miles NE. Fontainebleau.

Herſau, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Appenzell, ſaid to have been known to the Romans, and the firſt place in Swiſſerland which embraced Chriſtianity. The inhabitants are induſtrious, and manufacture ... and muſlins, remarkable for their fineneſs: ſeven miles SW. St. Gall, and ten ... Appenzell.

Herſon, a town of France, in the department of the Allier, and chief place of a canton in the diſtrict of Cerilly: two leagues ... Cerilly, and five NW. Montmarault.

Herſtal, ſee *Herſtal*.

Herſtal, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Liege: twenty ... miles NW. Liege. *Long.* 22. 40. E. Ferro. ... 50. 55. N.

Hertenrode, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Liege: ... miles W. Haſſelt.

Herza, or *Heraclea*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, ſituated on the eaſt ... fifty miles S. Tunis.

Herle, a town of the duchy of Limburg: ... miles ENE. Fauquemont.

Herm (L'), a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Muret: ... leagues SW. Muret.

Hermal, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Liege, ſituated near the Meuſe: three miles SSW. ...

Herman Mieſtirz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim, near which are quarries of different-coloured marble: three miles W. Chrudim.

Hermance, a town of Savoy, in the duchy of Chablais, ſituated on the coaſt of the Lake of Geneva: ſeven miles NNE. Geneva.

Hermance, a river of Savoy, which runs into the Lake of Geneva, at the town of the ſame name.

Hermannsburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Lunéburg Zell: fifteen miles N. Zell.

Hermanſt, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania: thirty-four miles WNW. Adrianople.

Hermata, a kingdom of the iſland of Borneo, with a town of the ſame name, ſituated near the ſea coaſt.

Hermbach, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Juliers: ſeventeen miles S. Juliers. *Long.* 24. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 42. N.

Hermbſdorf, a town of Silefia, in the principality of Neyſze: two miles and a half NW. Weydenau.

Hermeneault (L'), a town of France, in the department of Vendée, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Fontenay le Comte: one league and three quarters NW. Fontenay-le-Comte, and three and a half ENE. Luçon.

Hermerſtadt, or *Szebeny*, a free town of Tranſilvania, and capital of that country, fortified with a double wall, and a deep moat; it is ſituated on the ſide of the Szebin, which ſoon after runs into the Aluta: 147 miles NE. Belgrade, and 300 SE. Vienna. *Long.* 41. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 15. N.

Herment, a town of France, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Clermont: ſeven leagues W. Clermont, and eight WSW. Riom.

Hermetra, one of the ſmaller weſtern iſlands of Scotland, a little to the NE. of North Viſt.

Hermeville, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Eſtain: two leagues and a half from Verdun, and three quarters SW. Eſtain.

Hermitage, a town of Weſt Florida, on the ſouth-weſt ſide of the river Miſſiſippi: ſeven miles SW. New Orleans.

Hermitage (L'), a hill of France, on the ſide of the Rhône, celebrated for the wine made from its vineyards, oppoſite Tournon.

Hermit's Bay, a bay of the iſland of St. Chriſtopher, on the north coaſt, a little to the ſouth of Madan's Point.

Hermit's Iſlands, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Terra del Fuego.

Hermonville, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, with a medicinal ſpring: ſeven miles from Reims.

Hermoſello, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon, at the conflux of the Duero and the Tormes: three leagues below Miranda de Ducro.

Herngrund, a town of Hungary, ſituated among mountains, in the midſt of extenſive mines of copper, in which the inhabitants are chiefly employed: four miles NNW. Neuſol.

Hernoſand, or *Hernoſund*, a ſeaport town

of Sweden, in the province of Angermania, ſituated on an iſland in the Gulf of Bothnia, divided from the continent by a narrow channel, over which a bridge is thrown. On the north ſide of the harbour the water is deep enough for the largeſt veſſels to come up and unload at the warehouſes. Hermoſand was formerly a ſtaple town, and has ſtill a conſiderable trade, eſpecially in linen. In the years 1710, 1714, and 1721, this town was burned by the Ruſſians, but is pretty well recovered ſince. *Long.* 18. 38. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 62. 38. N.

Heroldsberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and territory of Nuremberg: ſeven miles NNE. Nuremberg, and eight SSE. Erlang.

Heron Creek, a creek of United America, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, a little to the weſt of Cape Malabar.

Herrenberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemberg: fourteen miles SSE. Stuttgard, and twenty-four NE. Freudenſtadt.

Herrenbreitungen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and county of Hennenberg, ſituated on the Werra: twenty miles W. Smalcalden.

Herrera, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile: thirty-two miles NNW. Burgos.

Herrieden, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Aichſtet, ſituated on the Altmuhl: five miles SW. Anſpach, and twelve NNE. Dunckelſbuhl. *Long.* 28. 11. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 8. N.

Herriot, a town of Scotland, in the county of Edinburgh: ten miles S. Dalkeith.

Herrnbuth, or *Herrnhutt*, a town or village of Luſatia, and principality of Gorlitz, founded in the year 1722, by ſome Moravian brethren, who ſettled there in lands belonging to count Zinzendorf, and afterwards became the metropolis and chief nurſery of the religious of that perſuaſion, who conſidered count Michael Lewis, of Zinzendorf, as their father: ſix miles N. Zittau.

Herrnbutt (New), a Moravian town or ſettlement in Greenland.

Herrnwerth, or *Herrn Chiemſee*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria: twenty-ſeven miles W. Salzburg, and ten W. Traunſtein.

Herrnſtadt, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Wohlau: ſix miles NNE. Wintzig, and thirteen N. Wohlau.

Herrsbruck, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and territory of Nuremberg, ſituated on the Pregnitz. In the year 1060, it had a right to coin money, it contains 226 houſes: fifteen miles E. Nuremberg, and eight SSW. Velden.

Herrſtein, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Sponheim: twenty-two miles W. Creutznach.

Herſchede, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Mark: miles SE. Lunſchede.

Herſchfeld, a town in the marquiſate Luſatia, ſituated on the river Neiſſe: miles N. Zittau.

Herſfeld, or *Hirſchfeld*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, capital of a principality of the ſame belonging to the houſe of Heſſe Caſſel, is aſſeſſed in the matricula of the empire ſixty florins, and taxed to the Imperial ber eighty-one rixdollars fourteen kruitz The town is ſurrounded with walls, flan with towers, and contains about 500 ho a chateau, a public ſeminary, a rich hoſp and a ſpring of medicinal water: thirty-t miles SSE. Caſſel, and fifty W. Erf *Long.* 27. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 30. 39. N.

Herſin, a town of France, in the dep ment of the Straits of Calais, and chief p of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bethune: leagues S. Bethune.

Herſou touka, a town of Chineſe Tart *Long.* 142. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 26

Herſtal, or *Heriſtal*, a town of Germ in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhop Liege, on the Meuſe, with a caſtle, w belonged to Pepin, father of Charles M tel. It was ſold to the king of Pruſſia i year 1741: four miles N. Liege.

Herſtelle, a town of Germany, in the cle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of P born: eleven miles ENE. Warburg.

Hertford, a county of United America, the ſtate of North Carolina.

Hertford, a town of England, and cap of the county to which it gives name, ſi on the river Lea, which is navigable from Thames, ſaid to be a town in the time ancient Britons. Some of the Saxon reſided here, and, on the firſt diviſion o kingdom into counties, it was made the ty town; the magiſtracy is veſted in a and aldermen, burgeſſes, &c. There formerly five churches, but now only with places of worſhip for Diſſenters Quakers. A caſtle was built here in reign of king Alfred, to ſtop the incurſio the Danes, who had ſailed up the river L as far as Ware, where they had erecte fort, to which they retired after plunde the country round about. The caſtle is the ſeat of the marquis of Downſhire. the reign of king John the caſtle was by the barons, but recovered by king H III. Here is a large ſchool for the yo children belonging to Chriſt's Hoſpita London. Members were returned to liament in the reign of Edward I, but in reign of Henry V, the burgeſſes deſired excuſed, on account of their poverty. H ever, two members have been returned ſince the reign of James I. Here are tw

kets weekly, on Thurſday and Satur-
the chief commodities are wheat, malt,
d. Some authors write the name of
own *Hartford*; the arms of the town
a hart couchant in the water. The
r the county are held here, as like-
quarter ſeſſions and county courts:
miles N. London.

ſhire, a county of England, bound-
the north by Bedfordſhire and Cam-
re, on the eaſt by Eſſex, on the ſouth
Middleſex, and on the weſt by Bucking-
re and Bedfordſhire. The ſhape is
regular, on account of the projections
interſections of other counties, and mea-
out twenty-ſeven miles from north to
and thirty-three from eaſt to weſt. It
ted into eight hundreds, which con-
fifteen market towns, and 135 pariſhes.
air is temperate, and the land, though
naturally fertile, by proper culture pro-
great quantities of corn, eſpecially
t and barley. The towns are Hert-
St. Alban's, Ware, Royſton, part of
is in Cambridgeſhire, Barnet, part of
is in Middleſex, Hitchin, Biſhops Stor-
Hemmelhemſted, Standon, Berkham-
Baldock, Hatfield, Buntingford, Ste-
Rickmanſworth, Tring, Watford,
Huddelden. Six members are returned
the Britiſh parliament, viz. for the county
the towns of Hertford and St. Alban's
each. The principal rivers are the Lea,
Gade, Beam, Rib, and New River.

Hertzigſwald, a town of Sileſia, in the
principality of Nieſſe: four miles NNW.
Neiſſe.

Hertzberg, a town of Germany, in the
of Upper Saxony, and electorate of
ny: twenty-four miles SE. Wittenberg,
forty-ſix S. Potzdam.

Hertzfeld, a town of Germany, in the cir-
of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Munſter:
miles SSW. Stromberg.

Hertzholm, ſee *Hirtzholmen*.

Hertzorn, a town of Germany, in the
dy of Holſtein: four miles E. Gluck-
ſtadt.

Hertzogaurach, a town of Germany, in the
of Franconia, and biſhopric of Bam-
berg: five miles SW. Erlang, and twenty-
S. Bamberg.

Hertzogenburg, a town of Germany, in the
archy of Auſtria: nine miles SE. Maut-
and four N. St. Polten.

Hertzogs Graben, a river of Sileſia, which
near Obiſch, and runs into the river
Lohwaſſer, in the principality of Glogau.

Hertzogſtorff, a town of Germany, in the
archy of Auſtria: ſix miles NNW. Ot-
tenheim, and thirteen SSE. Aigen.

Hertzogwalde, a town of Sileſia, in the
principality of Neyſze: three miles N. Grot-
kau.

Hervey's Bay, a bay on the north-eaſt coaſt of New Holland. *Long.* 152. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 24. 50. S.

Herve, a large town of the duchy of Limberg, which contains 800 communicants, among which are ſome rich merchants: eight miles NW. Limburg, and eleven SE. Liege.

Hervey's Iſland, an iſland in the South Pacific Ocean, compoſed of three or four ſmall iſlands, united together by rocks covered by the ſea, about ſix leagues in circumference. *Long.* 158. 54. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 19. 18. N.

Herworden, ſee *Herford*.

Hery, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Florentin: eight miles N. Auxerre.

Herzberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Grubenhagen, ſituated near the Harz mountain, with manufactures of arms and iron tools: fourteen miles S. Goſlar.

Herzgovina, or *St. Saba*, a town of Turkiſh Dalmatia, which gives name to a duchy, it is fortified, and the reſidence of a Turkiſh governor, great part of the duchy belongs to the Venetians: eighty miles SSW. Belgrade.

Heſdin, a town of France, and ſeat of a tribunal, in the department of the Straits of Calais, ſituated on the Canche, built in the form of a regular hexagon, ſtrongly fortified, and almoſt ſurrounded with marſhes. This town was built by Philibert Emanuel, duke of Savoy, general to the emperor Charles V, in the year 1554, after deſtroying Old Heſdin. In the year 1639, it was taken by Louis XIV, who kept it after the peace of the Pyrenées: four leagues SE. Montreuil, and nine W. Arras. *Long.* 19. 42. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 22. N.

Heſdin (Old), a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, deſtroyed by the troops of Charles V, in the year 1554: one league SE. Heſdin.

Heſiven, a town of Egypt: twenty-two miles SSW. Cairo.

Heſn, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbek: forty miles W. Tecrit.

Heſnal-mai, a ſmall iſland and village of Egypt, in the lake of Tennis: twenty-five miles NW. Tineh.

Heſne, a river of France, which runs into the Scheldt, near Condé, in the department of the North.

Heſpres, a river of France, which runs into the Sambre, five miles below Landrecy.

Heſtyn, a river of Wales, which runs into the Cluyd, two miles S. Ruthyn, in the county of Denbigh.

Heſſe, a principality of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, the boundaries of which have been different at different times; at preſent it is bounded by the biſhopric of Fulda,

Fulda, the principalities of Hersfeld, Thuringia, Eichsfeld, Calenberg, and Waldeck, biſhopric of Paderborn, duchy of Weſtphalia, and counties of Witgenſtein, Solmes, Naſſau Dillenburg, and Upper Iſenburg. In theſe limits the county of Catzenelnbogen and ſome other territories are not included. The landgraviate of Heſſe, conſidered in itſelf, is rather more than eighty miles in length; the breadth is very unequal. The air is wholeſome; the ſoil is mountainous and woody, interſperſed with pleaſant vallies and plains, fertile in corn and paſtures, which feed multitudes of cattle; the ſides of the hills are covered with vines; game and fiſh are plentiful, ſo likewiſe are fruit and honey. Near Frankenberg is a gold-mine, and ſome gold-ſand is found in the Eder. Silver, copper, lead, and iron, are found in conſiderable quantities, as likewiſe alum, vitriol ſulphur, coal, bole, pipe-makers'-clay, marble, and alabaſter, with ſeveral ſalt ſprings, mineral waters, and medicinal baths. The principal rivers, beſides the Rhine and the Maine, are the Lahn, Schwalm, Fulda, Werra, and Diemel, which five rivers give name to five diſtricts or diviſions: other rivers are the Lumb, Ohm, Eder, Ems, &c. The Heſſians are deſcended from the Catti. In the year 902 there were counts of Heſſe; one of them became king of Germany. In the year 1292, Heſſe became a principality of the empire, though it inſenſibly afterwards came to be commonly termed a landgraviate. The territories were all united under Philip the Generous, from whom all the modern landgraves are deſcended. In his will he divided his dominions among four ſons, the eldeſt had half; from him deſcended the houſe of Heſſe Caſſel: the youngeſt received half one quarter part, and was the founder of the houſe of Heſſe Darmſtadt. The two other brothers dying without heirs, their territories were divided between the two ſurviving branches, but this diviſion occaſioned long diſputes, and many parts are yet undivided. The rank between the two landgraves is alternate. Thus in Heſſe are two ſovereign families, namely Caſſel and Darmſtadt, between whom all the Heſſian territories are divided, but ſeveral articles of ſovereignty have continued in common. The right of primogeniture has been introduced, and confirmed by the emperors. In both houſes are princes appenaged; thoſe of Heſſe Caſſel are Heſſe Philippſthal, and Rothenburg, or Rhinfels. Heſſe Homburg is the only appenage of Heſſe Darmſtadt. The annual revenue of Heſſe Caſſel is eſtimated at about 1,200,000 rixdollars. Thoſe of Darmſtadt at 600,000. The Roman month for Caſſel is 1096 florins, forty five kruitzers, and its tax to the Imperial chamber 472 rixdollars fifty-five kruitzers, beſides twenty-five rixdollars ſeventy-nine kruitzers for the county of Catzenbogen. The aſſeſſment for Heſſe Darmſtadt is 663 florins, and 313 rixdollars to the chamber of Wetzlar. The military eſtabliſhment for Caſſel conſiſts of three regiments of the guards, ten regiments of infantry, a regiment of life-guards, a regiment of gensd'armes, three regiments of cavalry, two of dragoons, a corps of huſſars, a corps of chaſſeurs, and other of artillery, and ſeven regiments of garriſon. That of Darmſtadt is compoſed of life-guards, a regiment of foot-guards, two ſquadrons of dragoons, two regiments of infantry, and four battalions of militia. Heſſe is divided into Upper and Lower, and is divided into five diſtricts, which take their names from rivers, as before obſerved. The principal town of Lower Heſſe is Caſſel, and Marburg is the capital of Upper Heſſe.

Heſſel, a town of the duchy of Gueldeland: five miles E. Bommel.

Heſter, a town of Sweden, in the province of Eaſt Gothland: twenty-five miles SW. Linkioping.

Heſtra, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: fifty-five miles W. Wexio.

Hetſin, or *Etſin*, a town of the kingdom of Corea, in the province of Tchu-ſin: ninety-five miles S. King-ki-tao. *Long.* 144. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 47. N.

Hettange, a town of France, in the department of the Moſelle, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Thionville: two leagues SW. Rodemack, and one and a quarter NW. Thionville.

Heubach, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemberg: twenty-two miles N. Ulm, and thirty-four E. Stuttgard.

Heuchin, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Pol: two leagues and a half NNW. St. Pol.

Heudicourt, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Mihiel: two leagues NE. St. Mihiel, and four and a half W. Pont-a-Mouſſon.

Heudicourt, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Péronne: three leagues NNE. Péronne.

Heverlé, a town of Brabant: one mile S. Louvain.

Heugh Head, a cape of Scotland, in the Frith of Forth, on the coaſt of the county of Fife: two miles and a half W. Clieneſs.

Henkelum, a town of Holland, on the Linge: four miles NNE. Gorcum.

Heuilly-le-Grand, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Langres: two leagues SSE. Langres.

Heuſden, a town ſituated on the borders of Holland

...d and Brabant, without being accu... defined to which it belongs. It is built ... midſt of moraſſes, and nearly ſur... by a branch of the Meuſe; well for... with a caſtle, baſtions, and hornworks. ... juriſdiction of the magiſtrates extends ... veral villages, almoſt to Bois-le-Duc. ... the 25th of July, 1680, the lightening ... to the powder magazine, which killed ... people, and did conſiderable damage to ... wn. The quantity of powder blown ... ſeventy thouſand pounds, beſides ſome ... ads of grenades: fifteen miles NE. ... , and ſeven SE. Gorcum. *Long.* 22. ... Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 45. N.

...dorf, a town of Germany, in the cir... Upper Saxony, and principality of ... ar: eight miles NE. Weimar.

Heraclia, a town of European Turkey, ... e province of Romania: twelve miles S. ... ti.

Hexham, a town of England, in the coun... Northumberland, ſituated near a ſmall ... called *Hexbold*, or *Hextold*, near the ... ſuppoſed to have been a Roman ſta... It was formerly a city, and erected ... a biſhopric in the year 675, by king Eg... but the country being continually in... ed and plundered by the Danes, in the ... 934, the ſee was united to Lindisfarn, at ...ſter-le-Street, and continued with Dur... till the reign of Henry I, when it was ... ed to York. The cathedral church was ... by workmen brought from Italy; the ... nt church bears conſiderable marks of ...eur, in the Saxon ſtyle. A monaſtry ...ſounded here the beginning of the 12th ...tury, and endowed with great privileges ... operties, ſo expenſive as to be erected ... a county palatine, in the reign of Hen... VIII. The church had the privilege of ... ſanctuary till the Reformation, and the ... ſtool, or ſtool of peace, is ſtill remaining. ... extent of the privilege was marked by a ... at a mile diſtance each way. Here are ... markets weekly, on Tueſday and Satur... The number of inhabitants is about ... The chief manufactures are tanning ... er, ſhoes, and gloves. In the 9th cen... this town ſuffered frequently from the ...nes. In the year 1296 and 1346, it was ...ged and deſtroyed by the Scots. In the ... 1463, a battle was fought here between ... armies of the houſe of Lancaſter and York; the former, commanded by the duke ... Somerſet, the latter by lord Montague. The Yorkiſts obtained a complete victory, ... duke of Somerſet and many other noble... were taken, and almoſt immediately ...headed; king Henry, with his queen and ..., who were with the army, eſcaped to ...land: twenty-two miles W. Carliſle, and ... N. London.

Heydar, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe: three miles SE. Neiſſe.

Heydeck, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and principality of Neuburg: twenty-three miles S. Nuremberg, and twenty-two N. Neuburg.

Heyden, a ſmall town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Lippe: four miles N. Detmold.

Heydingsfeld, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Wurzburg, ſituated on the Main: two miles S. Wurburg.

Heydon, ſee *Headon*.

Heyduken-Schantz, a fortreſs of Hungary: five miles WSW. Arad.

Heymerſen, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, in the electorate of Cologn, on the Erfft: five miles W. Bonn, and thirty E. Aix-la-Chapelle. *Long.* 24. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 46. N.

Heyne, a town of Flanders: two miles and a half N. Oudenarde.

Heyor, or *Hajar*, a town of Arabia: fifty-ſix miles S. Jamama.

Heyperg, a mountain of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and archbiſhopric of Salzburg: ten miles N. Kuffſtein.

Heyrieux, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vienne: three leagues and a half NE. Vienne, and four SE. Lyon.

Heytesbury, a town of England, in the county of Wilts. It was at one time the reſidence of the empreſs Matilda. There is no market, but a large woollen manufacture, and it returns two members to the Britiſh parliament: ſeventeen miles W. Saliſbury, and ninety-four W. London.

Hia-foui, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: 1167 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 124. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 22. 54. N.

Hiamen, ſee *Emouy*.

Hiam-bo, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: twenty-ſix miles ESE. Peking.

Hiang-ning, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-ſi: thirty-ſeven miles W. Pin-yang.

Hiang-ou, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: 1150 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 124. 12. E. Peking. *Lat.* 23. 10. N.

Hiao-fong, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Tche-kiang: ten miles SSW. Ngan-ki.

Hiao-y, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chian-ſi: ten miles S. Fuen-tcheou.

Hiao-kang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: twenty-five miles SSW. Te-ngan.

Hia-petie, a town of Chineſe Tartary.

Long. 135. 24. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 48. N.

Hiaque, a district of North America, in the province of New Navarre, between Mayo and Sonara.

Hia-tche, a town of China, of the second rank, in the province of Quang-si: 1200 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 124. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 22. 10. N.

Hia-tcin, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chang-tong: eleven miles WNW. Cao-tang.

Hia-tien, a town of China, in the province of Pe-tcheli, said to contain near 80,000 inhabitants: twenty-five miles E. Peking.

Hia-y, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan: twenty-five miles ESE. Koue-te.

Hibar, see *Ibar*.

Hibe, a town of Hungary: sixteen miles NE. Rosenburg.

Hibernia Nova, see *New Ireland*.

Hibisi, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: eighty miles W. Satalia.

Hibrahim, or *St. Mary*, an island in the Indian Ocean, near the island of Madagascar: fifty miles long, and fourteen wide. *Long.* 72. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 16. 32. S.

Hickery, a town of United America, in the state of Pennsylvania: twenty miles NE. Fort Franklin.

Hidra, a town of Africa, in the western part of the kingdom of Tunis: 110 miles WSW. Tunis.

Hielmar, a lake of Sweden in the province of Sudermanland, thirty miles long, and from two to seven wide: sixty miles W. Stockholm.

Hien, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: twelve miles S. Ho-kien.

Hienfos, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Macedonia: fifty-two miles SE. Saloniki.

Hien-yan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-si: twelve miles WNW. Si-ngan.

Hieou-ki, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Fo-kien: twenty-six miles S. Yen-ping.

Hieou-ning, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: forty miles S. Ou-tchang.

Hieres, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Var, formerly a seaport town, where pilgrims bound for the Holy Land used to embark, but the sea is now retired to a considerable distance from the town. It is situated at the side of a hill, in a delightful country, where is a perpetual spring, it is surrounded by the most beautiful gardens, in which is found the best fruit of Fr oranges, citrons, and pomegranates gr the open air. Near the town are la works, made partly from the waters o sea, and partly from a salt lake, nea town. The exhalations from the lak der the air frequently malignant, bu evil has been remedied by a canal cut the lake to the sea. The Gulf of Hieres, tween the town and the island so called. famous road for vessels, with good anc ing ground, and sufficient depth of w three leagues E. Toulon, and six S. B nolle. *Long.* 23. 52. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 10. N.

Hieres Islands, a cluster of small isl in the Mediterranean, near the coast France, which take their name from town of Hieres. They are particularly c brated for the great variety of medic plants on them. *Long.* 24. E. Ferro. 43. 2. N.

Hierken, a town of Norway, in the d cese of Drontheim: forty miles SE. K dal.

Hiero, see *Ferro*.

Hiertung, or *Jetting*, a seaport of D mark, situated at the mouth of the W with one of the best harbours in North J land: twenty-two miles NW. Ripen. *L* 8. 22. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 29. N.

High Point, a cape on the north co the island of Barbadoes. *Long.* 58. 30. Greenwich. *Lat.* 13. 22. N.

High Town, a town of United Ame in the state of Georgia: 112 miles W. J geloo.

Higham Ferrers, or *Ferris*, a town England, in the county of Northan with a weekly market on Saturday, n it are the remains of a castle: fifteen m N. Bedford, and sixty-five N. London.

Highgate, a village of England, in t county of Middlesex: four miles N. L don.

Highworth, a town of England, in th county of Wilts, with a weekly market Wednesday: seventeen miles N. Ma rough, and seventy-seven W. London.

Higuera, a town of Spain, in the pr vince of Estremadura: twelve miles N Xeres de los Caballeros.

Hijar, or *Ixar*, a town of Spain, in t province of Aragon: twenty-five miles fr Saragossa.

Hilary Point, a promontory of N Wales, in the island of Anglesea: nine m NW. Beaumaris.

Hilberg, a town of Norway, in the d cese of Drontheim: forty-four miles W. Romsdal.

Hilburghausen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and capital of a principality belonging to a branch of the electoral

...re houſe of Saxony, called Saxe-...hauſen, ſeparated from Coburg in ...r 1672. The town is ſituated on the ..., and is the uſual reſidence of the ... thirty-two miles S. Erfurt, and ...ght N. Bamberg. *Long.* 28. 29. ... *Lat.* 50. 19. N.

...*rbach*, a town of Germany, in the ... Weſtphalia, and principality of ... Siegen: ſix miles NE. Siegen.

...*heim*, a princely biſhopric of Ger... bounded on the north by the duchy ...neburg, on the eaſt by the duchy of ...ttel and the principality of Hal... on the ſouth by the principality of ...berg, and on the weſt by Calenberg; ...eateſt extent from eaſt to weſt is about ...miles, and thirty-two from north to ... The greateſt part of the dioceſe con... of good land, proper for tillage, pro... large quantities of corn, flax, hops, ...mes; but the breed of cattle, horſes, ..., and ſwine, is only ſufficient for the ...mption of the inhabitants. The ſouth ... hilly, but for the moſt part covered ... timber, oak, beech, aſh, and birch, and ... the mountains as are bare of wood ...n mines of iron ore. In this part, ... are ſome ſalt works, but not ſufficient ...ply all the demands of the dioceſe. ... principal rivers the Leine, Innerſee, ... Ocker: the dioceſe contains twelve ... and 248 villages. The biſhopric of ...elheim was founded in the year 822, by ... emperor Charlemagne. In the year ... biſhop John, with an armed force, at... the dukes of Brunſwick and Lune... but in the year 1521, being put under ...ann of the empire, the dukes took the ... part of his territories from him, leaving ... only the cathedral, with a few bailiwicks, ...er the title of the leſſer biſhopric. In ... year 1643, moſt of theſe poſſeſſions were ...red to Ferdinand, the then biſhop. The ...abitants are partly Lutherans and partly ...man Catholics. The matricular aſſeſſ... for the biſhopric is 536 florins; to the ...mber of Wetzlar the ſee pays 72 rixdol... 4 kruitzers. The principal towns are ...heim and Peina.

Hildeſheim, a city of Germany, in the ...le of Lower Saxony, and capital of a ...opric of the ſame name, ſituated near the ...rtee; it is pretty large, old faſhioned, and ...gular, and conſiſts of the Old and New ...n, which were united in the year 1583. The magiſtrates, as well as the greater part of the citizens, are Lutherans; the reſt are Roman Catholics. The old town acknowledges the biſhop for its ſovereign, but does homage to him, but the new town does homage to the provoſt of the cathedral. The Roman Catholics are in poſſeſſion of the cathedral, the Proteſtants have eight churches.

Hildeſheim was the capital of the dominions of Henry the Lion, and the electoral houſe of Brunſwick Luneburg has the hereditary protection of it, and keeps a company of foot here, which are maintained by the city. In the taxes for the dioceſe, this town pays one ninth part of the whole. It was formerly one of the Hanſe towns: ſeventy-two miles W. Magdeburg, and twenty-ſix WSW. Brunſwick. *Long.* 27. 28. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 12. N.

Hilela, or *Helef*, a town of Africa, in the country of Sejilmeſſa.

Hillary, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: forty-two miles SW. Wexio.

Hillebeck, a town of Norway, in the dioceſe of Aggerhuus: thirteen miles SW. Chriſtiania.

Hillebrun, a town of Sweden, in the province of Geſtricia: eight miles N. Geffle.

Hillerod, a town of Denmark, in the iſland of Zealand. This town was burned down in the year 1733, but rebuilt the following year: fourteen miles NNW. Copenhagen.

Hilleſheim, or *Hildeſheim*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Treves: thirty-ſix miles W. Coblentz, and thirty-one N. Treves.

Hillevenſtide, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: two miles and a half W. Itzehoa.

Hillgenbaven, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein, ſituated on the Baltic: thirty-ſeven miles N. Lubeck, and fifty E. Rendſburg.

Hilling, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: ſeven miles SW. Grein.

Hilſbach, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, in the palatinate of the Rhine: twenty miles E. Spire, and fourteen SSE. Heidelberg.

Hillsborough, a town of Ireland, in the county of Down, which returns two members to the Iriſh parliament: twenty miles SW. Belfaſt, and ſixteen NW. Down-Patrick. *Long.* 6. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 26. N.

Hillsborough, a ſmall iſland near the eaſt coaſt of Labrador. *Long.* 61. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 57. 20. N.

Hillsborough, a town of United America, in the ſtate of North Carolina: 195 miles NW. Newburn. *Long.* 79. 12. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 36. 6. N.

Hillsborough Bay, a bay on the north coaſt of the iſland of Dominica, formed at the mouth of a river of the ſame name. *Long.* 61. 22. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. 42. N.

Hillsborough Bay, a bay on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of St. John, in the Gulf of St. Laurence. *Long.* 62. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 46. 10. N.

Hilo, a river of Chineſe Tartary, which

runs into the Sea of Japan. *Long.* 152. 17. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 54. N.

Hilpoltſtein, or *Hiltpoltſtein*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and territory of Nuremberg: ſeventeen miles NNE. Nuremberg, and twenty-two SE. Bamberg.

Hilpoltſtein, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and principality of Neuburg: twenty-ſeven miles N. Neuburg, and nineteen S. Nuremberg.

Hilters, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Fulda: fourteen miles E. Fulda.

Hilton, a county of United America, in the ſtate of South Carolina.

Himberg, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: ſix miles S. Vienna.

Himiela (La), a town of Spain, in the province of Jaen: twelve miles E. Ubeda.

Himmaleh, mountains of Aſia, which ſeparate the countries of Cachimere and Caſhgar from Thibet. Theſe mountains were known to the ancients under the name of *Imaus*, or *Himaus*.

Himmelkron, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Culmbach: ſeven miles E. Culmbach.

Himmelwitzer Waſſer, a river of Sileſia, in the principality of Oppeln, which runs into the Malpana, near its junction with the Oder.

Hims, or *Hems*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Syria, ſituated at the foot of Mount Libanus, in a plain, watered by a canal, which communicates with the Orontes. In the neighbourhood are the remains of a caſtle, ſuppoſed to have been built by the ancient kings of Aſſyria. The inhabitants carry on a conſiderable traffic in ſilk: ninety miles S. Aleppo, and ninety-three N. Damaſcus.

Him-tchan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: fifty miles SW. Pao-ting.

Hin, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Chen-ſi: 200 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 130. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 27. N.

Hin, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: 480 miles SSE. Peking. *Long.* 135. 38. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 32. 15. N.

Hin-chang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: twenty-five miles WNW. Cheou.

Hinchinbrook Iſland, one of the New Hebrides, in the Southern Pacific Ocean, a little to the north of Sandwich Iſland; about two leagues in circumference.

Hinckley, a town of England, in the county of Leiceſter, with a good weekly market on Monday: thirteen miles SW. Leiceſter, and ninety-nine NW. London.

Hindan, a river of Hindooſtan, which runs into the Jumnah, twenty miles Delhi.

Hindeck, a town of Swiſſerland, in canton of Berne: fifteen miles SE. In lacken.

Hindelbanck, a town of Swiſſerland, in canton of Berne: nine miles NNE. Bern

Hindeloopen, a ſeaport town of Frieſ ituated on the Zuyder See. It is gover by five burgomaſters and ſix echevins. T inhabitants are principally employed *in fi* ing and building ſmall veſſels. The hart is ſmall, and the town not walled: twen one miles SSW. Leuwarden. *Long.* 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 58. N.

Hindenny, a river of Hindooſtan, wh runs into the Tungebadra, ten miles Adoni.

Hinderaa, a town of Norway, in the d ceſe of Chriſtianſand: twenty miles N. St vanger.

Hindia, a town of Hindooſtan, and cap tal of a diſtrict of the ſame name, in t Candeiſh, ſituated on the Nerbudda: f miles ESE. Indore, and ninety NNE. Bu hanpour. *Long.* 77. 10. E. Greenwich. *La* 22. 35. N.

Hindmend, a river of Perſia, which run into the Lake Zara, twenty leagues W Parra, in the province of Segeſtan.

Hindon, a town of England, in the county of Wilts, with a weekly market on Thurſday. It is a borough town, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament: fifteen miles W. Saliſbury, and ninety-ſeven WSW London.

Hindoo Kho, or *Indian Caucaſus*, part of a long ridge of mountains in Aſia, which ſeparates Cabul from Balk.

Hindooſtan, a country of Aſia, bounded on the north by the mountains of Tartary and Thibet, on the eaſt by the countries of Aſſam, Meckley, and Aracan, on the ſouth by the ſea, and on the weſt by the river Indus, or Sinde. But, ſtrictly ſpeaking, the name Hindooſtan ſhould only be applied to the part which lies to the north of the 21ſt and 22nd degrees of latitude; the Nerbudda river being the ſouthern boundary, as far as it goes, while Bengal and Bahar bound the ſouth elſewhere. The country in the ſouth ſide of this line is called by the general name of *Deccan*; but this diviſion is not generally followed, and the term *Hindooſtan* is applied to the whole region, as well as to Hindooſtan Proper. Hindooſtan Proper, in the opinion of Major Rennel, is an extent about equal to France, Germany, Bohemia, Hungary, Swiſſerland, Italy, and the Netherlands, collectively, while the Deccan and peninſula are about equal to the Britiſh iſlands, Spain, and European Turkey. The words Hindooſtan and India are originally Perſian.

This

This country was but little known to the ancients; it was invaded, but not conquered by Alexander the Great. The Arabians penetrated into India under the calif Valid, and the Arabian princes founded an empire, which extended to the Ganges. In 1155, this empire was uſurped by the Ghaurs, who were diſpoſſeſſed in their turn by a dynaſty of Turkiſh princes. In the year 1398, a ſultan, named Mahmoud, reigned here, under the protection of two of his generals, who had placed him on his throne. At this time Hindooſtan was invaded by Timur Bek, or Tamerlane, who paſſed the Indus with his army, conquered the provinces which he paſſed through, and arrived at Dehli through rivers of blood. Mahmoud was vanquiſhed, Dehli was deſtroyed, and all Hindooſtan was plundered; but of all this vaſt and rich conqueſt, the deſcendants of Timur Bek enjoyed only the northern part. Babr, one of his deſcendents, invaded Hindooſtan in the year 1498, at that time divided into ſeveral independent kingdoms and ſtates; his firſt attempts were unſucceſsful, but afterwards he ſubdued the greater part, except the Deccan, Guzerat, and Bengal. His ſon, Humayun, ſubdued Bengal. At his death, which happened at Dehli, his ſon, Akbar, was proclaimed emperor, in 1556, who encreaſed his empire by conqueſt, and enriched it by commerce. Aurengzeb conquered Bengal, Viſiapour, the Carnatic, and Golconda. In the year 1739, in the reign of Mohammed Shah, Hindooſtan was invaded by Tahmaſp Kuli Khan, otherwiſe called Nadir Shah, king of Perſia, which put an end to the great ſplendour of the Mogul empire. Beſides the great riches, which are ſaid to have amounted to upwards of 230 millions ſterling, which he ſeized on during his reſidence at Dehli, all the provinces weſt of the Sinde were ſurrendered to the conqueror. Mohammed was reinſtated indeed in his dominions, but without power to enforce obedience to his commands. Several of the provinces revolted; Achmet Abdallah, treaſurer to Nadir Shah, who was aſſaſſinated in 1747, found means to ſecrete vaſt ſums of money, and erected an independant kingdom, of which Candahar was the capital. At preſent, the empire of Hindooſtan is confined to the city of Dehli and a ſmall country round it, and, perhaps, the protection of the Engliſh is the greateſt ſupport of the deſcendant of Timur Bek. Before the invaſion of Nadir Shah, the government was deſpotic; there were no permanent councils; three or four miniſters, raiſed or depoſed according to the caprice of their maſter, were the depoſitaries of his power. Hindooſtan is inhabited by people of different kinds, as the Hindoos, the Patans, or Afghans, the Baluchis, the Parſis, and the Mongols, or Tartars, beſides foreigners, particularly Jews and Chriſtians. All, excepting the Hindoos, who are the ancient inhabitants, have ſettled there by conqueſt or accident, having been induced by commerce, or compelled by war and perſecution, to abandon their native countries. The Hindoos are the ancient occupants; and though ſubject to the Mongols, ſtill preſerve the ſuperiority in number. The Parſis are the deſcendants of the ancient Perſians, who worſhipped the fire. Theſe, to avoid the perſecution of the Mohammedans, on their firſt conqueſt of Perſia, fled in great numbers by the ſea to India; where they ſettled on the weſtern peninſula, chiefly about Surat, and there they ſtill remain. The Patans were thoſe from whom the Mongols conquered Hindooſtan, and are moſt likely the deſcendants of thoſe Mohammedans, Turks, Perſians, and Arabs, who, about the year 1000, firſt became maſters of Dehli and Moultan, under Sultan Mahmud Gazni. Theſe people are ſtill very numerous throughout Hindooſtan, and eſpecially in the north-weſt parts beyond the Sinde towards Cabul, Ghizni, and Candahar; from whence, in all probability, they originally came. They ſtill inhabit the ſame provinces of the Perſian empire, where they are chiefly known by the name of Afghans: they have a great averſion to the Mongols for having diſpoſſeſſed them of their territories, and being high-ſpirited, ſtill entertain hopes of recovering from them what they ſeized. The meaneſt of them frequently uſe this expreſſion, "let me never be king of Dehli, if it be not ſo." Theſe people are fierce and warlike. They now poſſeſs many of the mountainous parts; where ſome have erected petty ſovereignties, like the rajahs. They have from time to time given great uneaſineſſes to the Mogols, and had no ſmall ſhare in the revolution brought about in that empire by Nadir Shah. The Baluchi are another nation, who poſſeſs ſeveral parts of Hindooſtan to the weſt of the Sinde, or Indus; they are ſpread over all the large province of Mecran and the neighbouring parts. They are a barbarous people, addicted to rapine, and pay little obedience to the monarchs to whom they are ſubject. The Moguls, or Jagatays, are the deſcendants of the army of Timur Bek, who have held chief rule in India from that time. Among the Chriſtians, the Portugueſe were the firſt to eſtabliſh themſelves on the continent and in the iſlands, chiefly by force, but were afterwards almoſt every where diſpoſſeſſed by the Dutch. The ſettlements obtained by the Engliſh, French, and Danes, have chiefly been formed by treaty with the inhabitants, or grants from the princes. Of the ſeveral nations above mentioned, the Hindoos and Parſis are Pa-

gans; but excel all the reſt in modeſt deportment and the practice of virtue. The Patans, Baluchins, and Mogols, are Mahometans. The two firſt given to arms, and of a reſtleſs diſpoſition, ſubject, on ſlight occaſions, to revolt, and plunder their neighbours, without diſtinction. However, the Patans and Mogols are pretty ſtrict obſervers of their law and the rules of juſtice, at leaſt among themſelves. In the time of Aurengzeb, the provinces which compoſed the Mogul empire were Delhi, Agra, Agimere, Moultan, Sindy, Lahore or Punjab, Oude, Allahabad, Bengal, Bahar, Oriſſa, Cabul, Cachimere, Malwa, Guzerat, Berar, Candeiſh, Dowlatabad or Amednagur, Beder, Hydrabad or Golconda, and Viſiapour, all which produced an annual revenue of about thirty-two millions ſterling. At this time Bengal, the greater part of Bahar, with part of Allahabad, and part of Oriſſa, belong to the Engliſh, who are alſo in poſſeſſion of the northern circars, a jaghire in the Carnatic, Baramahal, Dindigul, and ſome conſiderable countries to the north and ſouth of Calicut, on the coaſt of Malabar, with the iſland and territory of Bombay. Oude is governed by a nabob, in alliance with Great Britain, as likewiſe the eaſtern part of Delhi. Allahabad, Malwa, Dowlatabad, part of Guzerat, Oriſſa, Berar, Agra, Agimere, and Viſiapour, are governed by Mahratta princes, in ſmaller ſtates, chiefly under the name of rajahs: Golconda, Aurungabad, Beder, part of Berar, &c. are ſubject to the ſoubah of the Deccan. Lahore, Moultan, and the weſtern parts of Delhi, are ſubject to the Seiks. The ſouthern parts of the peninſula are the Myſore, the Carnatic, Tanjore, Cochin, Travancore, Madura, Tinevelly, Coimbetore, Canara, and a few ſmaller ſtates ſubject to the king of Myſore. The Carnatic, including Tanjore, Madura, Tinevelly, and Marawars, are Britiſh allies, ſo likewiſe are Cochin and Travancore.

Hing, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-ſi: thirty miles SW. Kolan.

Hing, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: 435 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 133. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 32. 35. N.

Hing-chan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: ſeventeen miles NNE. Koue.

Hingeon, a town of the county of Namur: eight miles NW. Namur.

Hing-ſou, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: twenty miles SSW. Soui-tcheou.

Hingham, a town of England, in the county of Norfolk, with a weekly market on Saturday: fourteen miles W. Norwich, and ninety-eight NNE. London.

Hingham, a town of United America, the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts: ten miles Boſton.

Hing-hoa, a city of China, of the rank, in the province of Fo-kien, near ſea coaſt. The walls are of great thic the ſtreets are well paved, and adorned ſeveral triumphial arches and majeſtic buildings. The country furniſhes dance of rice, li-chi, and ſilk: 900 m Peking. *Long.* 136. 42. E. Ferro. 25. 28. N.

Hing-koue, a town of China, of the rank, in the province of Kiang-ſi: miles SSW. Ki-ngan.

Hing-ngan, a town of China, of the rank, in the province of Kiang-ſi: two miles W. Kouang-ſin.

Hing-ngan, a town of China, of the cond rank, in the province of Chen-ſi, the river Han: 587 miles SW. Pek *Long.* 126. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 32. 34.

Hing-nhing, a town of China, of the rank, in the province of Hou-quang: ty-two miles ENE. Tching.

Hing-nie, a town of China, of the rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: miles W. Ouei-ling.

Hing-ning, a town of China, of the rank, in the province of Quang-ton: two miles NW. Tchao-tcheou.

Hing-tchin, a town of China, of the rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: two five miles S. King-yuen.

Hing-ven, a town of China, of the rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: two miles SSE. Soui-tcheou.

Hinguette, a rock near the ſouth coaſt the iſland of Jerſey: two miles S. St. Helier.

Hinigan, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, the Arabian Irak: 100 miles W. Baſſora.

Hinka, a lake of Chineſe Tartary, thirty-ſix leagues in circumference. *Long.* 150. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 35. N.

Hinlan, a chain of mountains of Chineſe Tartary, which reach from *Long.* 152. to 155. E. Ferro; *Lat.* 53. to 54. N.

Hin-ngan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: thirty miles NE. Kouei-ling.

Hinojares, a town of Spain, in the province of Jaen: fifteen miles SE. Ubeda.

Hinojoſa, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: twenty-five miles NNW. Ciudad Rodrigo.

Hinojoſa, a town of Spain, in the province of Eſtremadura: ſixteen miles N. Llerena.

Hinojoſa, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile, ten miles N. Molina.

Hinojoſas (Las), a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: thirty-ſix miles S. Hueta.

Hin-pin, a town of China, of the third rank,

...in the province of Chen-ſi: twenty-... es W. Si-ngan.

...-feld, a town of Germany, in the ... Holſtein: five miles NE. Ham-...

...-gerſdorf, a town of Germany, in ... of Upper Saxony, and circle of ...: eight miles E. Freyburg.

...ſee, a lake of Germany, in the circle ...ia, and provoſtſhip of Berchtolſ-... miles W. Berchtolſgaden.

...n, ſee *Joanna*.

... town of Sweden, in the province ... Gothland, ſituated off the Wetter ... with a good ſalmon fiſhery: ſeventy-... E. Uddevalla.

..., a town of China, of the third ... the province of Pe-tcheli: thirty ... NE. Pao-ting.

...-tchuen, a town of the kingdom of ... fifty-ſeven miles SE. Kang-tcheou.

... a town of Denmark, in North ..., and dioceſe of Aalborg, once a large ... and the ſee of a biſhop, with three ...; but in the year 1693, it was ... deſtroyed by fire: the biſhopric was ... to Aalborg by Frederic II: twenty-... miles NNW. Aalborg.

...d, a town of Sweden, in the pro... of Smaland: ſixty miles N. Calmar.

... a town of Perſia, in the province of ...n: ſix leagues S. Sirgian.

...ſicin, or *Hirſtein*, a town of Ger... in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and ...ate of Mentz: five miles SSE. Ha...

...m, a river of Wales, which runs ... Avon: four miles below Dolgelly, ... county of Merioneth.

...rand, a river of Aſia, which riſes in ... Hindoo Kho mountain, and loſes itſelf ...e, in the province of Choraſan, in ...

...c, a town of France, in the depart... of the Charente, and chief place of a ..., in the diſtrict of Angoulême: ſeven ... W. Angoulême.

Hirſchau, a town of Germany, in the ... of Bavaria, and Upper Palatinate: ... miles NE. Amberg.

Hirſchbach, a town of Germany, in the ...duchy of Auſtria: five miles ENE. ...tra.

Hirſchberg, a town of Bohemia, in the ... of Boleſlau: twelve miles NW. Jung ...

Hirſchberg, a town of Sileſia, in the prin... of Jauer, and, next to Breſlau, the ... conſiderable trading town in Sileſia, ... conſiderable manufactures in the town ... neighbouring villages. The churches ... the town, belong to the Roman Catholics, ... the Lutherans, by paying 30,000 ducats ... a gift to the emperor, and a loan of 100,000 florins, obtained a privilege of erecting a church and ſchool, without the walls. In the year 1549, it was burnt down; in the year 1633, it was pillaged by the Saxons, and in 1634, burned by the Imperial troops: twenty miles SW. Jauer, and twenty-two SSE. Buntzlau.

Hirſchberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Aichſtadt: twenty-two miles NE. Aichſtadt.

Hirſchberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Reuſſen: four miles NW. Hoff, and nine ESE. Lobenſtein. *Long.* 29. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 18. N.

Hirſchfeld, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: ſeven miles S. Zwickau.

Hirſchhorn, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Mentz: ſeven miles E. Heidelburg, and twelve S. Erbach.

Hirſchholm, a town of Denmark, in the iſland of Zealand, which owes its origin to an ancient caſtle, which has long been deſtroyed, and a new one erected on the ſpot: twelve miles N. Copenhagen.

Hirſon, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vervins: two leagues and three quarters NE. Vervins, and nine NNE. Laon.

Hirtzholmen, or *Hertzholm*, three ſmall iſlands of Denmark, lying in the Cattegat, chiefly inhabited by fiſhermen: four miles NE. Flaadſtrand. *Long.* 10. 24. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 57. 31. N.

Hiſholt, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: twenty miles SE. Halmſtadt.

Hiſingen, a ſmall iſland in the North Sea, ſituated near the coaſt of Sweden, at the mouth of the Gotha, about ſixteen miles long, and ſix broad, containing ſeven pariſhes. The town of Gothenburg was firſt built on this iſland. *Long.* 11. 48. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 57. 45. N.

Hiſmo, a town of European Turkey, ſituated at the mouth of a river of the ſame name, in the province of Albania: ſixteen miles NNE. Durazzo.

Hiſpaniola, or *St. Domingo*, an iſland of the Weſt Indies, about 350 miles in length from eaſt to weſt, and 110 in breadth, from north to ſouth. This iſland was diſcovered by Columbus, in the year 1491, who called it Hiſpaniola, but giving the name of St. Domingo to a city which he built, in the year 1494, the whole iſland, in proceſs of time, came to be ſo called, as frequently as Hiſpaniola: the Indian name was Hayti. It is ſeparated from Cuba by a ſtrait, called the Windward Paſſage, about twelve leagues in width. Next to Cuba, it is the largeſt

iſland

iſland in the Weſt Indies, the moſt fertile, and the moſt pleaſant. When firſt diſcovered, it was divided into five kingdoms, and ſome other ſmall independent ſtates. The Spaniards were received at firſt hoſpitably by the natives, but their frequent quarrels, from time to time, ended nearly in their extermination. This being the firſt diſcovery by the Spaniards, it was the centre of their commerce, and was for ſome time a very flouriſhing colony, but after the diſcovery of Peru ſeems to have been neglected. In the middle of the laſt century, the French began to reſort and ſettle on the iſland; the firſt that came, were Buccaneers, but theſe were ſome time afterwards followed by others, who became regular planters. The court of France pretended to diſcourage theſe ſettlers, but took no effectual means to prevent them, and in the year 1697, by an article in the treaty of Riſwick, the Spaniards ceded the north-weſt part of the iſland to the French, containing one of the fineſt territories in the world. The climate, though hot, is healthy, except to new comers. Some of the inhabitants upon it are ſaid to live to the uncommon age of 120. It is continually refreſhed by breezes and rains, and its ſalubrity is likewiſe, in a great meaſure, owing to the beautiful variety of its ſurface, exhibiting hills and vallies, woods and rivers. It contains foreſts of palms, elms, oaks, pines, beſides ſeveral other woods, not common and hardly known in Europe; and it is generally agreed, that the pine-apples, grapes, oranges, lemons, citrons, limes, dates, apricots, and other fruits have a particular taſte and flavour in Hiſpaniola. As to its products, both animal and vegetable, they are pretty much the ſame with thoſe of the other Weſt Indian iſlands; only it is ſaid, that, the French part of Hiſpaniola, breeds horſes ſufficient to ſupply all the Weſt Indies, beſides innumerable quantities of black cattle. Crocodiles, or alligators, infeſt its coaſts and rivers; but they abound, at the ſame time, with turtles. Beſides the commodities already mentioned, Hiſpaniola produces great plenty of indigo, cotton, cocoa, coffee, ginger, tobacco, ſalt, wax, honey, and and ambergriſe, beſides a variety of drugs and dyers' woods. It is thought that the ſoil is improper for corn; but we learn by the earlieſt accounts of the Spaniards, that the natives, with very little trouble, raiſed maize, and other Indian grain, and it is imagined, that if the French would now apply themſelves to that culture, they would ſucceed. The truth is, the population of this iſland bears no proportion to its extent; ſo that the inhabitants cannot ſpare hands for the cultivation of corn grounds. The French are ſaid to be more numerous upon the i than the Spaniards. In the year 17 exports from the French part of the i were 72,718,781 pounds weight of ſugar, 51,562,013 pounds of white 1 2,769,562 pounds of indigo, 150,000 p of cocoa, 12,197,977 pounds of c 2,965,920 pounds of cotton, 8470 p of hides in the hair, 10,350 tanned 4108 caſks of rum, and 21,104 ca molaſſes. Since that time all the plant are increaſed, thoſe of coffee more trebled. By the peace lately concluded tween Spain and the French republic, whole of the iſland is ceded to the l *Long.* 68. 45. to 74. 30. W. Greenw *Lat.* 17. 40. to 20. N.

Hiſſar, a town of Hindooſtan, and ca of a diſtrict, to which it gives name, i country of Delhi, near the river Sur 112 miles WNW. Delhi. *Long.* 75. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 29. 5. N.

Hiſto, a town of Spain, in New Ca twenty-two miles SW. Cuença.

Hit, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Arabian Irak. In the neighbourho found a ſpring of naphthe, and bitu It is ſituated on a river of the ſame n which ſoon after runs into the Euphra 100 miles W. Bagdat, and 190 S. Mo

Hita, a town of Spain, in New Ca thirteen miles N. Guadalajara.

Hitchin, a town of England, in the co ty of Hertford, with a large weekly ma on Tueſday: ſixteen miles SSE. Bedf and thirty-four N. London.

Hitero, a town of Spain, in Navarre: miles W. Tudela.

Hithe, or *Hythe*, or *Eaſt Hithe*, a t England, in the county of Kent, and of the Cinque Ports; it was formerly ſeaport, but the harbour is now quite ch ed up. In the reign of Henry IV, mo the inhabitants of this town were carri by a peſtilence, which was ſucceeded fire that conſumed two hundred hou ſoon after which calamity, five of the ſh which this town was obliged to fit out, w ſunk at ſea, and a hundred men drown The ſurviving inhabitants, diſpirited by th calamities, reſolved to leave the place; the king encouraged them to ſtay, by giv them a temporary releaſe from the ſer due from the town as a Cinque Port. Th is a remarkable pile of dry bones in t town, twenty-eight feet long, and ſix bro and eight high, ſome very gigantic, a appear, by an inſcription, to be the rem of the Danes and Britons, killed in a ba near this place, before the Norman conqu Hithe has a fort, which is under the car a maſter-gunner, and two aſſiſtants. ſends two members to the Britiſh par.

mem

seven miles SW. Dover, and sixty-SE. London. *Long.* 1. E. Greenwich. 4. N.

ser, a town of Germany, in the of Lower Saxony, and principality of Zell, situated on an island in the twenty-nine miles E. Luneburg, ty-six NE. Zell: *Long.* 28. 48. E. *Lat.* 53. 14. N,

rdorf, a town of Germany, in the chy of Auſtria: thirteen miles W. rf.

ere, or *Hitteren*, an island in the Nor- Ocean, near the coaſt of Norway, ſixty miles in circumference. *Long.* E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 63. 32. N.

, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, province of Ho-nan: 377 miles Peking. *Long.* 131. 21. E. Ferro. 34. 5. N.

-chi, a town of China, of the third in the province of Ho-nan: twenty-miles SSW. Kai-fong.

ſee, a town of United America, in nneſee government: twenty-two miles Tellico.

nitz, a town of Bohemia, in the cir- Boleſlau: four miles SW. Aycha.

ka, a town of Bohemia, in the cir- of Chrudim: twelve miles S. Chru-

Hrwino, a town of Lithuania, in the inate of Minſk: forty-four miles E. .

Hrmcza, a town of Poland, in the pa- e of Volhynia: fifty miles NNW. miers.

Hrk Pabaryale, a town of Lithuania, in palatinate of Minſk: forty-eight miles Rohaczow.

Hrkobrowrikie, a town of Lithuania, in palatinate of Minſk: forty-eight miles Rohaczow.

Hrkoke, a town of Lithuania, in the nate of Wilna: forty-four miles SE. lau.

Hrariz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle Boleſlau: four miles SE. Turnau.

H-, a town of China, in the province of -tchuen: 796 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 3. 44. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 30. 8. N.

H-, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, the province of Chen-ſi: 600 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 120. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 35. 48. N.

H-, a town of China, of the third rank, in province of Quang-ſi: forty-ſeven miles E. Pin-lo.

H-, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, the province of Kiang-nan: 515 miles Peking. *Long.* 135. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. N.

Hoa, a town of China, of the third rank, the province of Chen-ſi; 465 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 127. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 34. 28. N.

Hoa, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Quang-tong: 175 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 127. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 21. 38. N.

Hoa, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong: twenty miles N. Quang-tcheou.

Hoa, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: twenty-five miles WSW. Cay.

Hoai, a river of China, in the province of Chan-tong, which runs into the ſea: eighteen miles W. Lai-tcheou.

Hoai, a river of China, which riſes in the province of Ko-nan, and empties itſelf into the lake Hong-tſe: forty-five miles E. Fong-yang.

Hoai-gin, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-ſi: twelve miles S. Tai-tong.

Hoai-in, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-ſi: fifteen miles S. Tong.

Hoai-king, a town of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Ho-nan: 315 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 130. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 35. 6. N.

Hoai-ngan, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Kiang-nan. This city is ſituated in a marſhy ſoil, and enclosed with a triple wall: ſituated near a canal, which is above the level of the town, and conſequently in danger of being inundated, if great care be not conſtantly taken to ſecure the dikes: 415 miles SSE. Peking. *Long.* 136. 33. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 30. N.

Hoa-jo, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: twenty-ſeven miles NNE. Peking.

Hoai-tci, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: ſixty miles NE. Ou-tcheou.

Hoai-yuen, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: ſeventeen miles NW. Fong-yang.

Hoai-yu-keou, a town of Chineſe Tartary. *Long.* 135. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 54. N.

Hoai-yunen, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: ſeventeen miles NW. Yong-ngan.

Hoan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-ſi: forty miles NW. King-yang.

Hoang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chang-tong: fifteen miles SW. Teng-tcheou.

Hoang, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Hou-quang: 865 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 126. 18. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 27. 18. N.

Hoang, or *Yellow River*, a river of China, which riſes in the mountains, ſituated on the

the north-west part of China, and after a course of 500 leagues, through Tartary and China, empties itself into the Eastern Sea, *Long.* 137. 30. E. Ferro; *Lat.* 34. 5. N. It is broad and rapid, but so shallow, that it is hardly navigable; it often overflows its banks, so that it has been found necessary to raise dykes in many places, on the sides of the river, and even round many towns in the province of Ho-nan. The name is derived from the colour of the clay, or sand, at the bottom and sides.

Hoang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Tche-kiang: fifteen miles SE. Tai-tcheou.

Hoang-mei, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: seventy miles SE. Hoang-tcheou.

Hoang-ngan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: fifty miles N. Ou-tchang.

Hoang-pi, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: forty miles SE. Te-ngan.

Hoang-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Hou-quang, on the Yang-tse: 585 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 132. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 28. N.

Hoang-tcheou, a town of the kingdom of Corea, in the province of Hoang hai: eighty-five miles NNW. King-ki-tao. *Long.* 143. 38. E. Ferro. Lat. 38. 42. N.

Hoang-tsi, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: fifty miles ESE. Hoang-tcheou.

Hoan-kou, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-si on the river Hoang: forty-two miles E. Kiai.

Hoatchit, a country of Chinese Tartary, governed by a Mongol prince, tributary to the empire, situated to the north of Peking, about *Lat.* 44. N. formed into two standards.

Hoath (Hill of), a promontory of Ireland, on the west coast, and north of the entrance into Dublin Bay.

Hoa-ting, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-si: fifteen miles S. Pin-leang.

Hoa-tsiang, a town of Asia, in Thibet: thirty miles ESE. Hami. *Long.* 117. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 55. N.

Hoay-lay, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: twelve miles SW. Yen-king.

Hoay-ngan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: thirty-seven miles N. Yu.

Hoa-yong, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: twenty-five miles W. Yo-tcheou.

Ho-baich, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen. *Long.* 44. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 14. 18. N.

Hobeira, a fortress of Asiatic Turkey, in the Arabian Irak: seventy miles S. dad.

Hobroe, a town of Denmark, in Jutland, and diocese of Wiborg: miles NE. Wiborg.

Hoby, a town of Sweden, in the of Sudermanland: fifteen miles N. kioping.

Hochaus, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Austria: nine miles SSW.

Hochberg, a marquisate of Germ the circle of Swabia, annexed to the graviate of Baden Durlach, which name from an ancient castle, situ miles NE. from Emendingen, which principal town.

Hochenau, a town of Germany, archduchy of Austria: nine miles E. Zisterstorff.

Hocheneg, a town of Germany, in duchy of Stiria: six miles SW. Pettau.

Hoch-Erliz, a town of Bohemia, circle of Konigingratz: eight miles Geyersberg.

Hochfelden, a town of France, in the partment of the Lower Rhine, and place of a canton, in the district of H nau: four leagues NW. Strasburg, and WSW. Haguenau.

Hochkirchen, a town of Lusatia, near the king of Prussia was defeated, in the 1758: six miles SE. Budissen.

Ho-choui, a town of China, of the rank, in the province of Chen-si: tw miles E. King-yang.

Hochscheid, a town of Germany, in circle of the Upper Rhine, and county Sponheim: seven miles SE. Traarbach.

Hochst, a town of Germany, in the of Franconia, and county of Werth eleven miles N. Erbach.

Hochst, a town of Germany, in the of the Lower Rhine, and elect Mentz, situated on the Maine: six W. Francfort, and fourteen E. Mentz.

Hochstadt, a town of Bohemia, in the cle of Boleslau: eleven miles from Tu

Hochstadt, a town of Germany, in circle of the Upper Rhine, and county Hanau Munzenberg: three miles N Hanau.

Hochstatt, or *Hochstett*, a town of Germ in the circle of Bavaria, and principa Neuburg, situated on the Danube. N this place was fought the celebrated of Blenheim, see *Blenheim*: nineteen NW. Augsburg, and twenty-nine W. Neuburg.

Hochstatt, a town of Germany, in the cle of Franconia, and bishopric of Ban eleven miles NW. Erlang, and thirteen S. Bamberg. *Long.* 28. 32. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 39. N.

Hochster, see *Hoxter*.

[illegible], a town of China, of the third [illegible], in the province of Chan-si: thirty-[illegible] S. Ping-ting.

[illegible], a town of Hungary: twenty [illegible] WSW. Kremnitz.

[illegible], or *Oberland*, see *Oberland*.

[illegible], a town of Germany, in the [illegible] of the Lower Rhine, and electorate [illegible] Mentz, situated near the conflux of the [illegible] and the Maine, celebrated for its ex[illegible] wine: sixteen miles W. Franckfort [illegible] Maine, and four ENE. Mentz.

[illegible], a town of Germany, in the [illegible] of the Upper Rhine, and bishopric of [illegible]: three miles NW. Worms.

[illegible], a river of United America, [illegible] Western Territory, which runs into [illegible]: eighteen miles SW. Marietta.

[illegible], a seaport of Sweden, in the pro[illegible] of West Gothland, on the coast of the [illegible] Sea: forty-five miles NNW. Ud[illegible].

[illegible], a town of Scotland, in the county [illegible]mfries: ten miles E. Dumfries.

[illegible], a river of England, in the county [illegible]k, which runs into the Ribble: six [illegible] N. from Blackburn, in Lancashire.

[illegible], a town of England, in the [illegible] of Hertford, near the river Lea, with [illegible]kly market on Wednesday: four miles [illegible] Hertford, and seventeen N. London.

[illegible], a seaport town of Arabia, on [illegible] Red Sea, with an harbour only fit for [illegible] vessels: ninety-six miles SW. Sana. [illegible] 42. 40. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 14. 39. [illegible]

[illegible], a town of Lithuania, in the [illegible] of Wilna: thirty-six miles S. [illegible]

[illegible], a small French island, in the [illegible] Channel, near the coast of the de[illegible]ment of Morbihan: about three leagues [illegible] from Bell-Isle, and four SE. from the [illegible]sula of Quiberon. It has a town or [illegible]age of the same name, and a fort. *Long.* [illegible] 42. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 18. N.

Hoei, a town of China, of the second rank, [illegible] the province of Se-tchuen: 827 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 121. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* [illegible] 28. N.

Hoei-fan-Hotun, a town of Chinese Tar[illegible]: 500 miles ENE. Peking. *Long.* 143. [illegible] E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 46. N.

Hoei-hoa, a town of China, of the third [illegible], in the province of Yun-nan: twelve [illegible] NE. Tching-kiang.

Hoei-li, a town of China, of the third [illegible], in the province of Se-tchuen: 1060 [illegible] SW. Peking. *Long.* 120. 19. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 26. 34. N.

Hoei-nan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-si: thirty-two miles NE. Si-ngan.

Hoei-ngan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-si: thirty-seven miles S. Ling.

Hoei-ngan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Fo-kien: twelve miles NE. Siuen-tcheou.

Hoei-tchang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-si: fifty-two miles ESE. Kan-tcheou.

Hoei-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Kiang-nan. This is one of the richest, and most commercial cities in the province, the air is mild and healthy: there are some mines of gold, silver, and copper in the neighbouring mountains; the best tea grows in the environs, and the japaned work of this town is reckoned equal or superior to any other: 625 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 136. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 29. 57. N.

Hoei-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Quang-tong: 1010 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 131. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 23. 1. N.

Hoei-tong, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: fifteen miles N. Tsin.

Hoei-tong, a town of China, of the third rank, in the island of Hai-nan: forty-five miles SSE. Kiong-tcheou.

Hoei-yuen, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-si: twenty-two miles WNW. Kong-tchang.

Hoe-kia, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan: twenty-five miles SW. Oue-kiun.

Hoen, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of H-onan, on the river Hoang: twelve miles SE. Hoai-king.

Hoeromsk, a town of Norway, in the diocese of Aggerhuus: sixteen miles SSW. Christiania.

Hæssering, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Luneburg Zell, situated on the Hardan: twenty-two miles NE. Zell.

Hoey-nim Hotun, a town of the kingdom of Corea. *Long.* 147. 4. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 38. N.

Hof, a town of Norway, in the diocese of Aggerhuus: thirty-six miles N. Berga.

Hofern, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: fifteen miles NNW. Windisgarten.

Hoff, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz: eighteen miles NE. Olmutz, and fourteen SW. Troppau.

Hoff, or *Die Stadt-zum Hoff*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, on the Saale,

Saale, which divides it into Old and New Town. It has three fauxbourgs, four churches, an academy, and a woollen manufacture. The Old Town was founded in the year 1080. The New Town in the 13th century, by the dukes of Meran. In the environs, are found quarries of marble, red and black, and grey, in the latter are ſometimes found red ſpots like drops of blood. Hoff was formerly imperial: twenty-two miles NNE. Bareuth, and forty-ſix NE. Bamberg. *Long.* 29. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 14. N.

Hoffelein, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: three miles SW. Hardeck.

Hoffheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Wurzburg: eight miles SSE. Konigſhofen, and thirty-ſix NE. Wurzburg.

Hoffkirchen, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: ten miles S. Aigen.

Hoffmarckt, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, ſituated on the river March: twenty miles SSE. Ziſterzdorf, and twenty-ſix from Vienna.

Hoffwa, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland, where, in the year 1276, king Waldemar was taken priſoner, by his brother: eighty miles NE. Uddevalla.

Hofheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Heſſe Darmſtadt: five miles SW. Darmſtadt.

Hoſtein, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: three miles NE. Bruck.

Hofmanſtorp, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: twelve miles SE. Wexio.

Hofſtotten, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: eight miles S. St. Polten.

Hofterwitz, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Marggraviate of Meiſſen: ſix miles SE. Dreſden.

Hog Iſlands, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands near the ſouth weſt coaſt of Ireland, and county of Kerry, between Ballinaſkelling bay, and the mouth of Kenmare river: three or four miles from Hog's Head.

Hog's Head, a cape on the South Weſt coaſt of Ireland, in the county of Kerry. *Long.* 10. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 45. N.

Hogbo, a town of Sweden, in the province of Geſtricia: nine miles W. Geffle.

Hoggenberg, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: twelve miles SW. Freyſtadt.

Hogland, a town of Norway, in the dioceſe of Aggerhuus: thirty-two miles N. Frederickſtad.

Hogolen, one of the Carolinas, or Philippine Iſlands.

Hogſby, a town of Sweden, in the vince of Smaland: thirty-three mi Calmar.

Hogſta, a town of Sweden, in the pr of Upland: ſeven miles N. Upſal.

Hoſund, a town of Norway, in th vince of Aggerhuus: twenty-three SW. Chriſtiania.

Hogue (La), a town of France i department of the Channel: two l and a half ENE. Valognes, and on three quarters S. Barfleur. In the 1692, the Engliſh fleet, under the com of admiral Ruſſel, obtained a glorious v over the French, in the Engliſh Cha oppoſite this town, and from thence the battle of la Hogue, in which French men of war were taken, burne deſtroyed.

Hogue (Belle), a cape on the North of the iſland of Jerſey: five miles N Helier.

Hogwalta, a town of Sweden, in the vince of Warmeland: thirty miles Carlſtadt.

Hohe, a river of Germany, in the c of Lower Saxony, which runs into the near Hudemuhlen, in the principality Luneburg-Zell.

Hohefahl, a river of Sileſia, which into the Billau, in the principality of Ne

Hoben, or *Yom-tim*, a river of Ch which runs into the Lake Pay, in the vince of Pe-tche-li.

Hoben-Aſperg, a fortreſs of Germany the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurt berg. Taken by the French in the y 1688: ſix miles N. Stuttgart.

Hohenburg, a town of Germany, in archduchy of Auſtria, on the river Trai twenty miles W. Ebenfurth.

Hoben Elb, a town of Bohemia, in circle of Konigingratz: ſixteen miles N Gitſchin.

Hoben Friedeberg, a town of Sileſia, in principality of Schweidnitz: four m and a half NNW. Freyburg, and five S from Striegau.

Hoben Gurſchdorf, a town of Sileſia, in principality of Neiſſe: four miles W. Gr kau.

Hoben Limburg, a town of Germany, the circle of Weſtphalia, and county Mark: nine miles S. Schwiert.

Hoben Ruperſtorff, a town of Germany, the archduchy of Auſtria: five miles S Ziſterſtorff, and fifteen NE. Vienna.

Hohenberg, a county and principality Germany, in the circle of Swabia, ſitua between the duchy of Wurtemberg, and t Auſtrian Briſgaw, purchaſed by Leop duke of Auſtria, in the year 1381.

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... florins. It takes its name from a ... now in ruins. It is divided into Up... Lower counties, which lie at some ... from each other. The principal ... are Rotenburg, Ehingen, Hord, and ...berg.

...berg, a town of Germany, in the ... of Franconia, and principality of Ba... ten miles ENE. Wunsiedel.

...bruk, a town of Bohemia, in the ... of Konigingratz: five miles E. Ko...gratz.

...enbucka, a town of Germany, in the ... of Upper Saxony, and electorate of ... six miles NE. Schlieben.

...eneck, a town and castle of Germany, ... circle of Franconia, and principality ...outh: fourteen miles N. Anspach.

...enembs, a county and principality of ...any, in the circle of Swabia, situated ... south of the lake of Constance. It ... its name from two strong castles, called ... and *New Hohenembs*. The assessment in ...ricula is twenty florins, and the tax sixty ...ars. The family of Hohenembs be... extinct in the year 1760, when it was ... to the house of Austria.

...ested, a town of Germany, in the ... of Holstein: ten miles SW. Nord...

...enfeld, a town of Germany, in the ... of Holstein: six miles NW. Lutken...

...enfels, a town of Germany, in the cir... of Bavaria, and lordship of Brieteneck: ...en miles NNE. Dietfurt, and seventeen ...W. Ratisbon.

H...en-Friedberg, see *Friedberg*.

H...enfurt, a town of Bohemia, in the cir... of Prachatitz, on the Molda: four ... SSW. Rosenburg.

H...enlohe, or *Holach*, a county and prin...ity of Germany, in the circle of Fran...n, situate to the west of the marggraviate ... Anspach, about twenty-six miles from ...orth to south, and twenty-three from east ... west. The country is composed of moun...s, vallies, and plains. The southern ...rts abound in vineyards, the northern parts are cultivated with corn; in the vallies are excellent meadows and pasture land, which ...d great numbers of an excellent kind of ...le; on the mountains are valuable woods ... oak, fir, pine, beech, and birch, with ...ty and variety of game. The inhabi...ts are chiefly Lutherans, with some Roman Catholics. The principality takes its name from an ancient chateau. The princes are descended from Conrad the Sage, duke of Franconia and Lorain. There are several branches; the two principal are those of Waldenburg and Neuenstein. The assessment for the Roman month is 144 florins, of which the branch of Neuenstein pays eighty-eight. The tax to the Imperial chamber is 156 rixdollars thirty-seven kruitzers, of which Neuenstein pays eighty-nine rixdollars, twenty-nine kruitzers.

Hohenmaut, or *Wysseko-meyto*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim, with a small territory annexed: fourteen miles E. Chrudim, and twenty-two SSE. Konigingratz.

Hohenschau, a town and castle of Germany, in Upper Bavaria, near it are iron mines and forges: thirty miles W. Saltzburg, and forty-two SE. Munich.

Hohen-Schwangau, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria: one mile SW. Fuessen, and twenty SSW. Weilhaim.

Hohen-Solms, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, which gives title of count to a branch of the house of Solms, situated in a vally near a high mountain, on which is built the chateau of the counts. The inhabitants are Calvinists, but those of the villages round about are chiefly Lutherans: five miles NNE. Wetzlar, and thirty-eight NNE. Mentz.

Hohenstadt, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz: six miles SW. Schomberg.

Hohenstain, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: eight miles W. Crems.

Hohenstein, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Catzeneinbogen; once a strong place, but now in ruins.

Hohenstein, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holstein: three miles SW. Oldeburg.

Hohenstein, a town of Prussia, in the province of Oberland, with a castle: sixty-six miles SSW. Konigsberg.

Hohenstein, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meissen: eight miles ENE. Pirna, and five S. Stolpen. *Long.* 31. 56. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 56. N.

Hohenstein, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and lordship of Schonburg: seven miles E. Glauchau, and seven W. Chemnitz.

Hohentrudingen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Anspach: fifteen miles S. Anspach.

Hohentweil, a fortress of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemberg, insulated in the landgraviate of Nellenburg: eight miles NE. Schaffhausen, and six NW. Radolfszell.

Hohenwart, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Bavaria: nine miles S. Ingolstadt, and twenty-eight NNW. Munich.

Hohenwarth, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: five miles SE. Meissau.

Hohenzollern, a principality of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, divided into branches,

Hohenzollern, Heckingen, and Hohenzollern Sigmaringen. Each of theſe princes have a revenue of about 30,000 florins, they are aſſeſſed in the matricula of the empire at 290 florins, and taxed to the Imperial chamber forty-three rixdollars twenty-five kruitzers.

Hobimar, a town of Tranſilvania: nine miles S. Weiſenburg.

Hohn, a river of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, which runs into the Lehn, near Werdohl, in the county of Mark.

Hohnſtein, a county of Germany, ſituated in Thuringia, which takes its name from an ancient chateau. The ancient counts were deſcendants of Charles, duke of Lorraine, of the family of Charlemagne. This family becoming extinct, the eſtates are divided between the counts of Stollberg and the duke of Brunſwick Luneburg.

Ho-kien, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li, ſituated between two rivers well ſupplied with fiſh: eighty-ſeven miles S. Peking. *Long.* 133. 29. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 28. N.

Ho-kiu, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-ſi: thirty miles NW. Ho-lan.

Holabrun, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: two miles N. Sonneberg.

Holabrun, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: ſeven miles N. Korn Neuburg.

Holands, a town of Norway, in the dioceſe of Chriſtianſand: eight miles S. Stavanger.

Holaten, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: twenty-four miles SW. Lucko.

Holbeach, or *Holdbeach*, a town of England, in the county of Lincoln, with a weekly market on Thurſday: eight miles ENE. Spalding, and 108 N. London.

Holbeck, a ſeaport town of Denmark, in the iſland of Zealand, ſituated in the Gulf of Iſefiord, with a good harbour, from which great quantities of corn are annually exported. In the year 1290, this town was deſtroyed by a fleet from Norway: thirty miles W. Copenhagen. *Long.* 11. 44. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 42. N.

Holburnhead, a cape of Scotland, on the north coaſt of the county of Caithneſs. *Long.* 0. 9. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 58. 35. N.

Holderneſs, a diſtrict of England, in the county of York, forming a promontory between the Humber and the German Ocean.

Holdſworthy, ſee *Holſworthy*.

Hole, a town of Norway, in the dioceſe of Aggerhuus: fifteen miles NW. Chriſtiania.

Hole Town, a town of the iſland of Barbadoes, ſituated on the weſt coaſt. *Long.* 58. 31. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 13. 12. N.

Hole-Gaſs, a place in Swiſſerland, where William Tell ſhot the Auſtrian gove who by his tyranny gave birth to the re lic. In memory of this event a ch built on the ſpot, near Kuſnack.

Holen, a town of Norway, in the of Aggerhuus: eighteen miles from berg.

Holeneck, a town of Germany, in th chy of Stiria: ten miles S. Voitſberg.

Holenpurg, or *Hollenburg*, a town of many, in the archduchy of Auſtria, on Danube: five miles SE. Mauttern.

Holenſtein, a town of Germany, in circle of Bavaria, and lordſhip of Breiten five miles NW. Dietfurt.

Holeſchau, a town of Moravia, in the cle of Prerau: eight miles SSE. Prerau, twenty SE. Olmutz.

Holgate, a river of England, which r into the Swale, three miles WSW. Ri mond, in the county of York.

Holgleiten, a town of Germany, in county of Tyrol: twenty miles W. I pruck.

Holitz, a town of Hungary: thirty-t miles WNW. Topoltzen.

Holitz, a town of Bohemia, in the c of Chrudim: ten miles NE. Chrudim.

Holkaberg, a town of Sweden, in the p vince of Eaſt Gothland: thirty-five m SW. Linkoping.

Holland, a celebrated republic of Euro and principal of the Dutch States, or as are commonly, though perhaps improper called, the Seven United Provinces. H land is a peninſula, bounded on the nor and weſt by the German Ocean, on the e by the Zuyder See and the ſtate of Utrec and on the ſouth by the river Meuſe Brabant. It is divided into North and So North Holland includes all to the north Amſterdam. South Holland extends fro the ſtate of Zealand and Brabant to the riv Ye; the length of the whole, including t iſland of Texel and the iſlands in the Meu is about ninety miles, the breadth is vario from fifteen to forty-eight. It contain twenty-nine walledt owns, with many other that enjoy municipal privileges, and abo 400 villages. Six large cities have ſeats the States General, viz. Dort, Haerlem, Delft, Leyden, Amſterdam, and Gouda. The number of inhabitants is eſtimated at 800,000. The ſoil of the country is ſo ſoft and marſhy, that but for the conſtant care in forming ditches and canals, it would be hardly capable of cultivation, ſome part of it lies even lower than the ſea, from which it is ſecured by dykes or dams. The meadow-grounds are rich, and great numbers of milch cows are kept by the farmers, and the making of butter and cheeſe is one of their principal occupations; theſe meadows are generally under water in the winter, and the

Water

would continue there at all times, if the inhabitants of the country had not found means to diſcharge them, by mills invented for that purpoſe, into the ditches and canals. The Hollanders are affable, induſtrious, laborious, abſorbed in trade, excellent ſailors, good politicians, and lovers of liberty. A free exerciſe of religion is allowed to all perſuaſions except the Roman Catholics; but Calviniſm is the moſt prevailing. This country was anciently inhabited by the Batavians, who derived their origin from the Catti, a people of Germany. Having been obliged to abandon their country on account of civil diſſenſions, they came to eſtabliſh themſelves in an iſland formed by the waters of the Rhine and the Wahal or Leck, and named their country *Batavia*, or *Betuwe*, from *Batton*, the name of their king. Theſe people ſerved in the Roman armies in quality of auxiliary troops, and hiſtorians inform us, that ſome cohorts were at the battle of Pharſalia. They formed the ordinary guard of the emperor Auguſtus. The ſervices which they rendered Germanicus, in Germany, were ſo important, that the ſenate gave them the appellation of *brothers*. They had afterwards a conſiderable ſhare in the conqueſt of Britain, under Plancius and Agricola. They eſpouſed the party of Galba, and afterwards that of Vitellius, and it was principally to their valour that Julian the Apoſtate was indebted for the victory which he obtained over the Germans, near Straſburg. The name of Holland is by ſome ſaid to be given it on account of the vaſt and thick foreſts of wood with which it was at one time covered. Holtland, in German, ſignifying wood-land; others are inclined to think that the Normans, who made a deſcent here about the year 836, gave the country this name, grounding their opinion on the reſemblance of the names found in this country to thoſe in Denmark and Norway the ancient reſidence of the Normans, as Zealand, Oland, Schagen, Bergen, &c. On the decline of the Roman empire, the Batavians, or Hollanders, having thrown off their yoke, came under the dominion of the Saxons, and then of the French, under Childeric I, king of France. The Normans and the Danes were the next maſters, from the time of Charlemagne, and ravaged the country three times with fire and ſword: when they were driven away, Charles the Bald, emperor and king of France, erected Holland into a county, in the year 863, in favour of Thierry, duke of Aquitaine, who, five years after, was alſo made count of Zealand, by Louis, king of Germany. In the year 1299, the county of Holland devolved to the counts of Hainaut, and, in 1436, it fell to Philip the Good, duke of Burgundy, and afterwards to the emperor Maximilian, whoſe deſcendant, Philip II, king of Spain, was the laſt count of Holland; the ſeven provinces revolting from him, and, after a long ſtruggle, forming an independent republic. The ſtates of the province have the title of the ſtates of Holland and Weſt Frieſeland, and are formed of the nobility and towns. By Weſt Friesland is to be underſtood North Holland, which is ſometimes ſo called, and not the ſtate or province of Frieſland. The number of the nobility admitted into the aſſembly is not limited, and not always the ſame, they are elected by a majority of votes, and rarely exceed ten. The towns who have a right to ſend deputies were originally fix, at preſent they are eighteen, of which ſeven are in North Holland, and eleven in South Holland. The number of deputies ſent by each town is not fixed. In the year 1581, the Hague was appointed to be the place for the aſſembly of the ſtates, when William of Naſſau, prince of Orange, was acknowledged by the ſtates-general of the United Provinces, as the chief of their republic, and moſt certainly to him they were chiefly indebted for their eſtabliſhment when they threw off their allegiance to Spain. He was aſſaſſinated at Delft, on the 10th of July, 1584. Maurice, of Naſſau, ſucceeded his father, and, in conſideration of his virtue and valour, was made governor, or ſtadtholder, of Holland, Zealand, and Utrecht. William Henry of Naſſau, the grandſon of Frederic Henry, brother of Maurice, obtained the three offices of ſtadtholder, captain, and admiral general, with a grant of the ſame to his deſcendants for ever. In the year 1677, this prince eſpouſed Mary, daughter of James II, king of England, and, in 1689, was crowned king at Weſtminſter. In the preſent diſputes on the French revolution, Holland at firſt appeared hoſtile to the new republic, but never heartily to have co-operated with the allies. The ſtadtholder was moſt probably influenced by Pruſſia and England; but a party more powerful than his own were his enemies, and on the invaſion of Holland by the French, in the beginning of the year 1795, the ſtadtholder, with his family, thought it prudent to take refuge in England. Such are the ways of Providence! in the year 1688, a prince of Orange came to England to obtain a crown, and in the year 1795, a prince of Orange fled hither for protection.

Holland, a diſtrict of England, in the county of Lincoln, ſituated in the ſouth-eaſt part, with the German Sea on the eaſt, and the counties of Cambridge, Northampton, and Norfolk on the ſouth, divided into Upper and Lower, both of which conſiſt of fens, bogs, and marſhes, drained and interſected in various ways by ditches and canals. The air is unwholſome, but made much better in parts which are well drained; the water is brackiſh,

brackiſh, ſo that in moſt places rain water is preſerved in reſervoirs for family uſe; and in the ſummer vaſt ſwarms of inſects fill the air, and prove exceedingly offenſive. The land, after being drained, forms good paſture and meadow land, and, if cultivated, produces good crops of corn. Large flocks of geeſe are bred, and form a conſiderable article of commerce, as well for their quills and feathers as for the birds themſelves, great numbers of which are driven to the London markets, there are alſo many large decoys for wild ducks, widgeons, &c. The principal towns are Boſton, Spalding, Crowland, and Holbeach.

Holland, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Oberland, ſtrongly fortified, ſituated near the river Weeſke. This town was built by ſome gentlemen who fled from Holland in the year 1296, after the murder of count Florent V. It ſuffered much in the wars between the Poles and the Swedes: fifty-two miles SW. Konigſberg.

Holland (New), the largeſt iſland in the world, ſituated in the Indian Ocean, long ſuppoſed to be part of a vaſt ſouthern continent; equal, or nearly equal, in ſize to the habitable part of Europe, firſt diſcovered in the beginning of the 17th century, and then called *Terra Auſtralis Incognita*. In the year 1628, the weſtern part was diſcovered by ſome veſſels belonging to the Dutch Eaſt India company, and called *De Witt's Land*, from the name of the commodore who commanded the ſquadron. In the year 1629, a Dutch ſhip, commanded by captain Pelſart, was wrecked on this coaſt. In the year 1642, captain Taſman was ſent by the Dutch Eaſt India company to ſurvey the coaſt, who viſited the ſouthern part, which he called *Anthony Van Diemen's Land*, to diſtinguiſh it from *Diemen's Land* on the north coaſt, diſcovered in the year 1618. In the year 1688, captain Dampier fell in with this iſland, and viſited it again in 1699. He deſcribes the inhabitants as the moſt miſerable people in the world, without houſes, and without clothes; black, tall, thin, ſtrait-bodied, with ſmall limbs, great heads, and heavy brows. Their eye-lids are always half cloſed, to keep the flies out of their eyes, which are here ſo troubleſome that no fanning will drive them away from the face, and without the aſſiſtance of both hands to keep them off, they will fill one's noſtrils and mouth too, if the lips are not ſhut cloſe; ſo that from their infancy being thus annoyed with thoſe inſects, they never open their eyes like other people, and conſequently cannot ſee far, unleſs they hold up their heads as if they were looking at ſomething over them. They have great bottle-noſes, pretty full lips, and wide mouths. The two fore-teeth of their upper jaws are wanting in all of them, men and women, old and young; neither have any beards. They are long viſaged, and a very unpleaſant aſpect, having no one ſ ful feature in their faces. Some other gators alſo viſited this iſland, but none the ſecond voyage of Dampier, till the 1770, when the eaſt coaſt was viſited explored by captain Cook, who ſpent months in exploring a coaſt of 2000 m length. He took poſſeſſion of this coaſt in the name of the king of Great tain, and gave it the name of *New Wales*. In the year 1773, capt. Furn diſcovered it to be an iſland. *Long.* 11 to 153. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 11. to

Holland's Point, a point of United A rica, in the ſtate of Maryland, in the C peak: twenty miles S. Annapolis.

Hollatt, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Auſtria, on the Danube: ſix m NNW. Bruck.

Hollenbach, a town of Germany, in circle of Franconia, and principality of H henlohe: ſeventeen miles NE. Ohringen.

Hollenberg, a town of Germany, in duchy of Carinthia: four miles S. C furt.

Holleys, a town of United America, in ſtate of North Carolina: twenty-eight m NE. Fayetteville.

Hollfeld, a town of Germany, in the cle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Bamb fifteen miles E. Bamberg, and ſixteen Bayreuth.

Hollin, a town of Bohemia, in the circle Konigingratz: two miles NW. Gitſchin.

Holliſton, a town of United America, the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts: twenty-two m SW. Boſton.

Hollodale, a river of Scotland, which ru into the North Sea, between the counties Sutherland and Caithneſs, and five m SE. from Strathy Head.

Holls, a lake of Norway, in the dioceſe Aggerhuus: ſeventy miles N. Chriſtiania

Hollzkirchen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and county of Wertheim: nine miles E. Wertheim, and fourteen SW. Wurzburg.

Holm, one of the ſmaller Orkney iſlands: half a mile E. Weſtra.

Holm, one of the ſmaller Orkney iſlands: one mile and a half W. from Eda.

Holm, a ſmall iſland among the Orknies, between Pamona and Hoy.

Holm Abby, or *Holm's Cultram*, a town of England, in the county of Cumberland, with a weekly market on Saturday: twenty-ſeven miles NW. Penrith, and 310 N. London.

Holmeſtrand, a town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuus: thirty miles S. Chriſtiania. *Long.* 10. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 59. 30. N.

Holms, two ſmall iſlands of Scotland, among

...g the Orknies, about a mile S. from ...nd of Sanda.

..., a town of Sweden, in the province ...ermanland: twenty-four miles SW. ...lm.

...zowska, a town of Poland, in the pa... of Lemberg: fifty-two miles E. ...rg.

...n, a ſmall iſland of Scotland, near ...eſt coaſt of the iſland of Mull.

..., a town of China, of the third rank, ...e province of Pe-tche-li: twelve miles ...W. Tching-ting.

...ſk, a town of Poland, in the palati... Lemberg: forty miles WNW. Lem...

H...ne, a town of Poland, in the pala... of Cheim: twenty-eight miles NE. ...lm.

...pichi Kiamen, a poſt of Chineſe Tar..., in the country of the Kluths. *Long.* ...33. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 28. N.

...as, a town of Norway, in the dioceſe ...Chriſtianſand: twelve miles SW. Chriſ...ſand,

...runden, or *Holtzmunden*, a town of ...rmany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, ... principality of Wolfenbuttel, on the ...ſer: twenty-one miles W. Eimbeck, and ...ty-eight NW. Gottingen.

H...ebroe, a town of Denmark, in North ...land, ſituated on a river not deep enough ...e navigable, which runs into the North ...a. The principal trade of the inhabitants ...ſiſts in corn, oxen, and horſes: ſixty-... miles N. Ripen, and twenty-four W. ...burg.

Holſtein (Duchy of), a country of Ger...ny, in the circle of Lower Saxony. In...ding the lordſhip of Pinneberg, it is bound...d on the north by the duchy of Sleſwick and ...e Baltic, on the eaſt by the Baltic, on the ...th by the duchy of Lauenberg, the terri...ry of Lubeck, and Hamburg and the Elbe, ...d on the weſt by the Elbe and the Ger...n Sea; about ſeventy miles in length from ...ſt to weſt, and forty-eight in breadth from ...rth to ſouth. Its ſituation between the ...ltic and the German Ocean expoſes it to ...requent ſtorms, which occaſions heavy ex...nce to the land-owners, in raiſing dykes ...o prevent innundations, eſpecially in the ...ſtricts bordering on the German Sea and ...e Elbe. Theſe diſtricts conſiſt of excellent ...arth land, producing wheat, barley, oats, ...beans, peas, and rape-ſeed, in great plenty. ...The meadows and paſtures feed great num...rs of cattle, both milch kine and to be fat...ed for the butcher. The other parts of the ...ountry are ſtill more fertile. Holſtein is di...ided into four provinces, namely, Holſtein ...Proper, Stormar, Ditmarſen, and Wagria. ...The three firſt of theſe were formerly called ...*Nordalbingia*, or *Saxony beyond the Elbe*. The Saxons of this country were a free people, till they were ſubdued by Charlemagne, who tranſported 10.000 families into Brabant, Flanders, and Holland. A treaty was made between this prince and the king of Denmark, which fixed the river Eider as the common boundary of their two empires. The country on the ſouth of the river was called the Marche, and a marggrave appointed to defend it. Lothario, duke of Saxony, who afterwards became emperor, erected Holſtein Proper and Stormar into a county, in favour of the count of Scauenburg, in the year 1106; whoſe ſon, Adolphus II, incorporated Wagria with Holſtein, and peopled his eſtates with ſtrangers from Holland and Weſtphalia. The territories were afterwards divided into ſeparate principalities. One of the princes who reigned here obtained from the king of Denmark the inveſtiture of Sleſwick. This branch became extinct, and the people elected Chriſtian I, king of Denmark, who became duke of Sleſwick, and count of Holſtein; which was ſoon after erected into a duchy. His poſterity reigned here in the ſame manner as over Denmark. The branch of Holſtein Gottorpf, founded by the ſecond ſon of king Frederic I, was often diſturbed by that which reigned in Denmark, and in the year 1720, the reigning prince was entirely diſpoſſeſſed of his dominions. This prince had eſpouſed Ann, the eldeſt daughter of Peter I, emperor of Ruſſia. In the year 1743, his ſon, Charles Ulric, was by his mother's ſiſter, Elizabeth, empreſs of Ruſſia, declared grand duke of Ruſſia, and took the name of Peter Feodorowitz. The king of Denmark, as duke of Holſtein Gluckſtadt, has a ſeat and voice in the diet of the empire in the college of princes, ſo alſo has the emperor, or empreſs of Ruſſia, for Holſtein Gottorpf. The aſſeſſment of the whole duchy, in the matricula of the empire, is 800 florins. Holſtein Gluckſtadt pays to the imperial chamber 189 rixdollars thirty-one kruitzers, and Holſtein Gottorpf the ſame. The king of Denmark appoints a governor over his part of Holſtein, who generally reſides at Gluckſtadt. The regency court for Ruſſian Holſtein is held at Kiel. The principal trading towns are Altona, Gluckſtadt, and Kiel. The exports of Holſtein are wheat, barley, malt, ſtarch, buck-wheat, peas, beans, rape-ſeed, horned cattle, ſheep, rams, ſwine, horſes, poultry, butter, cheeſe, veniſon, and fiſh.

Holſton, a river of United America, in the Tennaſee government, which joins the Tennaſee, twenty miles W. Knoxville.

Holſworthy, or *Holdſworthy*, a town of England, in the county of Devon, with a weekly market on Saturday: forty-one miles W. Exeter, and 214 W. London.

Holt, a town of England, in the county of Norfolk.

nate of Red Russia: thirty miles WSW. Halitsch.

Hong-tcheou, a town of the kingdom of Corea: twenty miles SSE. Haimen.

Hong-tong, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-si: fifteen miles NNE. Pin-yang.

Hong-tse, a large lake of China, in the province of Kiang-nan, whose waters empty themselves into the Hoang, sixty miles from the sea.

Hong-ya, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: seventeen miles S. Pou-kiang.

Hong-yuen, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong: thirty-two miles SSW. Chao-tcheou.

Hon-botou, a lake of Chinese Tartary, eight leagues in circumference. *Long.* 110. 32. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 29. N.

Honimoa, or *Uliasser*, one of the Molucca islands, about three leagues in length, and from one to one and a half wide. The land is fertile: the chief productions for commerce are rice and cloves.

Honingdael, a town of Norway, in the diocese of Drontheim: eighty miles SW. Romsdal.

Honiton, a town of England, in the county of Devon, with a weekly market on Saturday. The principal manufacture was formerly the making of serges, but now lace. Above five tons of butter are said to be sent weekly to London from this neighbourhood. It is a borough, and sends two members to the British parliament: sixteen miles and a half E. Exeter, and 156 WSW. London.

Honilly, a mountain of Swisserland, in the canton of Berne: twenty-three miles ESE. Thurn.

Honniki, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Red Russia: twenty-four miles S. Halicz.

Honningen, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and archbishopric of Treves: fifteen miles NNW. Coblentz.

Honrubia, a town of Spain, in New Castile: ten miles NW. Alarcon.

Honsbrouck, a town of the duchy of Limburg: five miles N. Fauquemont.

Honthy, a river of Wales, which runs into the Usk, near Brecknock.

Hontoria de Valdecarados, a town of Spain, in Old Castile: twenty-two miles W. Osma.

Hood's Island, an island in the South Pacific Ocean, and the most northerly of those called *The Marquis of Mendoza's Islands*, discovered by captain Cook, in 1774; about sixteen leagues in circumference. *Long.* 138. 52. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 9. 26. S.

Hooge-Waluwe, a town of Holland: five miles W. Gertrudenburg.

Hoogly, a city of Hindoostan, in the country of Bengal, on the west side of a ri[illegible] the same name. In the time of the M[illegible] metan government, it was the place w[illegible] the duties and merchandize, brought [illegible] western branch of the Ganges, wer[illegible] lected: twenty miles N. Calcutta, a[illegible] venty-five S. Moorshedabad.

Hoogly, a river of Hindoostan, forme[illegible] the union of two branches of the G[illegible] the Cossimbuzar and Jellinghy: the [illegible] branch of the Ganges usually navigate [illegible] ships. Several European nations have [illegible] tories on this river, between Hoogly and C[illegible] cutta. It passes by Hoogly, Chinsura, C[illegible] dernagore, Calcutta, &c. and runs into th[illegible] of Bengal. *Long.* 88. E. Greenwich. [illegible] 21. 40. N.

Hoogstraten, a town of the duchy of B[illegible] bant, built, in the year 1212, by H[illegible] duke of Brabant: fifteen miles N. Heren[illegible] and twenty-four SW. Bois le Duc.

Hoola, a town of Norway, in the dio[illegible] of Aggerhuus: thirty-two miles NW. Ch[illegible] tiania.

Hoolaiva, one of the Friendly Is[illegible] among those called the islands of Hap[illegible] thirty miles NE. from Annamooka.

Hoonga-hapace, a small island among [illegible] Friendly Islands, in the South Pacific Oc[illegible] ten leagues N. Tongataboo.

Hoonga-tonga, one of the smaller Frien[illegible] Islands: nine leagues N. Tongataboo.

Hoop, a town of Norway, in the gov[illegible] ment of Wardhuys: seventy-six miles [illegible] Wardhuys.

Hooper's Island, an island of United A[illegible] rica, in the state of Maryland, in the C[illegible] sapeak: forty-three miles SSE. Annap[illegible]

Hooren, see *Horn*.

Hooringotta, a river of Hindoostan, on[illegible] the mouths of the Ganges, which runs in[illegible] the Bay of Bengal. *Long.* 95. E. Gre[illegible] wich. *Lat.* 21. 50. N.

Hoorn, a seaport town of Holland, situ[illegible] on the Zuyder Sea. Before the year 1[illegible] it was only a hamlet; in 1426, it was [illegible] rounded with walls; in 1508, it was co[illegible] derably enlarged, and the harbour, whic[illegible] one of the best in the Zuyder See, was n[illegible] in 1577. It now holds the second r[illegible] among the cities, of North Holland after A[illegible] maer, and its deputies hold the seventh p[illegible] among the small cities at the assembly of [illegible] states. The magistracy consists of a gra[illegible] baily, four burgomasters, and seven ce[illegible] vins, chosen annually. In the year 15[illegible] very dreadful storm broke down the da[illegible] and filled the town with water, so as [illegible] threaten its total destruction: however, [illegible] the ceasing of the storm, the waters retreated, and they have since made the dams sufficient to resist so dangerous an enemy. The town is fortified, has five gates, and some handsome buildings, churches, and hospitals.

The

[illegible] about is exceedingly rich, and pro- [illegible] great quantities of cheese and butter, [illegible] fattening great quantities of cattle, [illegible] brought lean from the more nor- [illegible] of Europe: eleven miles E. Alc- [illegible] *Long.* 22. 26. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. [illegible]

[illegible], or *Horn*, a town of Germany, in [illegible] of Westphalia, which gives name [illegible] county, in the bishopric of Liege. [illegible] male line of the counts became extinct [illegible] year 1568: one league W. Rure- [illegible] and four S. Venlo.

[illegible] a river of the island of Jamaica, [illegible] runs into the sea, five miles S. King- [illegible]

[illegible] *Bay*, a bay at the north-east corner [illegible] Sound.

[illegible] *Bay*, a bay in the English Channel, [illegible] coast of Kent, between Sandwich and [illegible]

[illegible] *Island*, a small island near Rhode [illegible] in the United States of America.

[illegible] *Islands*, two small islands on the [illegible] east coast of New Holland. *Lat.* 15. [illegible]

[illegible], a town of United America, in [illegible] of Jersey: ten miles NNW. Tren- [illegible]

[illegible] *Head*, a cape in Hudson's Bay. [illegible] W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 58. 10. N.

[illegible], a town of Germany, in the [illegible] of Carniola: five miles N. Rudolsfs- [illegible]

[illegible], a town of Germany, in the [illegible] Bavaria, and archbishopric of Saltz- [illegible] thirty-eight miles SW. Saltzburg, and [illegible] Ratnburg.

[illegible], a town of China, of the third [illegible] the province of Quang-tong: thir- [illegible] miles ENE. Lien-ping.

[illegible] (*L'*), a town of France, in the de- [illegible] of the Rhône and Loire, seventeen [illegible] S. Roanne.

[illegible], a town of Poland, in the pala- [illegible] Red Russia: sixty miles NW. Zy- [illegible]

[illegible], a town of Persia, in the pro- [illegible] of Farsistan: twenty-eight leagues [illegible] Schiras.

[illegible], a town of Bohemia, in the [illegible] of Prachatiz, situated on the river Ot- [illegible] eighteen miles E. Pisek, and twenty- [illegible] NW. Prachatiz.

[illegible], a town of Germany, in Austrian [illegible], and county of Hohenberg, situated [illegible] Neckar, with a considerable trade in [illegible] goods: ten miles SW. Rotenburg, [illegible] twenty-eight SW. Stuttgart.

[illegible], a town of France, in the depart- [illegible] of the Upper Rhine, and chief place [illegible] canton, in the district of Colmar: half a [illegible] NE. Colmar, and two NW. New [illegible]

Horby, a town of Sweden, in the province of Skone: twenty-four miles SW. Christianstadt.

Horcajada, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: forty miles E. Civdad Rodrigo.

Horcajo, a town of Spain, in New Castile: twenty-seven miles SSW. Hueta.

Horcheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and bishopric of Worms: two miles S. Worms.

Horcisberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony: one mile NE. Saltzwedel.

Horeb, a mountain of Arabia Petrea, westward of Mount Sinai, or rather another eminence belonging to the same mountain. Here God appeared to Moses in the burning bush. At the foot of this mountain Moses struck the rock, and drew water to assuage the people's thirst. There are two or three fine springs, and abundance of fruit-trees on the top of Horeb, but not on Sinai.

Horja, a town of Sweden, in the province of West Gothland: twenty miles NNW. Johnkioping.

Horingen, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Hesse-Cassel: six miles E. Fridewald, and thirty-eight SE. Cassel.

Horla, a river of Poland, which runs into the Oder, eight miles ENE. Glogaw.

Horla, a river of Silesia, which rises in the north part of the principality of Oels, and runs into the Barsch, near Hernstadt.

Horla, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Mansfeld: four miles SW. Wippra.

Horle, a town of Norway, in the diocese of Drontheim: forty-eight miles WSW. Romsdal.

Horlofa, a town of Sweden, in the province of Skone: eleven miles E. Lund.

Hormans, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: six miles NNE. Weitra.

Hermanstorff, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: four miles N. Korn Neuburg.

Hormont, a town of Persia, in the province of Laristan: eleven leagues ENE. Lar.

Horn, a town of Sweden, in the province of East Gothland: thirty-two miles S. Linkioping.

Horn, see *Hoorn*.

Horn, or *Hooren*, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria, celebrated for its beer, made of oats, sent by water to all the principal towns of Austria: forty miles NW. Vienna. *Long.* 33. 21. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 35. N.

Horn, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Lippe, near which is a plain, called *Vinfeld*, or *the Field of Victory*, supposed to be the place where Varus perished:

perished: six miles SSE. Detmold. *Long.* 26. 1. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 54. N.

Hornaches, a town of Spain, in the province of Eſtremadura: twenty miles N. Llerena.

Hornbach, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and duchy of Deux Ponts: five miles S. Deux Ponts, and thirty-five W. Landau. *Long.* 25. 1. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 11. N.

Hornberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and county of Recklinghauſen: two miles E. Recklinghauſen, and forty-three N. Cologn.

Hornberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemberg, in the Schwartzwalde: ſeventeen miles NE. Fryberg, and thirty-eight SW. Stuttgard.

Hornburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Halberſtadt, on the Ilſe: eighteen miles WNW. Halberſtadt, and ten NE. Goſlar.

Hornby, a town of England, in the county of Lancaſter, on the river Loyne, on the borders of Weſtmoreland, with a weekly market on Monday: ten miles NNE. Lancaſter, and 245 NNW. London.

Horncaſtle, a town of England, in the county of Lincoln, ſituated on a navigable canal, with a weekly market on Saturday: twenty-one miles E. Lincoln, and 142 N. London.

Hornhead, a cape of the north coaſt of Ireland, in the county of Donegal. *Long.* 7. 51. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 13. N.

Horney, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Amiens: five leagues WSW. Amiens, and five and a half S. Abbeville.

Hornsbach, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which runs into the Elbe, near Schandau, in the marggraviate of Meiſſen.

Hornſdorp, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: ſeven miles NNE. Segeberg.

Hornſea, a town of England, in the county of York, with a weekly market on Monday: fifteen miles N. Hull, and 188 N. London.

Horochaw, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia, thirty-two miles SW. Lucko.

Horodek, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna: ſixty-eight miles SE. Wilna.

Horodek, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzeſc: thirty-eight miles E. Brzeſc.

Horodiſcze, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg: ſixty miles E. Lemberg.

Horodla, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Belcz, on the Bug: thirty-two miles N. Belcz.

Horodyſcze, a town of Lithuania, palatinate of Minſk: eight miles SE.

Horouce, a town of Poland, in the nate of Braclaw: fifty-two miles SE. law.

Horp (Le), a town of France, in t partment of the Mayenne, and chief a canton, in the diſtrict of Vilaine leagues and a half NW. Vilaine.

Horſe (The), a ſmall iſland or rock North Sea: two miles and a half E. f iſland of Pamona.

Horſe Iſland, a ſmall iſland near the weſt coaſt of Ireland, and county of three miles N. from Hog's Head.

Horſe Iſland, a ſmall iſland of Scotl the Frith of Clyde, near the coaſt county of Ayr. *Long.* 4. 39. W. Edin. *Lat.* 55. 41. N.

Horſe Iſlands, a cluſter of ſmall iſlan the eaſt coaſt of Newfoundland. *Lo* 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 25. N.

Horſeneck, a town of United Americ the ſtate of Jerſey: eight miles NE. N riſtown.

Horſens, a ſeaport town of Denmark, ated on the Baltic, in Jutland, in the d of Aarhuus. The harbour is too ſha admit veſſels deeply laden, ſo that goo brought to the town in lighters. It is a of conſiderable trade, with manufactur flannel and other woollen ſtuffs, and c two churches: nineteen miles SSW. huus. *Long.* 9. 45. E. Greenwich. 55. 57. N.

Horſham, a town of England, in the c of Suſſex, with a weekly market on S day, and a monthly market, being th Tueſday, for cattle. The town is po and a borough town, ſending two mem to the Britiſh parliament: twenty NNW. Brighthelmſtone, and thirty-ni London.

Horſeſhoe, a rock in the Iriſh Sea, ne eaſt coaſt of Ireland: one mile S. Wic Head.

Horſeſhoe Point, the moſt ſoutherly po land, near the eaſt end of the iſland Chriſtopher. *Long.* 63. 32. W. Greenw *Lat.* 17. 19. N.

Horſt, a town of Germany, in the circ Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Paderb ten miles WSW. Paderborn, in the re Lipſtadt.

Horſt, a town of Germany, in the ci of Weſtphalia, and county of Mark: miles NNW. Hattingen.

Horſt, a town of Germany, in the du of Holſtein: four miles E. Krempe.

Horſtmar, a town of Germany, in the cir cle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Mun ſter: fifteen miles NW. Munſter. *Lo* 24. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 9. N.

Horſzczyk, a town of Poland, in t

palati

...te of Volhynia: forty-eight miles ... miers.

..., a town of Portugal, in the province ...: one league and a half S. St. Joao ...eira.

..., a town of France, in the depart... the Upper Marne, and chief place ... in the diſtrict of Langres: three ... E. Langres.

..., a river of Hungary, which riſes ... miles S. Debreczin, and runs into ...

...y, a town of Hungary, on a river ... name: ſeventeen miles SSW. ...

..., a town of Nova Scotia: thirty... W. Halifax.

...rt, a town of Germany, in the ...y of Auſtria: four miles SW. ...dorf.

...z, a town of Croatia: eighteen ... SW. Varaſdin.

...zka, a town of Croatia: twenty ſix ... Varaſdin.

...i, a town of Lithuania, in the ...te of Minſk: twenty-eight miles S. ... w.

...z, a town of Bohemia, in the circle ... nigingratz: eleven miles SE. Gitſ...

...zka, a town of Bohemia, in the cir... Konigingratz: ſix miles S. Traute...

...-ſi, a town of China, of the third rank, ... province of Yun-nan: fifteen miles S. ...

...e, a river of United America, which ... Hudſon's River, near Schancook, in ... of New York.

...z, a town of United America, in the ... North Carolina: four miles N. ...

...z, a river of Sileſia, in the prin... of Oppau, which riſes about two ... S. Benniſch, and runs into the Mora: ... S. Troppau.

...delletto, a town of Germany, in the ... of Trent: fourteen miles SE. ... and thirty-five NW. Trent.

...ana, a town of Iſtria: ſix miles N. ...no.

...arp, a town of Sweden, in the pro... of Skone: ten miles NW. Lund.

...gun, a town of France, in the depart... of the Drôme, and chief place of a ..., in the diſtrict of Romans: two ... E. Romans.

...tchi, a town of China, of the ſecond ..., in the province of Quang-ſi: 1040 ... SSW. Peking. *Long.* 125. 10. E. ... *Lat.* 24. 16. N.

...ey, a river of Wales, which riſes in ... Brecknockſhire, and runs into the Monnow, ... Monmouthſhire.

Hotowaczyn, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Troki: ſixteen miles E. Grodno.

Ho-tſin, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-ſi: twenty-five miles W. Kiang.

Hottenplotz, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Prerau, inſulated in Sileſia: twelve miles NNE. Jagendorf.

Hottentots (Country of), a large territory of Africa, and part of that which goes by the name of Caffraria, bounded on the north by countries unknown, on the ſouth-eaſt, ſouth, and weſt, by the ſea. The coaſt is mountainous, and abounds in bays and capes. There are no conſiderable kingdoms throughout this large extent of country, the whole being inhabited by different nations, or tribes of Hottentots, governed by different honquers, or chiefs, who have no fixed reſidence, living like the Arabs, in huts or portable houſes, and removing their kraals, or villages, whenever the paſture becomes too bare for the ſubſiſtence of their cattle, and upon the natural or violent death of an inhabitant. The known nations are the Kochaquan, Suſſiquan, Odiquan, Chirigriquan, Greater and Leſſer Namaquan, Attaquan, Heſſaquan, Sonquan, Dunquan, Damaquan, Guros or Gouriquan, Houteniquan, Chamtover, and Heikom. They no longer compoſe, as formerly, one nation, uniform in their manners, cuſtoms, and purſuits. The eſtabliſhment of the Dutch colony was a fatal epoch, which diſunited them all, and occaſioned thoſe differences by which they are at preſent diſtinguiſhed. In 1652, when Riebeck, the ſurgeon, on his return from India, opened the eyes of the directors of the company, reſpecting the importance of an eſtabliſhment at the Cape, they wiſely thought that ſuch an enterpriſe could not be better executed than by the genius which had planned it. Furniſhed, therefore, with ample powers, and being provided with proviſions, and every thing that could contribute to the ſucceſs of the project, Riebeck ſoon arrived at Table Bay. Like an able politician, and a ſkilful negociator, he employed every method in his power to ſecure the friendſhip of the Hottentots; and he covered with honey the edge of the poiſoned bowl. Gained over by powerful allurements, theſe ſavages, the unlimited maſters of all this part of Africa, did not perceive how many of their rights, and how much authority, repoſe, and happineſs, this guilty profanation deprived them of. Indolent by nature, true citizens of the world, and little addicted to agriculture, they were not uneaſy that ſtrangers ſhould ſeize on a ſmall corner of uſeleſs land, which was often uninhabited. They thought that whether a little farther, or a little nearer, it was of no importance

where

where their flocks, the only riches worthy of engaging their attention, ſought for their food, provided they could find it. The avaricious policy of the Dutch had a view of great hopes from ſo peaceful a beginning; and as it is readier, and knows better than any other to embrace the advantages offered it by fortune, it did not fail to finiſh the work, by holding out two very ſeducing allurements to the Hottentots—tobacco and ſtrong liquors. From that moment theſe unhappy ſavages bid adieu to their liberty, and to that pride which mankind inherit from nature. Attracted by theſe two baits, they approached as near as they could to the ſource from which they received them; whilſt the Dutch, who for a pipe of tobacco, or a glaſs of brandy, could procure an ox, paid every attention in their power to ſuch valuable neighbours. The colony inſenſibly increaſing, and acquiring more ſtrength, that formidable power which dictated laws to all this part of Africa, and removed to a great diſtance every thing that attempted to oppoſe its eager ambition, was ſeen to riſe on foundations that could no longer be ſhaken. The fame of its proſperity was ſoon ſpread, and drew thither every day, a number of new ſettlers. It may be eaſily judged, that, according to the uſual practice, founded upon a logic which deſtroys the laws of property, ſo ſacred and ſo reſpectable, the will of the ſtronger party was a ſufficient title for it to extend its poſſeſſions. The Dutch ſeized indiſcriminately, at ſeveral times, and even without having occaſion for them, on all the lands which government, or individuals favoured by government, thought proper, or found convenient. The Hottentots, thus confined, preſſed, and harraſſed on all ſides, divided themſelves, and purſued plans entirely oppoſite. Thoſe who were ſtill intereſted in the preſervation of their flocks, penetrated among the mountains towards the north and north-eaſt; but theſe were the fewer number. The reſt, ruined by a few glaſſes of brandy, and a few rolls of tobacco, impoveriſhed and ſtripped of every thing, did not think of quitting their country; but abſolutely renouncing their manners, as well as their ancient and happy condition, of which they have no remembrance at preſent, they baſely ſold their ſervices to the whites, who of ſubmiſſive ſtrangers, having ſuddenly become haughty maſters, and enterpriſing planters, have not ſufficient hands to turn to advantage their immenſe riches; and who eaſe themſelves of the painful and multiplied labours requiſite on their plantations, by laying them upon theſe unfortunate Hottentots, more and more degenerated and corrupted. A few paltry and miſerable hordes have indeed eſtabliſhed themſelves, and live as they can, in diſtant cantons of the colony; but they have even the power of chooſing their own [illegible]. As they are in the diſtrict of governm[illegible] and under its authority, the right of n[illegible] him belongs entirely to the governor. [illegible] perſon whom he chooſes repairs to the [illegible] and receives a large cane, the kn[illegible] which is copper: after which a cr[illegible] or gorget, formed of the ſame metal, [illegible] which is engraven, in large letters, the w[illegible] *capitein*, is put round his neck, as a ba[illegible] his dignity. From that moment hi[illegible] lancholy horde, which for a long time loſt its national name, aſſumes that o[illegible] new chief, who has been ſet over it. T[illegible] will then ſay, for example, the horde captain Kees, &c. who becomes to governor a new creature, a new ſpy, a[illegible] new ſlave, and, to his own countryme[illegible] new tyrant. The governor himſelf is n[illegible] perſonally acquainted with thoſe whom appoints. It is generally the planter ne[illegible] the horde who ſolicits and determines nomination for one of his own creatur[illegible] becauſe he truſts that a low perſon whom has in this manner patronized, will not ungrateful, and that he will have all vaſſals ready at his ſervice, when nece[illegible] may require. Thus, without any preliminar[illegible] information, and even without any reg[illegible] to juſtice, a helpleſs and feeble horde [illegible] obliged to receive laws from a man oft[illegible] incapable of commanding them; and th[illegible] does the intereſt of one individual prev[illegible] over the general good, both in great an[illegible] little affairs: and it is thus that the rev[illegible] lutions of a republic, and the puerile electi[illegible] of the ſyndic of a village, proceeding fro[illegible] the ſame principles, are equally ſimilar i[illegible] their effects. Such, in general, are the H[illegible] tentots known under the name of t[illegible] Hottentots of the Cape, or Hottentots of t[illegible] Colonies; but we muſt not confound w[illegible] them the ſavage Hottentots, who, by way [illegible] deriſion, are called the Jackal-Hottentots; and who, far removed from the arbitr[illegible] Dutch government, ſtill preſerve in th[illegible] deſert which they inhabit all the purity [illegible] their primitive manners. Among the di[illegible]ferent tribes of Hottentots, the women wear two or three coverings formed of a ſk[illegible] and faſtened about their bodies like an apro[illegible] the outermoſt, which is the largeſt, meaſuri[illegible] from ſeven inches to twelve. This is fr[illegible]quently adorned with glaſs beads in differe[illegible] forms. All theſe coverings are well ſmear[illegible]ed with greaſe. The garment uſually w[illegible] for covering the bodies, is a ſheep ſkin w[illegible] the wool. This pelliſe, or karoſs, is t[illegible] forwards over the breaſt. If the weath[illegible] is not cold, they let it hang looſe over th[illegible] ſhoulders, in a careleſs manner, when [illegible] reaches down to the calves of their [illegible] leg[illegible].

g the lower part of their breaſt, ſto-
, and fore part of the legs and thighs
, but in rainy and cold weather they
: round them; ſo that the fore part
. body likewiſe, is in ſome meaſure
d with it, as far as below the knees.
hich is uſed by the women for the
urpoſe, does not differ from thoſe uſed
men in any other reſpect, than that
women have a peak to their karoſſes,
. they turn up, forming with it a hood
e pouch, with the hairy ſide inwards.
they carry their little children. The
n general wear no peculiar covering on
heads. Thoſe who live neareſt to the
s, wear European hats, ſlouched all
, or elſe with one ſide turned up.
women frequently go bareheaded;
they cover their heads, it is with
in the form of a ſhort truncated cone,
n any ſeam, made of ſome animal's
., and is as black as ſoot, mixed up
at, can make it. Over this cap they
times wear another ornament, conſiſting
a wreath, made of buffaloe's hide,
e brown hair outwards. Both the
f this wreath, as well the lower one on
it reſts, as the upper one, are always
th and even; each of them ſet with a
ſmall ſhells, to the number of more
thirty, in ſuch a manner, that being
le cloſe to each other, their beau-
white enamel, together with their
s, is turned outwards. Neither the
or noſes of the Hottentots are adorned
any pendant or other ornaments. The
of the men are bare, but thoſe of the
en are decorated with a ſtrip of undreſſed
ther, upon which are ſtrung eight or ten
. Another ornament in uſe with both
, is rings on their arms and legs. Moſt
theſe rings are made of thick leather
, generally cut in a circular ſhape,
h by being beat and held over the fire,
rendered tough enough to retain the
ure that is given them. It is theſe
ſtar, according to Sparman, have given
o the almoſt univerſally received notion,
t the Hottentots wrap guts about their
, in order to eat them occaſionally. The
n wear from one to five or ſix of theſe
en their arms, juſt above their wriſt,
ſeldom any on their legs. The matrons
higher rank, frequently have a conſider-
number of them both on their arms and
, eſpecially on the latter, ſo that they
vered with them from the feet up to
knees. Theſe rings are of various
nneſs, viz. ſometimes of that of a gooſe
, and ſometimes two or three times that
. Now and then they are made of pieces
leather, forming one entire ring, ſo that
the arms and feet muſt be put through
m, when the wearer wiſhes to put them
on. Rings of iron and copper, but eſpecially of braſs, of the ſize of a gooſe quill, are conſidered as genteeler, and more valuable than thoſe made of leather. They ſeldom wear any ſhoes. The Hottentots who live within the boundaries of the Dutch colonies, ſeldom make uſe of any weapons. Here and there, indeed, a man will furniſh himſelf with a javelin, by way of defence againſt the wolves, this is called *aſſagai*. Their habitations are as ſimple as their dreſs, and equally adapted to the wandering paſtoral life they lead in thoſe parts. In fact, they ſcarcely merit any other name than that of huts; though they are ſufficient for the Hottentot's wants and deſires: who may therefore be conſidered as happy men, in being able in this point likewiſe ſo eaſily to ſatisfy them. Every hut is diſpoſed in the following manner: they are of a circular form, reſembling a round beehive or vault. The ground plot is from eighteen to twenty-four feet in diameter. The higheſt of them are ſo low, that a middle-ſized man can ſcarcely ſtand upright. From the ſituation of their fire-place, which is in the centre, the Hottentots likewiſe have this advantage, that when they ſit or lie in a circle round the fire, the whole company equally enjoy the benefit of its warmth. The door, which is low, is the only place that lets in the day-light; and at the ſame time the only outlet that is left for the ſmoke. The frame of this arched roof is compoſed of ſlender rods or ſprays of trees. Theſe rods being previouſly bent into a proper form, are laid, either whole or pieced, ſome parallel with each other, others croſſwiſe; they are then ſtrengthened by binding others round them, in a circular form, with withies. Large mats are then laid very nearly over this lattice work, ſo as perfectly to cover the whole. The aperture which is left for the door, is cloſed, whenever there is occaſion for it, with a ſkin fitted to it, or a piece of matting. Theſe mats are made of a piece of cane or reed. The reeds being laid parallel to each other, are faſtened together with ſinews, or catguts, or elſe ſome kind of packthread, ſuch as they have had an opportunity of procuring from Europeans. The order or diſtribution of theſe huts in a croal, or clan, is moſt frequently in the form of a circle, with the doors inwards; by this means a kind of yard or court is formed, where the cattle is kept at night. The milk, as ſoon as taken from the cow, is put to other milk which is curdled, and is kept in a leather ſack; of this the hairy ſide being conſidered as the cleaneſt, is turned inwards; ſo that the milk is never drank while it is ſweet. Many falſehoods have been related of this people, which ſeem to have originated in the prejudices and miſrepreſentations of the planters, to which

Kolben, as well as other travellers ſince his time, ſeem to have given too eaſy faith. Vaillant, who certainly had the beſt opportunities of being acquainted with them, from learning their language and living among them, ſpeaks of them with a degree of affection. Some authors have ſaid that the families of the ſavages ſleep all promiſcuouſly together, in the ſame hut; and are neither acquainted with difference of age, nor that invincible horror which ſeparates beings connected by blood. The ſavages, indeed, confined to what is ſtrictly neceſſary, have never thought of preſerving, under an apparent decency, all the turpitude of unnatural inclinations; and ſeparate apartments for brother and ſiſter, mother and ſon, are not to be found among them. But to conclude becauſe they have only one habitation, one bed, and one mat to repoſe on, after the labours of the day, that they live like the brutes, would be to calumniate innocence, and offer an inſult to nature. Vaillant ſays, he viſited more than one horde of ſavages, and never found any where but modeſty and reſerve amongſt the women, and among the men alſo. He thinks that the women of ſavage nations, once viſited by corrupted Europeans, and too well acquainted with their perverſe inclinations, proſtitute themſelves to all thoſe who chooſe to enjoy them, and gratify their taſte, from a dread of the barbarous cruelties which the whites are capable of committing. If there be a corner of the earth where a decency of conduct and manners is ſtill honoured, he thinks we muſt ſeek for its temple in the boſoms of the deſerts. There is ſomething peculiar in the features of the Hottentot, which, in a certain degree, ſeparates him from the generality of mankind. His cheek bones are exceedingly prominent, ſo that his face, being very broad in that part, and the jaw-bones, on the contrary, extremely narrow, his viſage continues ſtill decreaſing even to the point of the chin. This configuration gives him an air of lankneſs, which makes his head appear very much diſproportioned, and too ſmall for his full and plump body. His flat noſe riſes ſcarcely half an inch at its higheſt elevation, and his noſtrils, which are exceſſively wide, often exceed in height the ridge of his noſe. His mouth is large, and furniſhed with ſmall teeth, well enamelled, and perfectly white: his eyes, very beautiful and open, incline a little towards the noſe, like thoſe of the Chineſe: and to the ſight and touch his hair has the reſemblance of wool, it is very ſhort, curls naturally, and in colour is as black as ebony. He has very little hair, yet he employs no ſmall care to pull out by the roots part of what he has; but the natural thinneſs of his eye-brows ſaves him from this trouble in that part. Though he has no beard but upon the upper-lip, below the noſe, and the extremity of the chin, he never ſuffers to pluck it out as ſoon as it appears. This gives him an effeminate look, which, joined to the natural mildneſs of his character, diſarms that commanding fierceneſs common to all men in a ſtate of nature, and which has acquired them the proud title of kings. In regard to proportion of body, a Hottentot is as perfect as if caſt in a mould. His ſtature is graceful and agile; and all his motions, tho' eaſy, ſeem very different from those of the American ſavages, who appear as if they have been ſketched out by the hand of nature. The women, with more delicate features, exhibit the ſame characteriſtic traits in their figure: they are equally well made. Their breaſts, admirably placed, have the beautiful form, while in the bloom of youth, and their hands are ſmall, and their feet exceedingly well ſhaped, though they never wear ſandals. The ſound of their voice is ſoft; and their idiom, paſſing through the throat, is not deſtitute of harmony. When they ſpeak, they employ a great many gestures, which give power and grace to their arms. The Hottentots, being naturally timid, are conſequently not an enterpriſing people. Their phlegmatic coldneſs, and their ſerious looks, give them an air of reſerve, which they never lay aſide even at the moſt joyful moments; while, on the contrary, all other black or tawny nations give themſelves up to pleaſure with the livelieſt joy, and without any reſtraint. A profound indifference to the affairs of life inclines them very much to inactivity and indolence: the keeping of their flocks, and the care of procuring a ſubſiſtence, are the only objects that occupy their thoughts. They never follow hunting as ſportſmen, but like people oppreſſed and tormented by hunger. In ſhort, forgetting the paſt, and living under no uneaſineſs for the future, are ſtruck only with the preſent; and that alone engages their attention. They are, however, the beſt, the kindeſt, and the moſt hoſpitable of people. Whoever travels among them may be aſſured of finding food and lodging; and though they will receive preſents, yet they never aſk for any thing. If the traveller has a long journey to accompliſh, and if they learn, from the information he requires, that there are no hopes of his ſoon meeting with other lodging than that which he is going to quit, ſupply him with proviſions, as far as their circumſtances will allow, and with every thing elſe neceſſary for his continuing his journey, and reaching the place of his deſtination. Before the arrival of the Europeans at the Cape, the Hottentots were not acquainted with commerce, and, perhaps, they had no idea of barter; but, on the appearance of the

...ys, they were ſoon initiated into a part ... mercantile myſteries. Theſe objects, ... at firſt were only agreeable novelties, ...gth of time have become wants. When ... articles grow ſcarce among them, they ...plied by the Hottentots of the colo... , for it is proper to obſerve, that how... eager they may be to get ſuch trifles their poſſeſſion, they do not take the ...e to go one ſtep in ſearch of them ...ſelves, and they chooſe rather to do ...t them. The Hottentots are repre... as a miſerable and poor nation, ſuper... ...s, ferocious, and indolent, and exceſ... dirty; in a word, they are vilified in ... ...ntible manner. That they beſmear ...ir lives with greaſe is a fact. But then ...uſt be conſidered that all theſe ſavages, ... exception, are excellent ſwimmers, ...perhaps the beſt divers in the world, and ...actice of bathing, which they uſe ſeve... ...es a day, can leave little power to oint... , or even to duſt, to ſpoil and corrode ...n. The continual care and attention ...wed by the Gonaquas in particular, on ... dreſs, ſufficiently prove that they are ... of cleanlineſs: all, therefore, that can ...d is, that it is ill underſtood; and even ...re we proceed ſo far, it might be neceſ... to enquire whether they are not obliged ... greaſe themſelves in this manner, either ... account of the temperature of the cli... , or from a want of thoſe reſources ...h nature has not pointed out to them. ...ir clothes, indeed, are only the ſpoils ...n from ſavage animals; but they do not ...lect, as ſome have pretended, to clean ... prepare them before they employ them ... making dreſſes. A Hottentot is neither ...or nor miſerable. He is not poor, becauſe ... deſires never exceeding his knowledge, ...ch is very limited, he never feels the ſpur ... neceſſity. The language, notwithſtand...g its ſingularity, and the difficulty of pro...ncing it, is, however, to be acquired by ...r European: according to Mr. Vaillant, it ... more difficult to a Frenchman than to a ...chman or German. There is a ſpecies ... Hottentots, who have got the name of ...ſhers-men, from dwelling in woody or ...ntainous places. Theſe, particularly ...h as live towards the north-eaſt, are ...n enemies to the paſtoral life. They ...ſt by hunting and plunder, and never ...ve any animal alive for the ſpace of one ...r. By this means they render them...ves odious to the planters, and are pur...d and exterminated like wild beaſts; or ...ken alive, and made ſlaves of. The ani...ls of this country are nearly ſimilar to ...ſe of the other parts of Africa. Among ...e quadrupeds are the lion, elephant, hippo...amus, buffalo, the double-horned rhino...ros, panther, giraffe, or camelopardalis, elk, antelope, ſpringbok, and gazel. *Long.* 32. to 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 24. to 35. S.

Hotton, a town of the duchy of Luxemberg, on the Ourte: twenty miles SE. Huy.

Hottenville, a town of France, in the department of the Moſelle, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Boulay: one league NNE. Boulay.

Hottot, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bayeux: three leagues and a half W. Caen.

Hoty, a town of Sweden, in the province of Blekingen: twenty-one miles W. Carliſcrona.

Hotzemplotz, a river of Sileſia, which runs into the Oder, in the principality of Oppeln.

Hou, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-ſi; fifteen miles SW. Si-ngan.

Hou, or *How*, a town of Egypt, on the left bank of the Nile, ſituated on an eminence, which ſeems to be artificial, and is ſaid to have been built by the patriarch Joſeph: twenty-eight miles S. Girge. *Long.* 49. 13. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 26. 2. N.

Houac, or *Houat*, a French Iſland, in the Engliſh Channel, near the coaſt of Morbihan, about eight miles in circumference, defended by a fort: ſeven miles NE. Belle-Iſle. *Long.* 14. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 26. N.

Houal, or *Oualo*, a kingdom of Africa, ſituated on the banks of the river Senegal, and on the coaſt of the Atlantic, ninety miles from eaſt to weſt, and eighteen from north to ſouth. The ſoil is rich and fertile, producing in the greateſt abundance maize, rice, legumes, indigo, tobacco, and cotton, the meadows feed great numbers of large and ſmall cattle, whoſe fleſh is excellent; game is plentiful, and birds in the greateſt number and variety; the foreſts abound with palm trees. The king of Houal takes the title of brak or emperor, he was formerly very powerful, but is now leſs ſo, and often in want of millet for his ſupport; when he can ſhake off his indolence, he aſſembles his courtiers, travels with them through the villages of his kingdom, eats what proviſions he finds, drives away the cattle, and expoſes the owners to public ſale.

Houang-tchrou, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Tche-kiang: 580 miles SSE. Peking. *Long.* 137. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 30. 52. N.

Houdain, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bethune: two leagues S. Bethune.

Houdan, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montfort: three

leagues W. Montfort, three and half S. Mantes.

Hove, a town of Norway, in the dioceſe of Drontheim: twenty-five miles NW. Drontheim.

Houeilles, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Caſtel Jaloux: two leagues and a half S. Caſtel Jaloux.

Houl, a river which runs into the Meuſe, near Givet.

Houma, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: twenty-four miles SE. Kara-hiſar.

Houna, a cape of Scotland, on the north coaſt of the county of Caithneſs: two miles W. Duncanſby Head. *Long.* 0. 15. E. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 58. 33. N.

Hound Point, a cape of Scotland, in the Frith of Forth, and north coaſt of the county of Linlithgow: ſeven miles WNW. Leith.

Hounſlow, a town of England, in the county of Middleſex, ſituated on the great weſtern road, with a weekly market on Thurſday: ten miles W. London.

Hoxel, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Paderborn: ſix miles NW. Lippſpring.

Hoxeſtadt, a village and caſtle of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and duchy of Weſtphalia, ſituated on the Lippe: eight miles W. Lippſtadt.

Horga (La), a town of France, in the department of the Gers, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Nogaro: ſeven miles WNW. Nogaro.

Hou-keou, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-ſi: twelve miles ENE. Kicou-kiang.

Hoat Bay, a bay on the ſouth coaſt of Africa, NNW. from the Cape of Good Hope. *Long.* 18. 19. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 34. 5. S.

Hou-tcheou, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Tche-kiang, ſituated near a large lake, called Tai. The chief place in China for making writing pencils: the ſilk manufacture, is likewiſe extenſive: 587 miles SSE. Peking. *Long.* 137. 18. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 30. 52. N.

Hou-quang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-ſi: ten miles S. Fuen-tchcou.

Hou-Quang, a province of China, bounded on the north by Ho-nan, on the eaſt by Kiang-ſi, and Kiang-nan, on the ſouth by Quang-ſi, and Quang-tong, and on the weſt by Se-tchuen and Koei-tchcou. about 480 miles from north to ſouth, and 350 from eaſt to weſt. This province contains fifteen cities of the firſt rank. The greateſt part of the province is a flat open country, watered every where by brooks, lakes, and rivers, with great number and variety of fiſh water fowl, cattle are without number. land produces all ſorts of grain and eſpecially oranges and citrons; the abound with trees, and the mountains mines and medicinal plants; in the the rivers and brooks, which deſcend the mountains, gold is found; their mines of iron, tin, toutenague, &c. fields are great number of inſects yield wax, as well as bees which honey. In a word, there is ſuch plenty of all ſorts of commodities, commonly called, the Magazine of the pire; and it is a proverb among the That the province of Kiang-ſi may China with a breakfaſt, but none but Quang can wholly maintain it. The river Yang-tſe croſſes it from weſt to

Houraſk, a town of Aſia, in Perſian menia: fifty leagues ENE. Erivan.

Houſatonick, a river of United Am which unites with the Naugatac, in of Connecticut, and forms the Stratfor Derby.

Houſe Iſland, one of the Shetland I about ſeven miles long, and one broad. 1. 37. E. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 60. 5. N.

Houthove, a town of Flanders: ſix NW. Bruges.

Hou to, a river of China, which run lake Pay, in the province of Pe-tche-li.

Houtwoel, a town of Holland: one E. Amſterdam.

Howe Iſland, an iſland in the ſouth P Ocean, diſcovered in 1767, by captain W lis, and according to captain Cook, ſaw it in the year 1774, compoſed of ſ ſmaller iſlands, united by breakers. cocoa nut trees were ſeen, but not abund *Long.* 154. 7. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 46. S.

Howan Sound, a ſtrait of the ſea, be the iſlands of Egilſha, and Rowſa, two Orkney Iſlands.

Howden, a town of England, in the co ty of York, with a weekly market on S day, famous for being the birth reſidence of the hiſtorian, Roger of Ho or Howden: twenty-three miles W. H and 179 N. London.

Howe, a town of United America, in ſtate of North Carolina: three miles Newbern.

Howe (The), a ſmall iſland in the En Channel, near the north-weſt coaſt of iſland of Guernſey.

Howe's Foreland, a cape on the coa Kerguelenſland, or iſland of Deſola *Long.* 69. 27. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 48. S.

Howilemur, a town of Perſia, in the p vince of Ghilan: thirty leagues NW. Re

How's Iſland, or *Lord How's Iſland*, iſland

... Pacific Ocean. *Long.* Greenwich. *Lat.* 31. 36. S.
... or *Lord Hoxe's Island*, in ... Ocean. *Long.* 164. 43. ... *Lat.* 11. 10. S.
... a cape on the north coaſt of ... : five miles W. Han-
... town of Germany, in the circle ..., belonging to the abby of ... In the year 1265, the dukes of ... obtained the right of protection ... way of fief from the abbot, but ... reſervation to the latter of certain ... In the year 1547, the abbot ... to that houſe, the power of life ... In the year 1634, this town ... by the Imperialiſts, and the ... as well as the garriſon, put to ... In the year 1646, it was taken ... Sweden. There were formerly up- ... 1000 citizens, but the number is ... very reduced: one league NW.
... a cape on the weſt-coaſt of ... of Hoy, one of the Orknies. *Long.* ... Edinburgh. *Lat.* 58. 47. N.
... one of the larger Orkney iſlands, ... miles long, and rather more ... broad, ſeparated from Pamona by ... about a mile and a half wide: ... ſeveral bays round the coaſt, and ... the principal places are Hoy ... *Long.* 0. 5. E. Edinburgh. ... N.
... a county and principality of Ger- ... the circle of Weſtphalia, bounded ... north by the county of Delmenhorſt, ... by of Bremen and the Weſer, on ... by the principalities of Luneburg ... on the ſouth by the prin- ... of Minden, and on the weſt by the ... of Diepholz; about thirty-two miles ..., and twenty-nine in breadth. In ... are ſome large heaths, and the ... the moſt part, ſandy; nevertheleſs, ... ſome good arable lands and good ..., producing wheat, rye, barley, oats, ... buck-wheat. On the ſides of the ... are ſome good meadows. The prin- ... are the Weſer and the Aller. ... inhabitants apply themſelves partly to ... ture, breeding cattle, and keeping ... and partly to manufacturing linen, ..., and ſtockings, &c. Moſt of the ... are bonds-men. The whole coun- ... contains fifty-four pariſhes, all which ... the doctrines of Luther. This ... was added to the dominions of the ... houſe of Hanover, in the year ... except a ſmall part, which belongs ... Caſſel. Hoya contains ſeventeen ... towns beſides the capital. The in- ... a maſculum of the electoral houſe, on account of Hoya, is two horſe and ſix foot, or monthly forty-eight florins, and to each chamber term nine rixdollars, but at preſent it contributes one general ſum, for the electoral lands put together. Hoya is the capital.

Hoya, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, in a county of the ſame name, ſituated on the Weſer. This town was burned down in the year 1758, ſince which time it has been rebuilt: twenty-four miles SSE. Bremen. *Long.* 26. 53. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 49. N.

Ho-yam, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-ſi: twenty-ſeven miles NNE. Tong.

Hoyer, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleſwick, with an harbour for ſmall veſſels, ſituated off the coaſt of the North Sea, celebrated for its oyſter fiſhery: four miles W. Tondern.

Hoyerſwerda, a town of Luſatia, on the river Spreche: two miles N. Witchenau, and thirty-two NNE. Dreſden.

Hoyland, a town of Norway, in the dioceſe of Drontheim: ninety-two miles NNE. Drontheim.

Hoyle Lough, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Weſtmeath: two miles NW. Mullingan.

Hoym, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Anhalt Bernburg: ſixteen miles W. Bernburg.

Ho-yn, a town of China of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan: thirty-five miles ESE. Hoai king.

Ho-yu-en, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong: forty-five miles NE. Hoei-tcheou.

Hoza, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Troki: eight miles N. Grodno.

Hozardara, a mountain of Perſia, in the province of Irak: ſeven leagues S. Iſpahan.

Hozow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiov: thrity miles SW. Bialacerkiew.

Hradeck, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: twelve miles SE. Konigingratz.

Hradek, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: four miles W. Konigingratz.

Hradiſch, a town of Moravia, and capital of a circle of the ſame name, ſituated on the river Moraw, celebrated for its excellent wine and fruit: thirty miles S. Olmutz, and 120 S. Breſlau.

Hratnitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: two miles SW. Geyerſberg.

Hrebnia, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minſk: ſixteen miles SSE. Minſk.

Hrobow, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: four miles ENE. Chrudim.

Hrozow, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodeck; eighteen miles N. Sluck.

Hua, or *Kabua*, a city of Aſia, and capital of Cochin China.

Huacre-chuco, a town of Peru, in the audience of Lima, and juriſdiction of Guamalies.

Huahcine, one of the Society Iſlands, in the ſouthern Pacific Ocean, eight leagues in circumference, ſeparated by a deep gulf into two peninſulas, united by an iſthmus, which is overflowed by the ſea in high tides. The vegetable productions are ſimilar to thoſe of Otaheita. The harbour of Owharra, on the weſt coaſt has good anchorage, in eighteen fathom water, ſecure from winds. *Long.* 151. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 16. 43. N.

Huanca-velica, ſee *Guanca-velica*.

Hubart, a rock in the Engliſh Channel: two miles and a quarter SW. Noirmont Point.

Hubely, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Sanore: eighteen miles SE. Darwar, and twenty NW. Sanore. *Long.* 75. 24. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. 53. N.

Hubertſberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Leipſic, with a magnificent hunting ſeat, built by Auguſtus III, then electoral prince, remarkable for a peace made here, between the kings of Pruſſia and Poland, and the empreſs Queen: three miles NE. Mutſchen.

Hubkow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: ſixty-four miles NW. Cytomiers.

Hu-cheui-lo-tchuan, a town of the kingdom of Corea: 600 miles ENE. Peking. *Long.* 146. 37. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 27. N.

Huckeſwagen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Berg: twenty-four miles ESE. Duſſeldorp.

Huequelieres, a town of France, in the department of the ſtraits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Boulogne: three leagues NE. Montreuil.

Hudderſfield, or *Hubberſfield*, a town of England, in the county of York, celebrated for its woollen manufacture, which conſiſts of narrow cloths, fine and coarſe, fine broad cloths, ſerges, kerſeymeres, &c. The market is on Tueſday, when the cloth is expoſed to ſale in a large hall, and merchants and woolſtaplers attend from a conſiderable diſtance: twenty-five miles NE. Mancheſter, and 189 N. London.

Hude, a river of England, which runs into the Tees: ſeven miles above Barnard Caſtle, in the county of Durham.

Hildesheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Lunéburg Zell, on the Aller: twenty-ſix N. Hanover, and nineteen W. Zell.

Hudickſwall, a ſeaport town of Sweden in the province of Helſing-land, with a harbour ſurrounded on three ſides by ſea. The inhabitants carry on an advantageous trade, in timber, wooden chairs, linen, butter, fiſh, &c. In the year 1 it was deſtroyed by fire, and in 1721 burned by the Ruſſians: at preſent it flouriſhing ſtate. *Long.* 18. 36. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 61. 48. N.

Hudiſmenil, a town of France, in the partment of the Channel: five miles Grandville.

Hudjera, a town of Arabia Felix, in province of Yemen: thirty-ſix miles W. Sana.

Hudſon, a town of United America, the ſtate of New York, this town was begun in the year 1783, and is now becoming a flouriſhing town with great trade, and by the excellent ſituation, on the river: which it receives its name: 100 miles New York. *Long.* 73. 40. W. Green *Lat.* 42. 20. N.

Hudſon's Bay, a large bay of North America, ſituated to the north of Canada, reaching in its whole extent from *Long.* 78. to 95. W. Greenwich: and from *Lat.* 52. to 68. N. in which are included the ſeveral gulfs and bays, ſuch as James Bay, Wager Sea, &c. which are no otherways to be diſtinguiſhed then being narrower. The Hudſon's Bay company, have ſeveral ſettlements and forts, eſpecially on the weſt coaſt, and their agents carry on a traffic with the Indians for beaver-ſkins, and other valuable furs.

Hudſon's Straits, or *Frobiſher's-Miſtaken Strait*, the narrow ſea, between the Atlantic Ocean and Hudſon's Bay, north of Labrador.

Hudſon's River, a river of United America which riſes in the north eaſt part of the province of New York, and empties itſelf into the ſea, ten miles S. of New York, taking a ſoutherly direction almoſt its whole courſe: it is navigable for ſhips to Hudſon, and for ſloops of 70 or 80 tons, to Albany.

Hudſon's Houſe, a ſtation or factory, in North America, on the Saſkaſhawen river. *Long.* 106. 27. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53.

Hudſon's Point, a cape of the iſland of Antigua, on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt. *Long.* 61. 23. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 10. N.

Huelamo, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: twenty-two miles NNE. Cuença.

Huelba, or *Huelva*, a town of Spain, in the province of Seville, ſituated on the coaſt of the Atlantic, near the mouths of the Odiel and Tinto: three miles W. Moguer.

Huelgoet (Le), a town of France, in the department of the Finiſterre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Carhaix: three leagues

...es NW. Carhaix, and four S. Mor-

...a, a town of Spain, in Granada: ... miles SW. Granada.

... see *Hwen*.

...oces, a town of Spain, in New ... five miles W. Siguença.

..., a town of Spain, in the kingdom ... on the Isuela, the see of a bishop, ... of Saragossa; it contains four pa-... five convents, and an university, ... in the year 1354: twenty-seven ... NNE. Saragossa, and seventy-three ... Pamplona. *Long.* 16. 19. E. Peak of ...ff. *Lat.* 42. 7. N.

...ar, a town of Spain, in Granada, ...g two parishes, and four convents: ... miles WNW. Carthagena, and sixty-... Granada. *Long.* 14. 13. E. Peak ...riff. *Lat.* 37. 47. N.

..., see *Gueta*.

...rn, a town of Germany, in the circle ...ia, and bishopric of Passau: six miles ...au.

...nberg, a town of Germany, in the ... of Carinthia: eight miles E. Friesach, ...ght SW. Reichenfels.

...ssen, a town of the duchy of Guelder-... two miles S. Arnhem.

...ffingen, or *Huiffengen*, a town of Ger-... in the circle of Swabia, belonging to ...nce of Furstenberg: four miles NNW. ...enberg, and seventeen NNW. Schaff-...

...le, a town of Norway, in the dio-... of Christiansand: twenty miles E. ...

...ngs, a small island in the North Sea, ... the west coast of Norway: ten miles W. ...nger. *Long.* 5. 42. E. Greenwich. ...9. 3. N.

...ecourt, a town of France, in the de-...ment of the Upper Marne, and chief ...e of a canton, in the district of Bour-...: three miles SSW. Bourmont.

...s (*L'*), a town of France, in the de-...ment of the Ain, and chief place of a ..., in the district of Belley: two leagues ...Belley.

...ne, a river of France, which runs into ... Sarte, near le Mans.

...sseau, a town of France, in the depart-...ment of the Loiret, and chief place of a can-..., in the district of Beaugency: three ...gues W. Orleans.

...ssen, a town of Germany, in the circle ... Westphalia, and duchy of Cleves: ten ...es NNW. Cleves.

...-yao, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Tche-kiang: twenty-two ...es WNW. Ning-po.

Hulfenberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and territory of Eichsfeld; eight miles S. Duderstadt.

Hulin Rocks, or *The Maids*, rocks in the north channel of the Irish Sea, six miles from the coast of Antrim. *Long.* 5. 37. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 57. N.

Hull, a river of England, in the county of York, which runs into the Humber at Hull.

Hull, or *Kingston upon Hull*, a seaport town of England, in the county of York, situated on the north side of the river Humber, at the mouth of the river Hull, from which it takes its name, formerly defended by a strong wall, ditches, ramparts, and half moons. It was built in the year 1296, by Edward the First, after his return from Scotland, who made it a free borough, and endowed it with many privileges. In the year 1440, and reign of Henry VI, it was erected into a county, including a district of some miles distance, and the government invested in a mayor, and aldermen. In the year 1463, the town was garrisoned by Edward IV. This was the first town that shut its gates against Charles I, in the beginning of the civil war, and stood a siege of near six weeks, being defended by lord Fairfax. The royal army was commanded by the marquis of Newcastle, but compelled to raise the siege. Hull is situated low and was formerly subject to great inundations, but by proper drains that complaint is now remedied. The commerce of Hull has for some time been constantly increasing, so as to render it probably the fourth port for business in the kingdom. Its situation is extremely advantageous; for, besides its communication with the Yorkshire rivers and canals, it has also access, by means of the Humber to the Trent, and all its branches and communications: hence it has the import and export trade of many of the northern and midland counties. The foreign trade is chiefly to the Baltic; but it has also regular traffic with the southern parts of Europe, and with America. More ships are sent from hence to Greenland than any other port, that of London excepted. The coasting trade for coals, corn, wool, manufactured goods, &c. is very extensive. A new dock has lately been constructed, in which eighty ships may ride safely and conveniently. There are two churches, an exchange, infirmary, and a Trinity-house, which is a corporation composed of a society of merchants, for the relief of aged and distressed seamen, their wives and widows. Hull is defended by three forts, garrisoned by soldiers. It is the seat of a governor, lieutenant-governor, and other officers. Hull sends two members to the British parliament, and has two markets weekly, on Tuesday and Saturday: ninety-seven miles E. Manchester, and 173 N. London. *Long.* 0. 17. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 43. N.

Huls, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and archbishopric of Cologn:

Cologn: two miles SE. Kempen, and thirty-five NW. Cologn.

Hulst, a town of Flanders, the capital of four offices, with twelve dependent villages, situated on a canal, which communicates with the Scheld: it is small, but ancient and very strong, by its situation among marshes, and its fortifications. It was several times taken and retaken by the Dutch and Spaniards, during their wars in the sixteenth century; and finally given up by the latter at the peace of Munster, concluded in 1648. In the year 1702, the marquis of Bedmar, commander-general of the Netherlands, in the absence of the elector of Bavaria, resolved to attack it, and gave the command to Mr. de Vauban, lieutenant-general, and afterwards marechal of France: but the states having received advice of the expedition, sent in a number of troops, and ordered the country to be laid under water; which, with the gallant conduct of the governor, major-general Dedem, obliged the marquis to retire with the loss of a thousand men. In the year 1747, it was taken by the French, under the command of comte Lowendahl, being shamefully given up by La Roque, the Dutch governor, though he knew that a reinforcement of nine battalions was coming to his relief: sixteen miles W. Antwerp, and sixteen NNE. Ghent. *Long.* 21. 34. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 15. N.

Hultrop, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and duchy of Westphalia: six miles NNE. Wels.

Hultschin, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Oppau: eleven miles E. Troppau, and six W. Oderberg.

Hultsio, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: twenty-six miles N. Wexio.

Human, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclau: fifty-six miles ESE. Bracclau.

Humana de Tompieres, a town of North America, in the province of New Mexico: thirty-one leagues SSE. Santa Fe.

Human, a town of Persia, in the province of Segestan: seventy-four leagues SE. Zareng.

Humar, a small island of Arabia, in the Red Sea: one league NW. Loheia.

Humber, a river of England, formed by the union of the Ouse and the Trent, between the counties of Lincoln and York, and which runs into the German Sea. *Long.* 1. 15. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 30. N.

Hume, a town of United America, in the state of South Carolina: twelve miles SSW. George Town.

Humes, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, and chief place [illegible] in the district of Langres: one [illegible] N. La[illegible].

Humfre, a cape on the east coast [illegible] island of Guernsey, half a mile S. [illegible] Castle.

Hummel (The), a small island in th[illegible] lish Channel, near the north-east coa[illegible] island of Guernsey.

Hummock, a small island in the E[illegible] dian Sea: five leagues S. from Mind[illegible]

Humol's Town, a town of United [illegible] rica, in the state of Pennsilvania: eight [illegible] E. Harrisburgh.

Hunary, two small islands near th[illegible] coast of Hindoostan: fifteen miles S. [illegible] bay. *Long.* 72. 38. E. Greenwich. [illegible] 18. 47. N.

Hundberg, a town of Denmark, in N[illegible] Jutland: eight miles SW. Aalborg.

Hundertbuhl, a town of Transil[illegible] twelve miles S. Schesburg.

Hundersruck, a town of Germany, in [illegible] circle of Lower Saxony, and bishopr[illegible] Hildesheim, situated between the Weser [illegible] the Leine, near Eimbeck.

Hunsfeld, a town of Silesia, in the p[illegible] pality of the Oels: eleven miles W[illegible] Oels.

Hundshaim, a town of Germany, in [illegible] archduchy of Austria: two miles S. H[illegible] burg.

Hundshubel, a town of Germany, in [illegible] circle of Upper Saxony, and territory of [illegible] geburg: seven miles W. Schwarzenberg.

Hundsmarck, a town of Germany, in [illegible] duchy of Stiria, on the Muehr: four [illegible] miles WSW. Judenburg, and eig[illegible] ENE. Muhrau.

Hundsruck, or *Hunds-Ruck*, a distr[illegible] Germany, in the circle of the Upper R[illegible] situated between the Rhine, the Moselle, [illegible] the Nahe, belonging partly to the electo[illegible] Treves, the elector Palatine, and the pri[illegible] of Hesse.

Hune (La), a bay on the south coa[illegible] Newfoundland: ninety miles E. Cape R[illegible]

Huneseld, a town of Germany, in the c[illegible] cle of the Upper Rhine, and bishopric [illegible] Fulda: eight miles NNE. Fulda, and tw[illegible] ty-six SW. Eisenach.

Hunerwasser, a town of Bohemia, in [illegible] circle of Boleslau: ten miles N. Jung Bu[illegible] zel.

Hungary, a country and kingdom of Europe, bounded on the north by Poland, fr[illegible] which it is separated by the Carpathian m[illegible] tains, on the east by Transilvania and W[illegible] lachia, on the south by Sclavonia, from wh[illegible] it is separated by the Drave and Servia, on the west by Moravia, Austria, and [illegible] ria. In a more extensive sense, Sclavo[illegible] Dalmatia, Bosnia, Servia, Transilvania, M[illegible] davia, and Walachia, are comprehended [illegible] der the general name of Hungary. It a[illegible] pears that the ancient inhabitants of the w[illegible] tern parts of Hungary were Pannonians,

...m, Jazygians. The Romans re-
...nnonia, and kept it almost 400
..., in the 4th century, the Vandals
...out of it, and held it forty years;
the year 395, when they advanced
Gaul, the Goths took possession of
...lements; but these were also, in
..., obliged to resign their new pos-
...to the Huns, who had likewise, in
..., driven them from their ancient
... In the beginning of the fifth cen-
...n headed by Attila, not to men-
...ore extensive progress of their arms,
...ed all Pannonia, the two Thra-
...of Nisia, and the country of the
...e Jazygians. After the death of
... the Gepideri and the Goths, with
...ance of the Romans, among other
..., wrested Dacia and Pannonia out
...ands of the Huns. In the year 888,
..., under the name of Hungarians,
...ther irruption into Pannonia, as
...s to Arnulph, emperor of the West,
... emperor of the East, against the
...ns and Sclavonians, whom they re-
... They had seven commanders; and
..., and Italy afterwards felt the terrible
... their ferocity. By degrees their
...s took a more civilized turn, and
...y when, in the latter part of the tenth
..., their prince Geysa, embraced the
...n religion. His son Steven, in 997,
... the first native king of Hungary,
...d the establishment of the Christian
..., erected bishoprics, abbeys, and
..., annexed Transilvania as a province
...ary, and at his death was canonized.
... him followed a succession of twenty
... natives of the country, of whom the
...by name Peter, put himself and
...n under the protection of the empe-
...ry III. The eighth, Ladislaus
..., enlarged his dominions with Scla-
..., Croatia, and Dalmatia, and was great-
...med by his people. The tenth, nam-
...en III, by his marriage with a Po-
...ess, added the district of Zip. The
..., Geysa II, in the year 1154, invited
...ons into Transilvania. The seven-
..., Andrew II, conferred great privi-
... the nobility, and even empowered
...ppose the king, if he should attempt
...g against the laws of the kingdom.
... was not repealed till the year 1688.
... nineteenth, Stephen, compelled the
...ians to pay him tribute: and the last,
...w III, died in the year 1301. On
...owed a succession of twelve foreign
..., of whom Louis I, in the year 1356,
...d to the kingdom the whole province
...atia, which had been often attacked
... Venetians. In 1390, Sigismund ren-
... Walachia and Moldavia, tributary to
... Matthias conquered Silesia and Mora-
via from the Bohemians. Under Uladislaus II, the jus consuetudinarium, called tripartitum, took place; and Louis II, the last of these kings, in 1526, fell in an unsuccessful battle against the Turks, near Moliats. The kingdom devolved next to the house of Austria, in which it continues to this day. In 1722, in a diet held at Presburg, the hereditary succession in Hungary was secured to the house of Austria, that in case of failure of male heirs, females should be capable of holding the crown. The country, towards the north, is mountainous and barren; the air is cold, but healthy. Near the Danube the soil is level and sandy, the climate temperate, and the air is moist. Farther to the south are extensive plains, exceedingly fertile; the climate is hot, and the air from the marshes rendered moist and unwholsome. Hot days, with cold nights and intemperance, occasion diseases, particularly what is emphatically called the Hungarian fever; and the plague is frequently brought from Turkey. Nevertheless, the country is altogether such as to have given rise to a proverb, which imports that life can only be enjoyed in Hungary; this proverb is exaggerated, but not altogether without foundation. The level country produces, abundantly, corn of every kind, excellent fruit, wines celebrated for their strength and goodness, legumes, hemp, asparagus, melons, saffron, tobacco, &c. The forests are beautiful, and the meadows feed numerous herds of cattle, of which the inhabitants yearly export more than 100,000 head. Horses, buffaloes, asses, mules, sheep, goats, and swine are bred, not only sufficient to supply the wants of the inhabitants, but form objects of commerce; chamois and deer are found in the forests and mountains, and in some places bears. The rivers and ponds are well supplied with fish, and the woods with game. The sides of the mountains produce excellent wine, and within them are found gold, silver, iron, lead, quicksilver, antimony, orpiment, sulphur, vitriol, marcasite, salt, salt-petre, loadstone, different kinds of marble, alabaster, precious stones, but inferior to those of the East, a metal hardly known elsewhere, called by the Hungarians, *Zinnopel*, &c. There are many mineral springs both warm and cold. The principal mountains are the Carpathian and Crapack. The chief rivers are the Danube, Waag, Gran, Theisse, Temes, Drave, Raab, and Leitha. This kingdom, long wasted by war, is beginning to be populous; it has few large towns, all are ill built, and filled with ruins. The inhabitants are of various origin, Jazigians, Bohemians, Croats, Rascians, Russians, Walachians, Vandals, Greeks, Jews, but the number of these is diminished, and Turks, which are principally a people wandering about as smiths or musicians. Hun-

garians and Sclavonians are conſidered as the only native inhabitants. The nobility are numerous, well informed, and warlike. Their lands owe their ſovereign no ſervice. The peaſant poſſeſſes nothing, he can be nothing but a farmer, and the proprietor can diſmiſs him at his pleaſure; without being a ſlave, as in Poland, he is not better off. Anciently the peaſants might change their maſters; they cannot do ſo now: they had at one time particular tribunals, to which they might have recourſe; but this privilege is no longer allowed. The doctrine of the reformation was at firſt preached with ſucceſs; but, in 1681, the Proteſtants were interdicted from having more than two churches in a county, ſome of which include a hundred towns, and yet their number is greatly ſuperior to the Roman Catholics. Hungary is governed by the king and ſtates. The ſtates of Hungary are divided into four claſſes, to the firſt belong the prelates, as the archbiſhops, biſhops, abbots, and probſts; to the ſecond claſs belong the great barons, waywodes, bans, or viceroys; to the third claſs belong the gentry, and to the fourth, the royal free cities. The public revenues conſiſt of contributions, cuſtoms, mines and minerals, ſalt-works, which belong to the crown, royal demeſnes, and eſcheats. Theſe abundantly anſwer the expences of the court, and defence of the frontiers. The kingdom of Hungary can eaſily raiſe an army of 100,000 men, of which 50,000 are in pay, and a like number is furniſhed by the provinces. The infantry are called heyducks, and the cavalry huſſars. The number of inhabitants, including Tranſilvania, is eſtimated at eight millions. Preſburg is the capital.

Hungen, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Solms-Braunfels: nineteen miles ESE. Braunfels, and fourteen SE. Wetzlar.

Hungerford, a town of England, in the county of Berks, on the river Kennet, which ſeparates it from Wiltſhire, with a weekly market on Wedneſday: nine miles W. Newburg, and ſixty-five W. London.

Hungry Point, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of St. Vincent. *Long.* 61. 11. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 13. 28. N.

Huningue, or *Huningen*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Altkirch, ſituated on the Rhine. The town is ſmall, but handſome, and regularly fortified by M. Vauban: two miles N. Bâle, and fourteen E. Altkirch.

Hunmanby, a town of England, in the county of York, ſituated about two miles from the ſea: eleven miles S. Scarborough, and 209 N. London.

Hunnaryd, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: eighteen miles SW. Johnkiping.

Hunolſtein, a town of Germany, in circle of the Lower Rhine, and archi of Treves: five miles S. Berncaſtel, eighteen E. Treves.

Huntcburg, a town of Germany, in circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric nabruck, ſituated on the Hunte: eig miles NE. Vorden.

Huntcrden, a county of New Jerſey, i United States of North America.

Hunter's Bay, or *Rigg Bay*, a bay of land, on the eaſt coaſt of the county of ton.

Hunter's Town, a town of United A rica, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania: tw two miles WSW. New York.

Huntem, a town of Germany, in the cle of Weſtphalia, in the county of G feld: ſeven miles ESE. Maeſtricht.

Hunting Iſlands, a cluſter of ſmall if in the Atlantic Ocean, near Port Ro the ſtate of South Carolina.

Huntingdon, a town of England, and tal of the county to which it gives n ſituated on a riſing ground, near the Ouſe, ſaid formerly to have had churches, all which were deſtroyed in S time except three. In the reign of W the Conqueror, it was divided into wards, and contained 256 burgeſſes. the town was a caſtle built by William Conqueror, and conſiderably enlarged ſtrengthened by David I, king of Sco who was created earl of Huntingdon, by H ry I, on account of his marrying the wid the former earl. There are at preſent only churches. It was firſt incorporated by John, but the magiſtrates, which conſi a mayor, aldermen, recorder, &c. act u the charter of Charles I. Huntingdon borough, and ſends two members to the B tiſh parliament. The aſſizes for the co are held here; the market is on Satur fifteen miles NW. Cambridge, and fifty-e N. London.

Huntingdon, a town of United Ame in the ſtate of Pennſylvania: 132 mile Philadelphia. *Long.* 78. 2. W. Greenwi *Lat.* 40. 26. N.

Huntingdon, a ſmall iſland, near the c of Labrador. *Long.* 57. 15. W. Greenwi *Lat.* 54. N.

Huntingdonſhire, a county of Eng bounded on the north by Northampton on the eaſt by Cambridgeſhire, on the ſ by Cambridgeſhire and Bedfordſhire, and the weſt by Northamptonſhire; the form an irregular ſquare, about twenty-two m from north to ſouth, and eighteen from to weſt. It is divided into four hund which contain five market towns, ſeven nine pariſhes, and about 50,000 inhabi Great part of the eaſt and north-eaſt part the county conſiſts of moors and fens the river Ouſe are ſome rich meadows, fit

which there is a great quantity of arable ... producing excellent corn. The air is ... reckoned good, except in the fens. ... towns are Huntingdon, Ramſay, St. ... mbolton, and St. Neots. Four mem... returned to the Britiſh parliament, ... town and county, two each. The ... rivers are the Ouſe and the Nen.

..., a town of Scotland, in the county ...deen, on the borders of Banffſhire, ... caſtle belonging to the duke of Gor... ho is likewiſe marquis of Huntly: ... eight miles NW. Aberdeen, and ſix... SW. Banff.

..., a town of Germany, in the cir... Weſtphalia, and county of Oldenburg: ... es NE. Oldenburg.

... *Bay*, a bay on the ſouth coaſt of ... d of Jamaica. *Long.* 76. 49. W. ... wich. *Lat.* 17. 52. N.

... *ad*, a town of Tranſilvania, on a ſmall ... which runs into the Maros: fifty-four ... ENE. Temeſvar, and forty-four SW. ... nſtadt.

... *-le-Sec*, a town of France, in the de... ment of the Somme, and chief place of ... on, in the diſtrict of Abbeville: two ... es S. Abbeville.

... *Lak*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Can... country: twelve miles SSE. Hindia, ... xty-eight SE. Indore.

... *ssar*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the ... ern part of the country of Delhi, on the ... aich, near the weſt coaſt of the Gan... on the borders of Thibet: eighty ſix ... N. Delhi. *Long.* 78. 23. E. Green... 29. 55. N.

... *rna*, a town of Sweden, in the pro... f Skone: ten miles NE. Lund.

... *el*, a town of France, in the depart... of the Allier, and chief place of a can... in the diſtrict of Montluçon: two ... NW. Montluçon.

... a town of United America, in the ... New York: five miles S. Kingſton.

... a river of North America, which ... a communication between lake Huron ... St. Clair.

... a lake of North America, about a ... and miles in circumference, containing ... iſlands and bays. It abounds in fiſh, ... principal of which are trout and ſturgeon. ... 80. 10. to 84. 30. W. Greenwich. ... 43. 30. to 46. 10. N.

Hus, or *Huſſu*, a town of European Tur... in the province of Moldavia, the ſee of ... ek biſhop, ſituated on the Pruth. Here ... the Great made peace with the Turks: ... ty miles SW. Bender, and eighty-ſeven NW. Iſmael. *Long.* 46. 20. E. Ferro. ... 46. 35. N.

Huſcheit, a town of Flanders: five miles ... Ghent.

Huſinetz, a town of Bohemia, in the cir...

cle of Prachatitz: four miles NW. Prachatitz.

Huſet, a town of Hungary: twenty-four miles E. Munkaiz.

Huſby-ſiel, a town of Sweden, in the province of Eaſt Gothland: fourteen miles NW. Linkoping.

Huſſen, or *Huyſſen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Liege: four miles S. Stockem.

Huſſingabad, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Candeiſh country, on the ſouth ſide of the Nurbuddah: 120 miles NE. Burhanpour, and 120 ESE. Ougein. *Long.* 77. 54. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 22. 42. N.

Huſum, a ſeaport town of Denmark, on the weſt coaſt of the duchy of Sleſwick, conſtituted a city in the year 1608; formerly famous for exporting great quantities of malt. At one time above forty large veſſels belonged to this port, and the oyſter trade was almoſt entirely in the hands of the inhabitants, but it is now greatly declined. The principal trade at preſent conſiſts in beer, cattle, and horſes: eighteen miles W. Sleſwick. *Long.* 9. 8. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 22. N.

Huta, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodek: forty miles ENE. Novogrodeck.

Hutbersfield, ſee *Huddersfield*.

Hutka, a town of Hungary: twelve miles SSE. Caſchau.

Hutow, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzeſc: twenty-eight miles WSW. Pinſk.

Hutſchnitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz: three miles E. Leitmeritz.

Huttary, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Viſiapour: thirty miles SSW. Viſiapour. *Long.* 75. 6. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 5. N.

Hutwendeim, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and lordſhip of Seinſheim: one mile NE. Markt-Seinſheim.

Hutton, a town of Scotland, in the county of Berwick: five miles W. Berwick.

Huttwel, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Bern, on the frontier of Lucerne. It was taken, in the year 1340, and burned by the troops of Bern: twenty-two miles NW. Lucerne, and ſixteen NE. Bern.

Huy, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Liege, ſituated on the Meuſe, which divides it into two parts, the one belonging to the county of Haſbaie, the other to Condroz, of which laſt Huy is the capital. Charles de Heraugieres, governor of Breda, ſeized the city and caſtle by ſurprize, in the month of February, 1595. The ſtates being deaf to all remonſtrances, the biſhop of Liege applied to the Spaniards for aſſiſtance, who compelled the governor to

reſtore it. Louis XIV, king of France, inveſted it, the firſt of March, 1675, and compelled it to ſurrender, after a ſhort ſiege of ſix days, but it was given back to the biſhop by the treaty of Nimmegen, in 1678. It ſuffered more in 1673, when the Frech took and burned the whole town, becauſe the citizens had taken up arms to aſſiſt the garriſon, which was very weak; they alſo broke down a bridge of freeſtone, which had been built over the Meuſe in the year 1294. The Spaniards retook it in the year 1694, and reſtored it to the biſhop at the peace of Ryſwick. In the year 1701, Huy was ſeized by the French; the allies, under the command of baron de Troignée, beſieged it the 15th of Auguſt, in 1703, and on the 25th it ſurrendered, with all its forts, and the garriſon became priſoners of war. The 28th of May, 1705, the comte de Gaſſé, with a detachment of the French army, attacked it, and on the 10th of June the garriſon ſurrendered priſoners of war. Again, at a little time after that, the allies, being reinforced by the army of the duke of Marlborough, from the Moſelle, became maſters of it, the garriſon in like manner being made priſoners of war. The Dutch kept poſſeſſion of it till the year 1718, when they deſtroyed the fortifications, and ſurrendered it to the biſhop. In the year 1714, a new bridge was built in a ſuperior manner: twelve miles SSW. Liege. *Long.* 22. 47. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 32. N.

Huyngen, or *Huynen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and archbiſhopric of Cologn: ten miles SE. Munſter Eyffel, and twenty-five S. Cologn.

Huzanka, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodek: thirty-ſix miles SE. Novogrodeck.

Hwarf, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: ſixty-three miles E. Uddevalla.

Hwe, a river of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleſwick, which runs into the North Sea, twelve miles NW. Sleſwick.

Hwen, or *Ween*, a fertile iſland of Sweden, to which country it was granted by the treaty of Roſchild, in the year 1658, ſituated in the Sound. It is about 8160 paces in circumference, and at a diſtance has the appearance of a high mountain. This was granted by Frederick II, king of mark, to Tycho Brahe, the celebrated nomer, with a caſtle, called *Uranie* erected for the purpoſe of making obſ tions, in which he reſided upwards of t years. The whole iſland contains bu pariſh, or village, containing about houſes: five leagues N. Copenhagen. 12. 38. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 54. N

Hyalinge, a town of Sweden, in the vince of Blekingen: twenty miles SSE. back.

Hyde, a county of the United Stat America, in North Carolina.

Hydra, a ſmall iſland in the Grecian chipelago. *Long.* 43. 25. E. Ferro. 37. 15. N.

Hydrabad, a city of Hindooſtan, capi a province, to which it gives name, and called *Golconda*, and at this time the cap the Deccan, ſituated in a plain. It i large, ſurrounded with walls, and defe with towers, and is ſuppoſed to contain wards of 100,000 inhabitants: 690 mil Dehli, and 270 NNW. Madras. *Long.* 52. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 17. N.

Hydrabad, a province of Hindooſtan, called *Golconda*, ſee *Golcondo*.

Hydria, a river of Germany, which near Gewelb, paſſes by the town of Hy and runs into the Liſonzo, in the duch Carniola.

Hydria, or *Idria*, a town of German the duchy of Carniola: nine miles S Crainburg, and 154 SSW. Vienna. *L* 31. 44. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 12. N.

Hyeres, ſee *Hieres*.

Hyne Laugh, a bay of the Atlantic, on ſouth coaſt of Ireland, between Toe Head Baltimore Harbour.

Hynnery, a town of Sweden, in the p vince of Smaland: forty-five miles WS Wexio.

Hyt, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Arabian Irak, on the Euphrates: 120 m. S. Bagdad.

Hythe, ſee *Hithe*.

I.

LONS, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chaalons: leagues W. Chaalons.

. a town of Africa, ſituated on the Gambia, in the kingdom of Ouly or

Kaz, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the ce of Natolia: twenty miles NW.

Kowoz, a town of Poland, in the palaof Braclaw: ſixty-four miles NW.

Jankau, a town of Sileſia, in the prinof Teſchen, on the river Elſa, with a not far from it, called Jablunka Fort, to the paſs into Hungary: eleven miles Teſchen, and ſixteen and a half ESE.

Jabbah, or *Yabbah*, a diſtrict of country of a, on the Gold Coaſt, ſituated to the of Anta: the chief is ſo poor that no will truſt him; yet the ſoil is rich and : the gold found there is adulterated.

Jacatra, a country of the Iſland of Java, which Batavia is the capital, and was merly called Jacatra.

Jaca, a city of Spain in Aragon, ſituated the foot of the Pyrennées, on the river gon, with a citadel, built in the year ; the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Sara-. The town is very ancient, and preits original name. It was at one time capital of Aragon, and at preſent is ſo of diſtrict, which includes near 200 towns and ges: forty-five miles N. Saragoſſa, and ty-five E. Sangueſa. *Long.* 16. 5. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 42. 29. N.

Jaci, or *Jaci di Aquila*, a town of Sicily, the vally of Demona: nine miles NNE. Catanea, and fifteen SSW. Taormina.

Jack's Mountains, mountains of United America, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, ſouth of Louiſtown.

Jackſon's River, one of the ſprings which m James' river.

Jackſon's Borough, a town of United America, in the ſtate of South Carolina, formerly called *Ponpon*: twenty-two miles W. Charleſtown.

Jacobſdorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Pomerania: three miles SE. Jacobſhagen, and eight E. Zachan.

Jacobſhagen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Pomerania: twenty miles E. Stargard, and fourteen S. Daber. *Long.* 33. 13. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 21. N.

Jacobſtadt, a ſeaport town of Sweden, in the province of Eaſt Bothnia, with a convenient port. *Lat.* 64. 5. N.

Jacurſo, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: eight miles W. Squillace.

Jaczinowz, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Red Ruſſia: fifty-two miles S. Haliez.

Jadel, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbekir: twenty miles NW. Rabba.

Jadgeron, a town of Perſia, in the province of Choraſan: thirty leagues SW. Meſchid.

Jadida, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, ſituated on the Euphrates: 124 miles W. Bagdad. *Long.* 60. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 33. 42. N.

Jaegerſpreis, a town of Denmark, in the Iſland of Zealand: twenty-two miles NW. Copenhagen.

Jaen, a province of Spain, bounded on the north by la Mancha, on the eaſt by the provinces of Murcia and Grenada, on the ſouth by Grenada, and on the weſt by Cordova; about ſixty miles from north to ſouth, and nearly as much from eaſt to weſt, almoſt wholly ſurrounded with mountains, which afford mines of lead, copper, and ſilver. It was a kingdom in the time of the Moors, till annexed to the crown of Caſtile; and the king of Spain takes the title of king of Jaen, although it is now included in the government of Andaluſia. The principal towns are Jaen, Baeça, Ubeda, Caçorla, and Caſlona.

Jaen, a city of Spain and capital of the province of the ſame name, ſituated on a ſmall river, which ſoon after runs into the Guadalquivir. It is ſurrounded with walls, and defended by ſome ramparts, towers, and a caſtle. It is tolerably large, and contains ſome beautiful churches and convents, and is well ſupplied with water by numerous fountains, one of which, in particular, iſſues out of a rock in a ſtream, ſufficient to form a brook.

This town was taken from the Moors, by Ferdinand III, king of Caſtile, in the year 1246, and the biſhopric of Baeça removed to it, two years after, by Innocent IV. The country about is exceedingly fertile in corn, wine, and oil, with abundance of ſilk, and the moſt excellent fruit: thirty-ſix miles N. Grenada, and forty-five E. Cordova. *Long.* 12. 54. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 37. 53. N.

Jaen, or *Bracamoros*, a government of South America, in the audience of Quito, conquered from the Indians in the year 1538. The climate is mild, and all the neceſſaries of life are produced in abundance. The culture of tobacco forms the principal buſineſs of the inhabitants, the gold mines being abandoned. Rain is frequent. Jaen is the capital.

Jaen de Bracamoros, a town of South America, in the audience of Quito, capital of a government of the ſame name: founded in the year 1549. It is the reſidence of a governor, and contains about 4000 inhabitants, among which are but few Spaniards: 330 miles NNE. Lima. *Long.* 55. 30. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 6. 50. S.

Jarſborg, a town of Denmark, in the iſland of Zealand: five miles NNW. Copenhagen.

Jafa, a lake of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan: thirty-ſeven leagues S. Kin.

Jafa, a country of Arabia, ſituated to the north of Aden, and weſt of Hadramaut: it is fertile, and abounds particularly in coffee. Jafa was formerly under the dominion of the imam; but in the end of the laſt century, the inhabitants revolted, and made themſelves independent. They are governed at preſent, by three ſovereign princes, who have conquered alſo a part of the province of Hadramaut.

Jaffa, a town of Aſia, in Paleſtine, ſituated near the coaſt of the Mediterranean, formerly a celebrated city, and called *Joppa*, frequently mentioned in the ſcriptures, being the port where Jonah embarked on his miſſion to Nineveh, and the place where Peter raiſed Tabitha from the dead. It is now inhabited by Turks or Arabs, with a mixture of Greeks, Maronites, and Armenians. The houſes are ſmall, and ſurrounded with the ruins of the ancient walls and towers; upon the coaſt are ſome houſes of ſtone and magazines. The road is protected by a caſtle built on a rock; the harbour is deſtroyed, and the water is ſo ſhallow that large veſſels cannot come cloſe enough to the land to unload. The Franks, Greeks, and Armenians have each of them ſmall houſes for the reception of pilgrims of different nations. The principal commerce is in grain; particularly rice from Egypt. The money paid by the pilgrims, for permiſſion to viſit the Holy Land is part of it ſent to Mec and part to the kiſlar-aga of Conſtant but the cuſtoms belong to the pa Gaza, in whoſe juriſdiction it is ſit Jaffa was laid waſte in the cruſade afterwards deſtroyed by an earthquake profane hiſtory, it is ſaid to be the place whence Perſeus delivered Andromeda: leagues NW. Gaza, and eleven W. Je ſalem. *Long.* 53. E. Greenwich. *La* 45. N.

Jaffierabad, a town of Hindooſtan, in country of Berar: forty miles NNE. A rungabad, and ſixty S. Burhanpour. 76. 25. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 20. 22. N.

Jaffnapatam, a town of the iſland of Ce lon, ſituated on a peninſula, and ſurro with high walls, flanked with four ba a fort, and other outworks. It was ancie the capital of an independent king which was divided into four provinces: t ſoil is low, fertile, and planted with beautiful trees; and the country is ſo populous th they reckon 160 towns in a diſtrict of tw leagues in length, and eight in brea The firſt European ſettlement was m by the Portugueſe, who were driven out the Dutch. *Long.* 80. 12. E Green *Lat.* 9. 45. N.

Jagarnaudporam, or *Cuckanara*, a town Hindooſtan, in the circar of Rajamun celebrated for a grand Pagoda, one of principal objects of Hindoo veneratio forming an excellent ſea mark for ve ſailing in the Bay of Bengal: it is ſitua few miles to the eaſt of Chilka lake: twe ſeven miles E. Rajamundry.

Jagelitz, a river of Germany, in the cir cle of Upper Saxony, which runs int Doſſe: ſix miles S. Kyritz.

Jagerndorf, a principality of Sileſia, was originally a part of the country of Tr pau, and was firſt erected into a diſt principality, in favour of duke Nicol grandſon to John I, duke of Troppau Ratibor, who took up his reſidence at gerndorf. Frederic William, elector Brandenburg, in 1686, received ſome e valent or ſatisfaction for his pretenſi Jagerndorf, but notwithſtanding thi 1740, Frederic II, king of Pruſſia, th proper to revive his claim, and at the of Berlin, in 1742, Maria Thereſa, quee Hungary and Bohemia, made a perpe ceſſion to king Frederic II, of the pa the principalities of Troppau and Jage dorf, lying on this ſide of the Oppa, tog with the diſtrict of Katſcher, formerly longing to Moravia.

Jagerndorf, or *Karnowitz*, a town Sileſia, and capital of a principality of ſame name, ſituated on the Oppa, contain two churches and a convent: twelve mi NW. Troppau, and twenty W. Ratibor.

Jagerſdorf

...*berg*, a town of Germany in the ... the Upper Rhine, and principality ... Darmſtadt: thirteen miles SSW. ...t.

...*s*, a town of Germany, in the Ty... ...urteen miles NW. Schwas.

...*a*, a town of European Turkey, in ...ince of Servia: eight miles S. Priſ...

...a town of Africa, in the country of ...n the river Formoſa: ſeventy miles ... ſea.

...*na*, a town of European Turkey, ...province of Servia, on a ſmall river ...runs into the Morava: fifty miles ... Niſſa, and ſixty SSE. Belgrade. ...3. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 15. N.

...*a*, or *Giarra*, a country of Africa, ...rice, cotton, and corn; a little to the ...of the river Gambia: about fifty miles ...ne ſea.

...*a*, a town of the iſland of Cuba: ...five miles WSW. Havannah.

..., a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the ...nce of Natolia: ſixteen miles NNE. ...ra.

...*ice*, a town of Poland, in the pala... of Braclaw: forty-eight miles SE. ...aw.

...*ca*, a town of European Turkey, in ...a, with a caſtle near the river Pliva: ...ſix miles S. Banjaluka, and twenty-... NW. Serajo.

...*k*, ſee *Ural*.

...*k in Jakko*, a town of Africa, on the ... Coaſt.

...*ka*, a kingdom of Africa, 500 miles ... the ſea, with a capital of the ſame ... on the ſouth ſide of the Senegal.

...*a*, a town and diſtrict of Africa, on the ...y Coaſt.

...*in*, a river of Africa, which ſeparates ...country of Ardra from Benin.

...*n*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom ... Ardra, on the Slave Coaſt, where the ...ſh and Dutch had factories, till they ... driven away by the king of Dahomy.

...*tohſhaven*, a Daniſh ſettlement in Green...d.

...*bowizina*, a town of Poland, in the ...inate of Braclaw: thirty-ſix miles ...NW. Braclaw.

...*lac*, ſee *Ilak*.

...*dabad*, a town of Aſia, in the country ... Cabul, on the river Kameh: ſixty miles ESE. Cabul.

Jalbach, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: eight miles ESE. Laab.

Jalea, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: twelve miles SW. Adramiti.

Jali, a town of the iſland of Borneo: twenty miles N. Negara.

Jallais, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chollet: two leagues and a half N. Chollet, and four and a half W. Vihiers.

Jalligny, a town of France, in the department of the Allier, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Le Donjon: five leagues SE. Moulins, and three W. Donjon.

Jallindar, a town of Hindooſtan, and capital of a diſtrict of the ſame name, in the country of Lahore: thirty miles E. Lahore, and 224 NW. Delhi. *Long.* 74. 10. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 30. 50. N.

Jalonitza, a town of European Turkey, in Walachia, on a river of the ſame name: ninety-five miles SW. Iſmail, and 240 N. Conſtantinople.

Jalour, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Agimere: ſixty-five miles WNW. Oudipour. *Long.* 73. 40. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 25. 15. N.

Jalowda, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Troki: twenty-four miles S. Grodno.

Jamaica, an iſland of the Weſt Indies, diſcovered by Chriſtopher Columbus, in his ſecond voyage, in the year 1494, who, after a ſlight diſpute with the natives, took poſſeſſion of it for the king of Spain, preſerving the word Jamaica, by which it was called by the Indians. In the year 1503, Columbus was ſhipwrecked on this iſland, and remained here in a wretched ſituation, rather more than twelve months. Diego, the ſon of Columbus, according to the powers granted to his father, by the king of Spain, appointed Eſquivel, a noble Caſtilian, as governor of the new-diſcovered iſland, in the year 1509, who built a town called *Sevilla Nueva*, near the ſpot where Columbus was ſhipwrecked. In the year 1596, ſir Anthony Shirley invaded and plundered the iſland, and about forty years afterwards it was again plundered, by a party of Engliſh, under colonel Jackſon. In the year 1655, Jamaica was taken by the Engliſh, under the command of Penn and Venables, who had been ſent by Cromwell, to ſeize on Hiſpaniola, but this attempt not proving ſucceſsful, they found but little difficulty in taking Jamaica. Jamaica is about a hundred and twenty miles from eaſt to weſt, and forty-two, where broadeſt, from north to ſouth, and is ſuppoſed to contain between four or five millions of acres. It is divided by a ridge of mountains which run through the whole iſland, from eaſt to weſt, from which riſe innumerable rivers, well ſtored with fiſh of various kinds, many of which are navigable for canoes; on theſe mountains grow great varieties of trees, ſuch as cedars, lignumvitæ, mahogany, &c. always green. The climate of Jamaica is more temperate, and the weather more various, than in the Caribbee iſlands, and there is no country between the tropics where the heat is leſs troubleſome

troubleſome. All the year round, the mornings are exceſſively hot, till about eight o'clock, when the eaſterly breeze begins to blow, and gradually increaſes till about twelve, when it is generally the ſtrongeſt, and laſts till two or three, when it begins to die away till about five, when it is quite ſpent, and returns no more till the next morning. About eight in the evening, begins a land-breeze, which blows four leagues into the ſea, and continues increaſing till twelve at night; after which it decreaſes till four in the morning, when no more of it is to be felt till next night. Storms uſed to be very rare here, till within this century. Every night here are piercing dews, which are reckoned very unwholeſome, eſpecially to new-comers, who are too apt to expoſe themſelves: but in the plains, or ſandy places near the ſea there are few if any fogs. The rains are violent, and the drops very large. The tides are ſcarce diſcernible, their increaſe or decreaſe depending moſtly on the winds, and not according to age of the moon. The days and nights here are almoſt of an equal length all the year round. Not half the iſland is cultivated; natural productions are ſugar, ginger, cotton, coffee, indigo, pimento, cocoa, ſeveral kinds of wood, ſome medicinal drugs, and tobacco; maize, or Indian corn, Guinea-corn, peas of various ſorts, fruits in abundance, as oranges, lemons, limes, ſhaddocks, citrons, pomegranates, pine-apples, melons, &c. Jamaica is divided into three counties, Middleſex, Surry and Cornwall, in which are ſix towns, and twenty-ſeven villages; St. Jago de la Vega, or Spaniſh Town, is the capital of the iſland, where the chief juſtice reſides. The legiſlature of Jamaica is compoſed of the captain general or commander, a council, and houſe of aſſembly. The number of negroes in the year 1787, amounted to 250,000, the number of whites 30,000, freed negroes and people of colour 10,000, and Maroons 1400, in all 291,400. In the year 1787, the exports from Jamaica were 840,548 cwt. of ſugar, 2,543,025 gallons of rum, 6416 gallons of molaſſes, 616,444 lbs. of pimento, 6395 cwt. of coffee, 1,906,467 lbs. of cotton wool, 27,623 lbs. of indigo, 4816 of ginger, 82 cwt. of cocoa, 18,140 lbs. of tobacco, 5878 tons of mahogany, and 6701 tons of log-wood, with ſundry other articles, to the value of 147,286l. ſterling, amounting in the whole to the ſum of 2,136,442l. 17s. 3d. ſterling, at the current London prices. The imports of the ſame year, amounted to the ſum of 1,496,232l. 5s. 4d. The centre of the iſland is ſituated *Long.* 76. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 12. N.

Jamaica, a town of Africa, in the iſland of York, built by a Mulatto, the ſon of an Engliſhman, where the Engliſh have a factory.

Jamama, or *Imam*, a town of Arabia, in the province of Nedsjed, famous, before the days of Mahomet, for being the native place of a prophet of the name of Moſeilama, ſituated on a river, which runs into the Perſian Gulf: 330 miles SSW. Baſſora. 420. ENE. Mecca. *Long.* 63. 54. E. *Lat.* 25. 5. N.

Jamaſiro, or *Sanju*, a province of Japan.

Jamatto, or *Wosju*, a province of Japan.

Jambi, the capital of a kingdom, of the ſame name, in the iſland of Sumatra, much frequented by the Engliſh and Dutch on account of its excellent pepper. It is ſituated on a large river navigable for ſhips: the town is large, but the air unwholeſome. *Long.* 102. 45. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 1. 1. S.

Jambo, or *Janbo*, a ſeaport town of Arabia Felix, in the province of Hedjas, on the coaſt of the Red Sea, with a good harbour: ſituated forty-two miles SW. Medina. *Lat.* 24.

Jambon, a river of the iſland of St. Vincent, which runs into the ſea, five miles and a half S. Young Point.

Jamdro, or *Palta*, a lake of Aſia, in Thibet. It is of ſo great extent, that, according to the report of the natives, it requires eighteen days to walk round it. In Lama's map, however the circumference is only 150 Britiſh miles. In the middle of it there is, according to Giorgi, a continued rang of hillocks and iſlands; or according to the Lama's map, one large iſland, encircled by a lake from three to eight miles wide. On the weſtern ſhore of this iſland, or congeries of iſlands, is a monaſtery, the ſeat of the *Lamiſſa Tarcepamo*, or the *Great Regenerate*; in whom the Thibetians think that a divine ſpirit is regenerated. It lies in the Great Lama: 150 miles NNE. of Taſſaſudon, and twenty-four S. Laſſa.

Jamengian, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan: fourteen leagues SSE. of Schiras.

James's Bay, the eaſtern part of the Sea, or diviſion of that great body of water called Hudſon's Bay: about 150 miles acroſs. *Long.* 58. 30. to 82. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 10. to 55. 10. N.

James City, a county of Virginia, in the United States of America.

James Fort, a fort of the iſland of Barbadoes, near Bridge Town.

James Fort, a fortreſs of Africa, in the kingdom of Akra, on the Gold Coaſt.

James Iſland, a ſmall iſland of the United States of America, in South Carolina, in the river Athley, at the ſouth ſide of Charleſtown Bar: three miles S. Charleſtown. *Long.* 80. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 32. 44. N.

James Iſland, an iſland of Africa, about thirty miles up the river Gambia, where the Engliſh have a fort and factory.

James River, a river of the United States

merica, which riſes in the Allegany ...ns, and paſſing through the ſtate of ...a. runs into the ſea, at the mouth of ...ſapeak.

...*Town*, a town of the United States ...erica. in Virginia, ſituated on the ſouth ... James River: five miles S. Williamſ- *Long.* 76. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* ... N.

...*ſtown*, a town of the United States ...erica. in Rhode Iſland.

...*ſtown*, a town of Ireland, in the ... of Leitrim, which ſends two mem- ... the Iriſh parliament, on the river ... : three miles S. Carrick.

...*z*, a town of France, in the depart- ... the Meuſe, and chief place of a can- ... the diſtrict of Stenay: two leagues ...f SE. Stenay, and one and three ... S. Montmedy.

...*z*, or *Yam*, a town of Africa, in the ...m of Fonia.

...*a*, a town of Sweden, in the province ...kingen: nine miles E. Carlſcrona.

...*ney*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle ...rudim: ſeventeen miles NE. Leut- ...

...*ning*, a mountain of Germany, in Up- Carniola: three miles S. Retmanſdorf.

...*nitz*, a town of Moravia, in the cir- ... Znaym: nine miles W. Budwiz.

...*our*, a river of Africa, in the country ...nin, otherwiſe called *Camarones*. See ...*rones*.

...*ſio*, a town of Sweden, in the pro- ... of Blekingen: thirty-two miles W. ...crona.

...*land*, a province of Sweden, border- ...n Norway, nearly of a circular form, ... ſeventy miles in length, and ſixty in ...dth, annexed to the crown of Sweden by ...treaty of Roſchild, in the year 1658. It ... general a mountainous country, but the ... differ extremely from each other in ap- ...rce. The weſtern part of this province ...er-run with vaſt craggy rocks and high ...ntains, which lie on the frontiers of Nor- ...; and between theſe are deep vallies and ... torrents. However, in ſome ſpots ...ng the mountains, which are frequently ...ered with ſnow, one meets with fine ver- ..., and plenty of nutritive paſtures. In ...le parts the inhabitants houſe their cattle, ...n in ſummer time: and thus never fail of ...ding fine cows, whoſe milk yields ex- ...nt butter, and yet they purchaſe beef and ...w from Norway. The eaſtern part of ...mtland is a champaign country, watered ...n ſeveral lakes and rivers, which abound ...h fiſh. And ſuch is the fertility of ſome ... of land in theſe parts, that in a good ..., when the corn has not been nipt by the ..., the neighbouring provinces are ſup- ...ied with grain from hence. Barley is the grain that is moſtly ſown here: they alſo ſow a conſiderable quantity of rye, and ſome wheat. This country produces oats of an extraordinary goodneſs, and abounds in excellent turnips. Sometimes, indeed, the ſeverity of the froſt cauſes a ſcarcity of corn, and then the Jamtlanders are obliged to make bread of the pounded bark of trees; the rye bread being reſerved for feſtivals. In this province many hands are employed in extracting iron from a kind of iron-ore, reſembling ſmall ſtones, which are collected in fenny places. Here are alſo alum-quarries, a white and porous calx, or chalky earth, ſand-ſtone, ſlate, the lapis ollarius, fine rock cryſtals, lead-ore, two new-built copper-works, and a place where ſalt-petre is refined. That this country is very thinly inhabited, is evident from hence: that there are only ſix places where divine ſervice is performed every Sunday; that in ſome churches it is celebrated every other Sunday, and in others only every third Sunday; and that in all the reſt the congregations aſſemble but three or four times in a year. There is not ſo much as one town in Jamtland, and only eleven pariſhes, in which forty-ſix churches are erected. In all theſe pariſhes there are but ſeven hundred and ſeventeen chimneys. The inhabitants, for the moſt part, ſubſiſt by agriculture, grazing, hunting, and fiſhing. They alſo carry on a conſiderable trade with the Norwegians, whom they ſupply with ſalt-pans, ſteel, and iron-ware, and a kind of leather, dreſſed in a particular manner, ſo as entirely to keep out the water; of which they make ſhoes, boots, and even jackets, that are proof againſt wet. Every peaſant is obliged to contribute towards the ſubſiſtance of the ſoldiery; ſo that this country maintains a regiment of foot, or, according to others, of dragoons, at the expence of 31,609 dollars, and a troop of horſe, the charge of which is 6210 dollars.

Jamulmurag, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Cuddapa: five miles NE. Gandicotta.

Janagur, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Guzerat: 100 miles W. Amedabad. *Long.* 70. 56. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 23. 30. N.

Jandlſprunn, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: eight miles NW. Aigen.

Jandun, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Charleville: three leagues S. Mezieres.

Janiduni, a town of European Turkey, in Beſſarabia, ſituated on the Black Sea: forty miles WSW. Otchakov.

Janiſzki, a town of Samogitia: thirty-ſix miles NNE. Medniki.

Janna, or *Jannina*, a town of European Turkey,

troubleſome. All the year round, the mornings are exceſſively hot, till about eight o'clock, when the eaſterly breeze begins to blow, and gradually increaſes till about twelve, when it is generally the ſtrongeſt, and laſts till two or three, when it begins to die away till about five, when it is quite ſpent, and returns no more till the next morning. About eight in the evening, begins a land-breeze, which blows four leagues into the ſea, and continues increaſing till twelve at night; after which it decreaſes till four in the morning, when no more of it is to be felt till next night. Storms uſed to be very rare here, till within this century. Every night here are piercing dews, which are reckoned very unwholeſome, eſpecially to new-comers, who are too apt to expoſe themſelves: but in the plains, or ſandy places near the ſea there are few if any fogs. The rains are violent, and the drops very large. The tides are ſcarce diſcernible, their increaſe or decreaſe depending moſtly on the winds, and not according to age of the moon. The days and nights here are almoſt of an equal length all the year round. Not half the iſland is cultivated; natural productions are ſugar, ginger, cotton, coffee, indigo, pimento, cocoa, ſeveral kinds of wood, ſome medicinal drugs, and tobacco; maize, or Indian corn, Guinea-corn, peas of various ſorts, fruits in abundance, as oranges, lemons, limes, ſhaddocks, citrons, pomegranates, pine-apples, melons, &c. Jamaica is divided into three counties, Middleſex, Surry and Cornwall, in which are ſix towns, and twenty-ſeven villages; St. Jago de la Vega, or Spaniſh Town, is the capital of the iſland, where the chief juſtice reſides. The legiſlature of Jamaica is compoſed of the captain general or commander, a council, and houſe of aſſembly. The number of negroes in the year 1787, amounted to 250,000, the number of whites 30,000, freed negroes and people of colour 10,000, and Maroons 1400, in all 291,400. In the year 1787, the exports from Jamaica were 840,548 cwt. of ſugar, 2,543,025 gallons of rum, 6416 gallons of molaſſes, 616,444 lbs. of pimento, 6395 cwt. of coffee, 1,906,467 lbs. of cotton wool, 27,623 lbs. of indigo, 4816 of ginger, 82 cwt. of cocoa, 18,140 lbs. of tobacco, 5878 tons of mahogany, and 6701 tons of log-wood, with ſundry other articles, to the value of 147,286l. ſterling, amounting in the whole to the ſum of 2,136,442l. 17s. 3d. ſterling, at the current London prices. The imports of the ſame year, amounted to the ſum of 1,496,232l. 5s. 4d. The centre of the iſland is ſituated *Long.* 76. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 12. N.

Jamaica, a town of Africa, in the iſland of York, built by a Mulatto, the ſon of an Engliſhman, where the Engliſh have a factory.

Jamama, or *Imam*, a town of Ar... the province of Nedsjed, famous, be... days of Mahomet, for being the nativ... of a prophet of the name of Mo... ſituated on a river, which runs ... Perſian Gulf: 330 miles SSW. Baſſ... 420. ENE. Mecca. *Long.* 63. 54. E. *Lat.* 25. 5. N.

Jamaſiro, or *Sanju*, a province of ...

Jamatto, or *Wosju*, a province of J...

Jambi, the capital of a kingdom ... ſame name, in the iſland of Sumatra, frequented by the Engliſh and D... account of its excellent pepper. It i... ated on a large river navigable for ... the town is large, but the air unwhe... *Long.* 102. 45. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 1. ...

Jambo, or *Janbo*, a ſeaport town of A... Felix, in the province of Hedjas, on th... of the Red Sea, with a good harbour: f... ty-two miles SW. Medina. *Lat.* 24.

Jambon, a river of the iſland of Vincent, which runs into the ſea, five ... and a half S. Young Point.

Jamdro, or *Palta*, a lake of Aſia, in T... bet. It is of ſo great extent, that, acc... to the report of the natives, it re... eighteen days to walk round it. In Lama's map, however the circumfere... only 150 Britiſh miles. In the middle ... there is, according to Giorgi, a coni... rang of hillocks and iſlands; or acco... to the Lama's map, one large iſland, circled by a lake from three to eight ... wide. On the weſtern ſhore of this ... or congeries of iſlands, is a monaſtery, ... the ſeat of the *Lamiſſa Tarcepamo*, or *Great Regenerate*; in whom the Thibe... think that a divine ſpirit is regenerated, in the Great Lama: 150 miles N... Taſſaſudon, and twenty-four S. Laſſa.

Jamengian, a town of Perſia, in the p... vince of Farſiſtan: fourteen leagues SS... Schiras.

James's Bay, the eaſtern part of the S... diviſion of that great body of water c... Hudſon's Bay: about 150 miles acr... *Long.* 58. 30. to 82. 45. W. Greenw... *Lat.* 51. 10. to 55. 10. N.

James City, a county of Virginia, in t... United States of America.

James Fort, a fort of the iſland of Ba... badoes, near Bridge Town.

James Fort, a fortreſs of Africa, in t... kingdom of Akra, on the Gold Coaſt.

James Iſland, a ſmall iſland of the Uni... States of America, in South Carolina, in ... river Aſhley, at the ſouth ſide of Char... town Bar: three miles S. Charleſtow... *Long.* 80. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 32. 44. N.

James Iſland, an iſland of Africa, ab... thirty miles up the river Gambia, where t... Engliſh have a fort and factory.

James River, a river of the United Sta...

…s. and the ancient relations deſcribe it … barren; nevertheleſs the induſtry of …abitants have made it ſufficiently fer… ſupply their own wants, and even to … other countries with the fineſt and … of rice and corn, which are exported …natives and Dutch in vaſt quantities. …ave five different grains, which they …end under the name of *gokokf*; the …*rice*, of the fineſt of which they make …; *amuggi*, which is their barley; the …s called *koomuggi*, or *ſmall grain*, and …wheat, of which they chiefly make …for their table; fourthly, their *daid-ſu*, …*beans*, which they grind into meal, …for eating; the laſt is their *adſuki*, …another ſort of bean, which they …the ſame manner as the *daid-ſu*, or …ſweet cakes, by mixing ſome ſu… them. Beſides the five ſorts of …above mentioned, they have the In…dian wheat, the millet, and ſeveral others in …undance. The rocks and moſt bar…aces produce a variety of fruits, plants, …ts, which the indigence of their fore… obliged them to uſe for food. Even …rge woods and foreſts, and the long …of mountains with which the country …ſected, produce good paſturage, and …ked with deer, oxen, buffaloes, ſheep, …nd other uſeful animals. Their ſeas, …l as lakes and rivers, furniſh them …plenty and variety of fiſh. The coun… abounds with rivers, lakes, and ſprings …ous kinds, ſo that they have plenty of … as well as medicinal waters. Japan … great number of horſes: though not …o large as thoſe of Europe, they are yet …eautiful, and highly valued. The fo…abound with all ſorts of wild beaſts, of …ſkins of which they make conſiderable …, as well as of elephants' teeth. This …animal is not only found in great plen… their woods, but is likewiſe bred up …in their towns and cities. Their ſeas, …its fiſh, furniſh them with great quan… of ambergriſe and white coral, and ſome …s of great price, beſides variety of ſea… and ſhells. But the great riches of empire conſiſts in the variety and fine… of their metals and minerals. Their vol…s, and numberleſs hot ſprings, ſuffi… ſhow what prodigious quantities of …ir lie concealed in the bowels of the …; to ſay nothing of the immenſe loads …which are almoſt every-where dug up … and exportation. Mines of gold, as … golden ſand, are to be found in many …ent provinces, particularly in the great …d of Niphon; but the emperor lays an …e claim to theſe, as well as other me… none of which can be opened without …rmiſſion. Of gold and ſilver extracted … mines, he reſerves two-thirds for him-

ſelf, and the reſt he allows to the lord or prince in whoſe territory they are found. Silver mines are not ſo numerous; but ſome of them are very rich; but the moſt plentiful of all metals is their copper, of which they have great variety; ſome kinds exquiſitely fine, and others very coarſe and cheap. From ſome of it the refiners extract a conſiderable quantity of gold. All that is deſigned for exportation is caſt into cylinders, about eleven or twelve inches long, and one inch thick: theſe they put into boxes, which hold 125 pounds weight, and are ſold to the Dutch, who make a conſiderable traffic of it. Some tin they have, ſo very fine and white that it looks almoſt like ſilver, and ſells at a high price. The iron mines are not numerous, but rich, and yield great quantities of metal, which is refined and caſt into bars; but their greateſt art is in tempering their ſteel, of which they make the fineſt and keeneſt ſcymeters, cutlaſſes, and other weapons, which carry an edge beyond thoſe of any other nation in the world; but moſt of thoſe are forbidden to be exported, under the ſevereſt penalties. The Japaneſe are ſo uſed to earthquakes, that they are ſcarcely alarmed at any, unleſs they chance to be very terrible indeed, and bury whole towns under their ruins. The religion of the Japaneſe is allowed by all writers to have been groſs heatheniſm and idolatry from time immemorial. They do not ſeem to have even a tolerable notion of a Supreme Being; but believe the world to have exiſted from eternity, and that the gods they worſhip were men, or beings that lived on earth ſeveral thouſand years, and were afterwards, for their virtue, raiſed to that height of power and dignity they have ever ſince enjoyed. All agree in obſerving the five following maxims, or precepts: not to kill, or to eat any thing that is killed; not to ſteal; not to defile another man's bed; not to lye; nor to drink wine. It was not long after the firſt diſcovery of this country by the Portugueſe, that is, about the year 1552, that ſome Jeſuits, ſent thither from Ma-cao, by Francis Xavier, found means to be introduced into that empire, and to recommend themſelves to the quality and learned men, by their ſkill in the mathematics and other ſciences, as well as by the many curious inſtruments of aſtronomy, navigation, and other European rarities which they produced. Their ſucceſs was ſo great, that in a little time not only vaſt multitudes of people of all ranks were converted, that ſeveral of their petty kings, or maritime princes, not only encouraged the propagation of it, but ſome of them made open profeſſion of Chriſtianity. They went on with this wonderful ſucceſs above ſixty years, that is, till about the year 1616, during which time all their letters from thence were fraught with accounts

troubleſome. All the year round, the mornings are exceſſively hot, till about eight o'clock, when the eaſterly breeze begins to blow, and gradually increaſes till about twelve, when it is generally the ſtrongeſt, and laſts till two or three, when it begins to die away till about five, when it is quite ſpent, and returns no more till the next morning. About eight in the evening, begins a land-breeze, which blows four leagues into the ſea, and continues increaſing till twelve at night; after which it decreaſes till four in the morning, when no more of it is to be felt till next night. Storms uſed to be very rare here, till within this century. Every night here are piercing dews, which are reckoned very unwholeſome, eſpecially to new-comers, who are too apt to expoſe themſelves: but in the plains, or ſandy places near the ſea there are few if any fogs. The rains are violent, and the drops very large. The tides are ſcarce diſcernible, their increaſe or decreaſe depending moſtly on the winds, and not according to age of the moon. The days and nights here are almoſt of an equal length all the year round. Not half the iſland is cultivated; natural productions are ſugar, ginger, cotton, coffee, indigo, pimento, cocoa, ſeveral kinds of wood, ſome medicinal drugs, and tobacco; maize, or Indian corn, Guinea-corn, peas of various ſorts, fruits in abundance, as oranges, lemons, limes, ſhaddocks, citrons, pomegranates, pine-apples, melons, &c. Jamaica is divided into three counties, Middleſex, Surry and Cornwall, in which are ſix towns, and twenty-ſeven villages; St. Jago de la Vega, or Spaniſh Town, is the capital of the iſland, where the chief juſtice reſides. The legiſlature of Jamaica is compoſed of the captain general or commander, a council, and houſe of aſſembly. The number of negroes in the year 1787, amounted to 250,000, the number of whites 30,000, freed negroes and people of colour 10,000, and Maroons 1400, in all 291,400. In the year 1787, the exports from Jamaica were 840,548 cwt. of ſugar, 2,543,025 gallons of rum, 6416 gallons of molaſſes, 616,444 lbs. of pimento, 6395 cwt. of coffee, 1,906,467 lbs. of cotton wool, 27,623 lbs. of indigo, 4816 of ginger, 82 cwt. of cocoa, 18,140 lbs. of tobacco, 5878 tons of mahogany, and 6701 tons of log-wood, with ſundry other articles, to the value of 147,286l. ſterling, amounting in the whole to the ſum of 2,136,442l. 17s. 3d. ſterling, at the current London prices. The imports of the ſame year, amounted to the ſum of 1,496,232l. 5s. 4d. The centre of the iſland is ſituated *Long.* 76. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 12. N.

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James City, a county of Virginia, in United States of America.

James Fort, a fort of the iſland of B badoes, near Bridge Town.

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James Iſland, a ſmall iſland of the Un States of America, in South Carolina, in river Athley, at the ſouth ſide of Cha town Bar: three miles S. Charleſto *Long.* 80. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 32. 44. N.

James Iſland, an iſland of Africa, ex thirty miles up the river Gambia, where th Engliſh have a fort and factory.

James River, a river of the United Sta

America, which rises in the Allegany ... ins, and passing through the state of ... a. runs into the sea, at the mouth of ... esapeak.

... Town, a town of the United States ... erica, in Virginia, situated on the south James River: five miles S. Williams- ... Long. 76. 50. W. Greenwich. Lat. ... N.

... stown, a town of the United States ... erica, in Rhode Island.

... stown, a town of Ireland, in the ... of Leitrim, which sends two mem- ... the Irish parliament, on the river ... : three miles S. Carrick.

... etz, a town of France, in the depart- ... the Meuse, and chief place of a can- ... the district of Stenay: two leagues ... SE. Stenay, and one and three ... S. Montmedy.

... ez, or Yam, a town of Africa, in the ... m of Fonia.

... a, a town of Sweden, in the province ... kingen: nine miles E. Carlscrona.

... ney, a town of Bohemia, in the circle ... hrudim: seventeen miles NE. Leut- ... l.

... ning, a mountain of Germany, in Up- ... Carniola: three miles S. Retmansdorf.

... nitz, a town of Moravia, in the cir- ... of Znaym: nine miles W. Budwiz.

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... land, a province of Sweden, border- ... n Norway, nearly of a circular form, ... seventy miles in length, and sixty in ... h, annexed to the crown of Sweden by ... treaty of Roschild, in the year 1658. It ... general a mountainous country, but the ... differ extremely from each other in ap- ... rce. The western part of this province ... er-run with vast craggy rocks and high ... ntains, which lie on the frontiers of Nor- ... ; and between these are deep vallies and ... torrents. However, in some spots ... ng the mountains, which are frequently ... ered with snow, one meets with fine ver- ... re, and plenty of nutritive pastures. In ... e parts the inhabitants house their cattle, ... n in summer time: and thus never fail of ... eding fine cows, whose milk yields ex- ... nt butter, and yet they purchase beef and ... w from Norway. The eastern part of ... mtland is a champaign country, watered with several lakes and rivers, which abound with fish. And such is the fertility of some ... ots of land in these parts, that in a good ... r, when the corn has not been nipt by the ... , the neighbouring provinces are sup- ... ed with grain from hence. Barley is the grain that is mostly sown here: they also sow a considerable quantity of rye, and some wheat. This country produces oats of an extraordinary goodness, and abounds in excellent turnips. Sometimes, indeed, the severity of the frost causes a scarcity of corn, and then the Jamtlanders are obliged to make bread of the pounded bark of trees; the rye bread being reserved for festivals. In this province many hands are employed in extracting iron from a kind of iron-ore, resembling small stones, which are collected in fenny places. Here are also alum-quarries, a white and porous calx, or chalky earth, sand-stone, slate, the lapis ollarius, fine rock crystals, lead-ore, two new-built copper-works, and a place where salt-petre is refined. That this country is very thinly inhabited, is evident from hence: that there are only six places where divine service is performed every Sunday; that in some churches it is celebrated every other Sunday, and in others only every third Sunday; and that in all the rest the congregations assemble but three or four times in a year. There is not so much as one town in Jamtland, and only eleven parishes, in which forty-six churches are erected. In all these parishes there are but seven hundred and seventeen chimneys. The inhabitants, for the most part, subsist by agriculture, grazing, hunting, and fishing. They also carry on a considerable trade with the Norwegians, whom they supply with salt-pans, steel, and iron-ware, and a kind of leather, dressed in a particular manner, so as entirely to keep out the water; of which they make shoes, boots, and even jackets, that are proof against wet. Every peasant is obliged to contribute towards the subsistance of the soldiery; so that this country maintains a regiment of foot, or, according to others, of dragoons, at the expence of 31,609 dollars, and a troop of horse, the charge of which is 6210 dollars.

Jamulmurag, a town of Hindoostan, in the circar of Cuddapa: five miles NE. Gandicotta.

Janagur, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Guzerat: 100 miles W. Amedabad. *Long.* 70. 56. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 23. 30. N.

Jandlsprunn, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: eight miles NW. Aigen.

Jandun, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Charleville: three leagues S. Mezieres.

Janiduni, a town of European Turkey, in Bessarabia, situated on the Black Sea: forty miles WSW. Otchakov.

Janiszki, a town of Samogitia: thirty-six miles NNE. Medniki.

Janna, or *Jannina*, a town of European Turkey,

Jarna, a town of Sweden, in the province of Dalecarlia: thirty-five miles WSW. Faniun.

Jarnac, a town of France, in the department of the Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Cognac, on the Charente, with about 1400 inhabitants. Near this town the duke of Anjou, afterwards Henry III, obtained a victory over the Calviniſts, in the year 1569: two leagues E. Cognac, and four and a half W. Angouleſme.

Jarnage, a town of France, in the department of the Creuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bouſſac: three leagues E. Gueret, and four S. Bouſſac.

Jarnſkog, a town of Sweden, in the province of Warmeland: thirty-eight miles NW. Carlſtadt.

Jarnus, a town of Egypt: thirteen miles N. Abu Girge.

Jaroczew, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kaliſh: twenty miles WNW. Kaliſh.

Jaromitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: nine miles N. Konigingratz, and ſixty-one ENE. Prague.

Jaroſlavl, a town of Ruſſia, and capital of a government to which it gives name; celebrated for its manufacture of leather, called *Ruſſian Leather*: 144 miles NNE. Moſcow, and 340 ESE. Peterſburg. *Long.* 58. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 57. 35. N.

Jaroſlavſkoi, a government of Ruſſia, bounded on the eaſt by the government of Koſtrom, on the north by the governments of Vologda and Novgorod, on the weſt by Tverſkoi, and on the ſouth by the government of Vladimir, about 160 miles in length, and from thirty to 110 in breadth. Jaroſlavl is the capital.

Jaroſlaw, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg. It has, from the year 1773, belonged to the emperor, and is included in the new kingdom of Galicia. It was taken by the Swedes in the year 1656: forty-four miles WNW. Lemberg.

Jaroſot, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiov: thirty-ſix miles W. Bialacerkiev.

Jarotſin, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kaliſh: fourteen miles WNW. Kaliſh.

Jarrie (La), a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Rochelle: two leagues SE. La Rochelle, and four and three quarters N. Rochfort.

Jaruſow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg: twelve miles NE. Lemberg.

Jarzé, a town of France, in the department of Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Baugé: one league and a half W. Baugé, and four and a half NE. Angers.

Jaſenitz, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Pomerania, on the weſt ſide of the Oder, near its mouth: ten miles N. Stettin.

Jaſk, a town of Croatia: fourteen miles N. Carlſtadt.

Jaſlo, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz: ſeventy-two miles SSW. Sandomirz.

Jaſlowiecz, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kaminiec: forty-eight miles W. Kaminiec.

Jaſmund, a peninſula of the iſland of Rugen, in the German Sea, which, with other peninſula, called *Witto*, forms a bay, fronting the north-eaſt, which in bad weather often proves deſtructive to veſſels: the bay is called *Tromperwyck*.

Jaſnikimier, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiov: twenty-ſix miles ESE. Bialacerkiev.

Jaſnitz Thal, a river of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, which runs into the river Muehr, near Pruck.

Jaſque, a town of Perſia, in the Gulf of Ormus. *Long.* 76. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 25. 40. N.

Jaſſena, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: eight miles NE. Konigratz.

Jaſſy, a town of European Turkey, capital of Moldavia; ſuppoſed to have been a garriſon town in the time of the Romans: it has a citadel and ſome fortifications. The inhabitants are chiefly Greeks, and it is the ſee of an archbiſhop. In the year 1753, it was almoſt wholly burned down, with the palace of the hoſpodar, ſome Roman Catholic convents, and a Proteſtant Lutheran church. In the year 1711, and in 1739, it was taken by the Ruſſians. In the year 1788, it was again taken by the Ruſſians, and reſtored in 1791. 200 miles E. Otchakov, and 370 N. Conſtantinople. *Long.* 45. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 10. N.

Jaſtrovicz, a lake of Croatia, four miles NW. Damianovitz.

Jaſwony, a town of Samogitia: twenty-four miles SE. Roſienne.

Jat, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: twelve miles S. Wexio.

Jatoe, a town of the iſland of Borneo: 120 miles N. Negara.

Java, a large iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, ſeparated from Sumatra by a narrow ſea, called *the Straits of Sunda*, 680 miles in length from eaſt to weſt, and from ſixty to eighty in breadth from north to ſouth. The centre of the iſland is mountainous, but on the coaſts low and marſhy, which renders the air exceedingly unhealthy, eſpecially to new comers. No Europeans have formed any eſtabliſhments here except the Dutch, who have ſeveral on the coaſts, the principal of which

...re Batavia and Bantam. The reſt of ...nd is divided into ſeveral kingdoms, ..., which are greatly influenced by the ...ean ſettlements. Little of the inter... is known. The productions are ..., and valuable for commerce. Pepper ... in ſuch quantities, that it is ſaid the ... of Bantam alone can annually fur... tons. Here are mines of gold, ... and precious ſtones. Among qua... may be reckoned the rhinoceros, ..., tigers, wild boars, horſes, cows, ...es, buffaloes, ſheep, civet cats, &c. ...everal animals unknown in Europe; the birds are pigeons, beautiful parro... peafowls of an extraordinary ſize, ... fowls, &c. In the vegetable world ...reat number of flowering trees and ... remarkable for the elegance and per... of their flowers, fruit-trees, and tim...es, whoſe wood is uſeful for build... cabinet work: caſſia, or wild cinna... myrobolans, galangal, red ſaunders ...om benzoin, tamarinds, cocoa-nuts, ... rice are among the productions of ... The natives are by themſelves ſaid ... deſcended from the Chineſe; but of ...re can be no certainty. They are of ...complexion, with flat faces, thin ſhort ... hair, large eye-brows and cheeks. ...en are ſtout made, and are clothed ...ico, wrapped round them two or ...mes, as likewiſe are the women from ...es to the arm-pits. Thoſe who are ...ave ornaments of gold, &c. Near the ...ey are Mahometans, in the interior ...ey are Pagans. *Long.* 104. to 114. ... Greenwich. *Lat.* 5. 45. to 7. 50.

...a-head, the weſtern point of the iſland ... *Long.* 104. 15. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* ... S.

...e, a town of France, in the depart... of the Charente, and chief place of a ..., in the diſtrict of La Rochefoucauld: ... leagues NNE. Angouleſme.

...mere (La), a town of France, in ...partment of the Vendée, and chief ... of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Cha... raye: three leagues W. La Chataigne...

...er, a principality of Sileſia, bounded ...the north by the principalities of Glogau ... Sagan, on the eaſt by Lignitz and ...ldnitz, on the ſouth by Bohemia, and ...the weſt by Bohemia and Luſatia. The ...e principality is mountainous. Its ...ntains are covered with wood. It yields ...ſe pit-coal and mill-ſtones. The moun... contain various ores, with numerous ...s of iron and copper, which are actually ...d. In this principality too is a mine... ſpring, with ſome warm baths, which ...much frequented. Excluſive of twelve towns, in this principality are ſome villages four miles in length. Some of theſe villages contain two hundred families and upwards, and among their inhabitants are artificers, particularly weavers, whoſe goods are bought up for exportation. The earthenware is much eſteemed. The principal towns are Jauer, Hirſchberg, Lowenberg, and Bunalau, all of which give name to circles, or diſtricts, and are their reſpective capitals.

Jauer, a town of Sileſia, and capital of the principality of the ſame name. In the year 1640, this town was taken and plundered by the Imperialiſts: ſixteen miles NW. Schweidnitz, and twelve N. Freyburg. *Long.* 24. 4. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 66. N.

Javerlhac, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Nontron: four miles NW. Nontron.

Jaujac, or *Jaulnac*, a town of France, in the department of the Ardeche, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Tanargue: five leagues SW. Privas.

Javiſo, a river of Naples, in the province of Calabria Citra, which runs into the Crate.

Jaulnais, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Poitiers: two leagues N. Poitiers, and three and a half SSW. Chatellerault.

Javornick, a mountain of Carniola: ſixteen miles E. Trieſt.

Javron, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Villaine: one league and three quarters NNW. Villaine, and two E. Laſſay.

Jauſier, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Barcelonette: four miles NE. Barcelonette.

Jauxa, ſee *Aux-Xauxa*.

Javor, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodek: forty-eight miles SSW. Novogrodek.

Jaxt, or *Jaxt*, a river of Germany, which runs into the N. near Wimpfen.

Jaxtberg, or *Jaxtberg*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Wurtzburg: thirty-one miles S. Wurzburg, and ſix S. Mergentheim.

Jaypour, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Orilla: 400 miles SSW. Patna, and 192 WSW. Cattack. *Long.* 82. 48. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 19. 5. N.

Jayſtow, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Znaym: twelve miles WSW. Crumau.

Ibach, a river of Germany, in the Briſgau, which runs into the Elz, near Simonſwald.

Ibali, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Macedonia, ſituated near Drino Nero: ſixty miles NNW. Akrida.

Ibar,

Ibar, or *Hibar*, a town of European Turkey, in Servia: ten miles N. Novi-bafar.

Ibar, or *Hibar*, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Morava, twenty miles N. Precop.

Ibaiçaibal, or *Ibayçaval*, or *Ybaiçaval*, a river of Spain, which runs into the Bay of Biſcay, a little below Bilbao.

Ibbenbuhren, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Lingen: ſix miles N. Tecklenburg.

Ibber, a river of England, in the county of Derby, which runs into the Rother, near Cheſterfield.

Iber, a river of Spain, in the province of Eſtremadura, which runs into the Tagus, near Talavera la Vieja.

Iberville, an iſland of Weſt Florida, in the river Miſſiſippi. *Long.* 91. 24. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 30. 42. N.

Iberville, a river of Weſt Florida, which runs into the Miſſiſippi, near Manchac.

Ibnen See, a lake of Germany, in the circle of Swabia: four miles NNE. Heiligenberg.

Ibos, a town of France, in the department of the Higher Pyrennées: one league W. Tarbes.

Ibrahim, a mountain of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: forty miles S. Chamir.

Ibraim, a town of Hungary: fourteen miles NNE. Nanas.

Ibraim, a river of Perſia, which runs into the Perſian Gulf, two leagues SW. Mina.

Ibras, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzeſc: forty miles SW. Pinſk.

Ibrigi, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania: ſixteen miles NNW. Gallipoli.

Ibrim, a town of Africa, in the northern part of Nubia, on the borders of Egypt, ſubject to the Turks.

Ibris, a ſmall iſland of Scotland, in the Frith of Forth: two miles and a half NW. North Berwick.

Iburar, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: ſixteen miles N. Alameh.

Iburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Oſnabruck: ten miles S. Oſnabruck.

Iça, or *Yça*, a town of South America, in the audience of Lima, and one of three towns which give name to a province called *Iça Piſco and Naſca*. It is ſituated in a vally, and watered by a river which in the ſummer would be dry but from the induſtry of the inhabitants, who have turned ſeveral ſtreams into its bed. The principal commerce of the place conſiſts in glaſs, wine, brandy, &c.

Iça Piſco and Naſca (Juriſdiction of), a province of Peru, in the audience of Lima, ſo called from the three principal tow: comprehends about 140 miles along th of the Pacific Ocean, interſected with deſerts: olives and vines are cultivated both the oil and the wine are eſteem cellent, and ſent into the other prov where the land can be watered, it pr corn, maize, and variety of excellent The inhabitants near the coaſt are employed in catching fiſh, of which cure a great quantity, and ſend into t land country, where they find a ready

Iceland, an iſland in the North Sea, 625 miles from eaſt to weſt, and 310 north to ſouth. Iceland properly conſ a prodigious range of mountains ru from eaſt to weſt; on the declivities of w and in the vallies lying between them, inhabitants live. Several of theſe high m tains, which are always covered with ice ſnow, are called *Jochcler*. Here are ſome mountains that conſiſt only of r and ſand, which are conſequently b But on other mountains, ſituated nea coaſt, there are levels, or plains, covere verdure, of ſeveral miles in extent, w produce fine graſs. Though Iceland i the moſt part, a mountainous country, there are roads practicable for a hor every part of the iſland. Carriages v formerly uſed here, but are now laid as the trouble attending them was gre than the conveniency that could ariſe them. Every year ſome hundreds of p horſes come over the mountains from north, to the trading places in the ſ parts of the iſland: theſe are loaded butter, woollen manufactures, &c. wi they barter for other commodities. E quakes are not unfrequent in Iceland, e cially in the ſouth parts. Springs whic naturally warm, and even hot ſprings, frequently to be met with in Iceland, likewiſe waters that have a mineral t About Mount Hecla are ſeveral ſmall ba of warm water, which ſometimes em copious ſteam, but at other times this v is not ſo viſible. There are alſo evi ſigns that the mountains of Iceland co iron, copper, and even ſilver ore. N theſe are found two kinds of agate, wh when lighted, burns like a candle; a ſpe of bitumen, which is black, ſhining, pretty hard; and another ſort of black co which is harder, and breaks into thin phanous laminæ; this is not inflamma but vitrifies in the fire. Salt ſprings are known here; however, ſalt has been fou at the foot of the volcanos or burning m tains. That ſalt might be made here by is unqueſtionable. Woods are not fre on this iſland, though here and there a c pice, or ſmall wood, is to be ſeen: bu is remarkable, that great numbers of in

[illegible] are driven hither by the sea, [illegible] the north coast, where, for the [illegible] fie and rot, the inhabitants [illegible] by which they can export [illegible] wood for sale among their [illegible] A great quantity of shrubs, [illegible] all sorts of berries, as juniper-[illegible]-berries, &c. are burnt every [illegible], which the natives use in [illegible] The common fuel of the coun-[illegible] of which has a very strong [illegible]; and even fish-bones are [illegible] part of this island. Very good [illegible] grows in the vallies which [illegible] lakes and rivers, but also in [illegible] betwixt the mountains, and [illegible] on the summits of the lat-[illegible] pastures are in the northern [illegible] island, where the grass springs [illegible] and to a great height. The [illegible] driven amongst the moun-[illegible], where they find good pasture; [illegible] that grows near the habitations [illegible] is reserved for winter fod-[illegible] also a plentiful variety of [illegible] medicinal herbs, as scurvy-[illegible], ang-lica, and Berg-grass, [illegible] of odoriferous moss, and is [illegible]; and great quantities of it [illegible] the inhabitants for occasional [illegible] but little known here among [illegible], who make shift to live on [illegible] flesh without it. For though [illegible] of meal and bread is im-[illegible] year into the harbours of Ice [illegible] class of people can purchase [illegible] none of it; the price being [illegible] the more wealthy sort. Bears [illegible] driven on this island along [illegible] flakes of ice from Greenland. [illegible] are so vigilant and dex-[illegible] them, that the only spe-[illegible] beasts to be seen in Iceland are [illegible] are either brown or white. [illegible] in all other northern coun-[illegible], but strong and full of mettle, [illegible] those those that are broke for [illegible] in the open air all the year [illegible] winter they subsist on what fod-[illegible] scrape from under the ice and [illegible] numbers of sheep are to be [illegible], and in those parts where [illegible] the chief occupation of the in-[illegible] is not uncommon for a man to [illegible] a flock of three, four, or five [illegible] In the winter season they drive [illegible] to shelter at night; and in very [illegible] they keep them in the cotes [illegible] day time. Nature seems to have [illegible] shelter for the sheep in those parts; [illegible] large caves in the earth, into [illegible] animals are sure to retire in [illegible]. In the winter, when the [illegible] very deep, and the weather inclinable to be fair and mild, the sheep are turned out to pick out what they can find under the snow. If these animals happen to be surprised at such times by a great snow, they immediately form themselves into a close compact body, by laying their heads together in the centre. In this posture they are quite covered with the snow, and sometimes are so benumbed with cold, as not to be able to help themselves, till their owner happens to find them, and clears their way out. This is often a work of some days; and many times the weight of the incumbent snow is so great, that the sheep are crushed to pieces by it before they can be relieved. In the extremity of hunger, when they pass some days in such a wretched situation, these animals have been known to eat one another's wool. Goats are few; some of the Iceland oxen and cows have no horns; and in the southern parts, they are fed with fish bones, and the water in which the fish was boiled. Here are no hogs; dogs are numerous, but very few cats are to be seen on this island. The keeping of poultry and other tame fowl is so expensive, that very few of them are seen here: but plenty of swans, wild geese, and ducks, among which may be also reckoned the eider (the eggs and feathers of which are so much valued); snipes, woodcocks, &c. are to be met with in Iceland. At certain times an incredible number of eggs of sea-fowl, which the inhabitants are very fond of, are found along the sea coast. The birds of prey on this island are the eagle, hawk, raven, and falcon. Some of the last entirely white; others are partly of that colour; and others are brown. These are accounted the best falcons in Europe. The rivers, lakes, and bays, with the other parts of the sea, supply the Icelanders with prodigious quantities of various kinds of fish. The Icelanders are naturally of a robust and vigorous constitution, but are soon worn out by the continual fatigues and hardships they undergo at sea in their fisheries; so that about the fiftieth year of their age they are generally afflicted with various distempers, especially those of the breast and lungs: hence very few of them reach to an advanced age. The usual food of the inhabitants of this island is fresh and dried fish, milk, oatmeal, and flesh; but they chiefly live on dried fish dressed with butter. It is remarkable, that they eat all their provisions without any salt. Their common drink is milk, which they drink by itself when sweet; but mix water with it when it turns sour. The exports from hence are chiefly dried fish, salted mutton; a good deal of beef, butter, and train-oil; a great quantity of tallow; coarse and fine jackets of Wadmal, woollen stockings and gloves, red wool, sheep-skins, fox-tails of several colours,

lours, feathers and quills. The imports to Iceland are chiefly iron, horſe's ſhoes, timber, meal, bread, brandy, wine, tobacco, courſe linen, a few ſilk ſtuffs, and domeſtic utenſils. In the year 1751, in order to enable the Icelanders to improve their manufactures, and to promote trade and commerce, king Frederick V beſtowed on them a bounty of 10,000 rixdollars, beſides a loan of 5000 more. The Iceland dialect is the ſame with the old Norwegian language, though at preſent it is not quite pure and uncorrupted; however, what they ſtill retain of the ancient Norwegian language is of great uſe to inveſtigate the etymologies, &c. of the ſeveral Northern dialects. As to the hiſtorical particulars relating to this iſland, it owes its being firſt peopled to the tyranny of Harold Pulchricomus, king of Norway, which occaſioned ſeveral perſons of note to quit Norway, and ſeek for a new habitation. Among theſe were particularly two Nordland gentlemen, called Ingulf and Hiorleif, who firſt landed on this iſland in the year 870, and about four years after returned and ſettled here, together with their families and dependents. The number of inhabitants in Iceland is, according to an authentic computation, about fifty thouſand. There are no towns, properly called, on this iſland: however, the houſes of the Iceland company at the two-and-twenty ports, or harbours, and of which there are three or four at each harbour, are dignified with the appellation of towns, though they are only trading places. Iceland, according to the general diviſion, conſiſts of four quarters, which derive their names from the four cardinal points towards which they lie: this diviſion is cauſed by ſo many ridges of mountains that ſeparate the quarters from each other. The north quarter conſtitutes the dioceſe of Hoolum, which contains a hundred and forty churches. The other three quarters are included in the dioceſe of Skaalholt, to which belong a hundred and ſixty-three churches. *Long.* 10. to 25. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 63. 15. to 67. 15. N.

Icbe, a town of France, in the department of the Voſges, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Marche: one league and a quarter SSE. La Marche, and one and a half NNW. Chatillon ſur Saône.

Ichtershauſen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Gotha: twelve miles ESE. Gotha.

Icker, or *Jecker*, a river of Germany, which runs into the Meuſe, near Maeſtricht.

Icolmkill, an iſland near the weſt coaſt of Scotland, about three miles long, and one broad; the land is flat and level towards the eaſt, towards the weſt rough and rocky: the ſoil is generally fertile. On it are the ruins of a celebrated abby and cathedral church, founded by St. Columba, where ſeveral kings of Scotland, Ireland, and Norway, were interred: about two miles from the ſouth end of the iſland of Mu

Ida, a mountain of the iſland of Candia, ſixteen miles W. Candia.

Idanha a Nova, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: four miles S. Idanha a Velha.

Idanha a Velha, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, near the Sierra Eſtremadura. This town was taken by the Spaniards, under the duke of Anjou, in the year 1704, after a brave reſiſtance: twelve leagues and a half SSW. Alfayates, and ſix E. Caſtel Branca. *Long.* 11. 4. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 50. N.

Idſe, or *Secja*, a province of Japan.

Idle, a river of England, which riſes near Mansfield, in the county of Nottingham, and joins the Trent, a few miles below the conflux with the Ouſe.

Idolka, a town of Lithuania, in the territinate of Troki: twenty miles SW. Troki.

Idolsberg, a village of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: ten miles N. Crems.

Idomeni, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Macedonia: twenty-ſix miles NNE. Edeſſa.

Idria, a town of Germany, in the county of Goritz, celebrated for its mines of quickſilver: eighteen miles NE. Goritz.

Idſtein, a town of Germany, in the county of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Naſſau Weilburg: twelve miles N. Mentz, and twenty-two SW. Wetzlar. *Long.* 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 10. N.

Idſu, a province of Japan.

Iiſu, or *Tooſu*, a province of Japan.

Iſame, or *Fuchimi*, a province of Japan.

Iſſumi, or *Sinſiu*, a province of Japan.

Iſumo, or *Unſiu*, a province of Japan.

Jean de Barre, an iſland of Africa, in the kingdom of Senegal, about five leagues in circumference.

Jean Rabel, a town of the iſland of Hiſpaniola, at the mouth of a river on the north-weſt coaſt: ten miles NE. St. Nicolas Mole.

Jed, a river of Scotland, which runs into the Tiviot, two miles N. Jedburgh.

Jedburgh, a town of Scotland, in the county of Roxburgh, on the river Jed, containing near 2000 inhabitants, and about 800 in the environs belonging to the pariſh: twenty-five miles SW. Berwick, and thirty SE. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 55. 30. N.

Jedlinſka, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz: eight miles SSW. Radom.

Jedlnitza, a town of Hungary, in the borders of Moravia: thirty miles N. Nikolſburg.

Jedo, or *Jeddo*, or *Yeddo*, a ſeaport

[illegible]an, and second capital of the empire: it [illegible]represented as well fortified, large, and [illegible]cordingly populous: abounding in palaces, [illegible]es, and other public buildings. *Long.* [illegible]40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 35. 32. N.

[illegible], see *Jeso*.

[illegible]*rson*, a county of Kentucky, in the [illegible]ed States of America.

[illegible]*rson Fort*, a fort of the north-west [illegible] America, on the White River. *Long.* [illegible]4. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 39. 58. N.

[illegible], a town of United America, in the [illegible] of North Carolina: forty miles WSW. [illegible]fax.

[illegible]*ni basar*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, [illegible] province of Natolia: twenty-eight [illegible] N. Mogla.

[illegible]*ni-Kevi*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, [illegible] province of Natolia: twenty-four [illegible] NNW. Degnizlu.

[illegible]*ni-Kevi*, a town of European Turkey, [illegible] province of Romania: forty-four miles [illegible]W. Burgas.

[illegible]*pangola*, a town of European Tur[illegible] in Bulgaria: seventy miles ESE. [illegible]a.

[illegible]*nishehr*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in [illegible] province of Natolia: twenty-eight miles [illegible]. Degnizlu.

[illegible]*nishehr*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in [illegible] province of Natolia: thirty-two miles [illegible] Bursa.

[illegible]*gun*, a town of France, in the depart[illegible] of the Gers, and chief place of a can[illegible] in the district of Auch: two leagues [illegible] three quarters NNW. Auch, and four [illegible] a quarter S. Condom. *Long.* 18. 7. E. [illegible]. *Lat.* 43. 45. N.

[illegible]*yl Island*, a small island of the Atlantic, [illegible] the coast of Georgia, at the mouth of [illegible] Alatamaha. *Long.* 81. 40. W. Green[illegible]h. *Lat.* 31. 7. N.

[illegible]*leny*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle [illegible] Konigingratz: fourteen miles SSE. [illegible]ingratz.

[illegible]*ng*, a town of Denmark, in North [illegible]nd, formerly a city, and the residence [illegible] kings: fourteen miles N. Colding.

[illegible]*oulab*, a town of Africa, in the king[illegible] of Tunis.

[illegible]*na*, a town of Lithuania, in the pala[illegible] of Wilna: ten miles SE. Lida.

[illegible], a town of Norway, in the diocese [illegible] Bergen: twenty-two miles NNE. Sta[illegible]anger.

Jelvadi, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: twenty-two miles E. Isbartch.

Jemarrow, a kingdom of Africa, on the [illegible] side of the river Gambia, about forty [illegible] from the sea. The inhabitants are [illegible] Mahometans.

Jemme, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, in which are found some broken statues of marble and other antiquities, particularly of an amphitheatre: it was anciently called *Tisdra*, or *Tisdrus*, and the emperor Gordianus was crowned at this town: ninety miles S. Tunis.

Jemminghen, or *Jemgum*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of East Friesland, where Louis of Nassau, brother to the prince of Orange, was defeated, with great loss, by the duke of Alva, in the year 1568: eight miles SE. Emden.

Jemseg, a town of New Brunswick: twenty-five miles ESE. Frederick Town. *Long.* 66. 13. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 45. 55. N.

Jemserum, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: forty-five miles N. Calmar.

Jena, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Eisenach, near the Saale, which washes it on the east and south sides, in a pleasant vally, among rising hills, which produce great quantities of wine. It forms an oblong square, and is surrounded with walls, ditches, and towers; there is an university, first founded in the year 1548, and consecrated in the year 1558. The town has four fauxbourgs: ten miles E. Weimar, and forty-nine E. Eisenach. *Long.* 29. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 51. N.

Jendrzciov, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz: ten miles SW. Malogocz.

Jenbat, a province of Hindoostan, between the rivers Behat and Chunab.

Jeni-basar, or *Novi-basar*, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, on a branch of the river Ibar, containing about 300 houses, inhabited by Christians and Turks, anciently the capital of the Rascians: 175 miles W. Nicopoli, and eighty-three NE. Ragusa.

Jenicoro, or *Platamone*, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Gulf of Saloniki, at Platamone.

Jenitz, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Anhalt Dessau, on the Mulda: two miles NE. Dessau.

Jenitza, a town of European Turkey, in Macedonia, situated on a lake which communicates with the Gulf of Saloniki, by means of a canal about twelve miles long. It is little better than a heap of ruins: twenty-four miles WNW. Saloniki, and twenty E. Edessa.

Jenlis, a town of France, in the department of the Côte-d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Dijon: three leagues SE. Dijon.

Jenne, a town of Japan, in the province of Kaga.

Jentilino, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of

of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: twelve miles NNW. Biſignano.

Jenuchſhadega, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania: fifty miles NE. Fort Franklin.

Jeojery, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Jagra.

Je Ouaſet, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the Arabian Irak, on the Tigris: 110 miles NW. Baſſora.

Jeraado, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, remarkable only for the ruins of an aqueduct, ciſterns, &c.: twenty-ſix miles S. Tunis.

Jeraan, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan: forty leagues W. Zareng.

Jerboſiaja, a town of Africa, in the country of Quoja.

Jerdecker, a river of Hindooſtan, which runs into the Burhampooter River, twenty-eight miles SW. Rangamatty.

Jere Mountains, mountains of United America, in the Tennaſee government.

Jereja, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fonia.

Jeremy, or *Grand Anſe*, a town of the iſland of St. Domingo, ſituated on an eminence, in a pure and fertile ſoil; where they cultivate ſugar, indigo, coffee, cotton, and cocoa: the town is well built: it has no harbour, and the road is unſafe, eſpecially in ſtrong north winds: five miles W. St. Domingo. *Long.* 70. 14. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 18. N.

Jerf, a town of Norwegian Lapland: 200 miles WSW. Wardhuys.

Jericho, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Magdeburg, ſituated on the Elbe: thirty-two miles NNE. Magdeburg.

Jericho, the name of a circle or diviſion of the duchy of Magdeburg, ſituated on the eaſt ſide of the Elbe, which includes the towns of Jericho, Burg, Sandau, and a few villages.

Jericho, an ancient town of Aſia, in Paleſtine; formerly celebrated for the number of palm-trees growing near it, and on that account called *The City of Palms*: many palms are yet growing there, though the town is now only a ſquare tower, ſurrounded with huts, or tents, of the Arabians: about five miles from the river Jordan, and eighteen NE. Jeruſalem.

Jerim, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen, the ſeat of a dola, containing about 2000 houſes: eighty miles NE. Mocha. *Long.* 44. 22. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 14. 17. N.

Jerraballiſa, a town of Africa, in the country of Quoja.

Jerrand, a town of France, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme: two leagues E. Clermont, and two and a half NW. Billom.

Jerſey, an iſland in the Engliſh Chan- about four leagues from the French c twelve miles long, and about ſix broad. is divided into twelve pariſhes, but cont only eight churches. The air is healt and the ſoil fertile; though the cultiva of apple-trees for cyder has occaſioned a ficiency of arable land for corn. It has be computed, that 24,000 hogſheads have b made here in one year, part of it, proba mixed with wine for the Engliſh mar The coaſts abound with excellent fiſh. T number of inhabitants is computed at ra leſs than 20,000, of which 3000 are ab bear arms, and are formed into two giments. Though ſubjects of England, t are governed by Norman laws, and th language is French. The civil governm is entruſted to a bailiff and twelve jurats, der a governor appointed by the crown. T iſland is ſurrounded with rocks, which r der navigation dangerous in ſtormy weath but round are good roads at divers pl with anchorage all along the north ſide in and eleven fathoms water. Round tow with embraſures on the top for ſmall cann and loop-holes on their ſides for ſmall arm have been built on this iſland at all the ceſſible places on the coaſt, ſince the 1781, at which time it was ſurprized body of French, under the baron de R court, who paid dear for their raſhn being every one killed, wounded, or ma priſoners, though with the loſs of ſome particularly of the gallant major Pic The entrance to theſe towers is by a d ſo high up in the wall, as to be out of reach of man, and is to be aſcended ladder, to be drawn up when the defend are got ſafely within the buildings. many places are pieces of large c mounted, with ſtore-houſes near them powder and ball. The poor people, f the ſcarcity of fuel, principally burn weed, called vraic. The principal pla St. Helier and St. Aubin. *Long.* 2. 11. Greenwich. *Lat.* 49. 7. N.

Jerſey (New), a ſtate of United Amer bounded on the north by the ſtate of N York, on the eaſt by the ſea and a part New York, from which it is ſeparate Hudſon's River, on the ſouth by the ſe the Delaware Bay, and on the weſt by ſtate of Delaware and Pennſylvania, both which it is ſeparated by the river D ware. This country is ſaid to have firſt diſcovered by captain Hudſon, an liſh man, but the Swedes were the fi ſettlers. It was afterwards ſeized by Dutch, and made a part of New Be Being ceded, with New York, to Eng Charles II granted it to his brother, J duke of York, by whom it was made to lord Berkley and ſir George Cartere

Jer

...wer Philip Carteret as governor. Lord ...er refigned his right to Penn and others, Carteret divided the country with them ...raight line from north to ſouth. The ...ng the part of Carteret, and the weſt ...ea. At the death of Carteret, his ... was ſold to a number of perſons with ..., which occaſioned diſputes and ... In the year 1702, the owners ...ered up their charter to the crown, ... country was united to the govern... of New York. It was not till the ... 1706, that Jerſey was made a ſeparate ...ment. Nevertheleſs, each part had ...rts of juſtice, and the general aſſem... were convoked in Eaſt and Weſt Jerſey ...rately. New Jerſey is divided into thir... ...unties. The government of this ſtate ... veſted in a governor, legiſlative coun... and general aſſembly: the governor is ... by the council and aſſembly; the ... is compoſed of one man, choſen an... out of each county by the freeholders; ... general aſſembly is compoſed of three ...ers choſen out of each county in the ... manner. A great part of the ſoil of ... Jerſey is ſandy; ſome barren, and ... fit for cultivation; near the ſea coaſt ... ſaid to be many feet deep, in ſome ... fifty, without rocks or ſtones, and has ... the appearance of being artificial; other ... are rich land, producing wheat, rye, In... corn, barley, oats, flax, &c. with meas..., fit to feed and fatten cattle for the ...kets of New York and Philadelphia: ... of the fruits known in England are ...ated with ſucceſs, and cyder of excellent ...ity is made in moſt parts of the ſtate. ...al mines of copper, iron, and lead, have ... diſcovered, and wrought with ſucceſs; ... is it without medicinal ſprings. The ... are numerous, and many of them na..., at leaſt for ſome miles from their ...ths; the principal are the Poſaick, the ...rton, Mullicas, and Maurice. Abundance ... have been erected on various ſtreams, ... than five hundred for grinding corn; ...ides others for manufactures. Two con...rable furnaces are erected for the pur... of manufacturing iron, with two rolling ... ſlitting mills, and thirty forges. In the ... ſtate it is ſuppoſed that 1200 tons of ...iron, 1200 tons of pig iron, and 800 of ... rods, are made yearly, beſides hollow-ware, and various other caſt articles. The ... nes of the counties are Hunterdon, Bur...gton, Bergen, Glouceſter, Middleſex, Morris, Eſſex, Suſſex, Monmouth, Cape May, Cumberland, Somerſet, and Salem: the principal towns are Burlington, Amboy, Brunſwick, and Trenton. In the year 1790, the total number of inhabitants was 184,139, of which 11,423 were ſlaves. The militia of this ſtate conſiſts of 30,000 men. When general Waſhington was retreating through the Jerſeys, almoſt without forces, the militia of this ſtate obeyed his commands, and for ſome time formed almoſt the whole of his army, and the check which the Britiſh troops received at Trenton turned the fortune of the war.

Jeruſalem, a town of the duchy of Courland: forty-four miles ESE. Seelburg.

Jeruſalem, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, celebrated for its excellent wine: four miles SSE. Fridaw.

Jeruſalem, a celebrated city of Aſia, and capital of Paleſtine, ſuppoſed to have been founded by Melchiſedeck, and then called *Salem* and *Soſyma*. Its firſt buildings were erected on the loweſt part of Mount Sion, that is to ſay, Mount Acra; the northern mountain, and this part, was, therefore, called the Lower City. The Jebuſites, a people of the land of Canaan, made themſelves maſters of it; and it was ſtill ſubject to them at the time the Hebrews were under the protection of Moſes. Theſe people afterwards built on the higheſt part of Mount Sion, that diviſion diſtinguiſhed by the name of the Upper City, and which, by its inhabitants, was called *Jebus*. They built there, likewiſe, a fortreſs, to defend themſelves againſt the attacks of the Hebrews. When the Hebrews entered the Land of Promiſe, under the conduct of Joſhua, in the year 2584, in the diviſion of it, Jeruſalem fell to the lot of the tribe of Benjamin. After the death of Joſhua, which happened in the year 2601, the lower city was taken and burnt by the tribe of Judah; but not being able to make themſelves maſters of the upper city, to which the Jebuſites had retired for ſhelter, the latter recovered the lower city, and reſtored it to its former condition. It appears, that the city of Jeruſalem belonged ſometimes to the tribe of Benjamin and ſometimes to the tribe of Judah; but according to the diſtribution of the land of promiſe made by Joſhua, it certainly, as before mentioned, fell to the lot of the tribe of Benjamin. The glory of entirely ſubjecting the Jebuſites, however, was reſerved for David, who, in the year 2938, expelled theſe people, ſeized their fortreſs and city, and called the latter, after his own name, *The City of David*. The city then occupied two mountains, that is to ſay, Mount Sion, which formed the upper city, and Acra, which formed the lower city. Theſe David had already ſurrounded with a ſingle wall, though they were divided from each other; for the city of Sion was incloſed by a ſeparate wall, and between it and the inferior city, there were vallies, and two other little hills. In the year of the world, 3009, Jeruſalem was poſſeſſed by Abſalom, the ſon of David: but the ſame year it again fell into the hands of David. After David's

death, in the year 3021, Solomon ſurrounded Jeruſalem with much ſtronger and better walls. He erected, alſo, various new edifices in the neighbourhood of Mount Bezeta and Mount Moriah, ſo that a third city, as it were, was ſeen to ariſe: but as they were incloſed by one wall, they were, therefore, called by one name. Each of theſe cities being, however, ſurrounded by its own particular wall, we may ſay, that Jeruſalem was fortified by three walls. In the year of the world, 3023, the fourth of the reign of Solomon, and the twenty-eighth of his age, the Temple was begun; and in the ſpace of ſeven years, that noble fabric, admired by all nations for its grandeur, magnificence, and riches, was completely finiſhed. During the whole reign of this prince, which was forty years, the city continued to increaſe in ſplendour, and to be in a very flouriſhing ſtate. In the fourth year of the reign of Rehoboam, the ſon of Solomon, that is to ſay, in the year of the world, 3046, the city of Jeruſalem was beſieged and taken by Shiſhak, or, perhaps, Seſoſtris, king of Egypt, who afterwards concluded a peace with Rehoboam, but carried away the treaſures of the temple, as well as thoſe of the royal palace. Joaſh, king of Iſrael, advanced to Jeruſalem, entered the city, deſtroyed part of its walls, plundered the temple and the royal palace, and returned to Samaria. About the year 3425, Pharaoh Necho II, king of Egypt, entered Jeruſalem, and captured Jehoahaz, king of Judah, who had been raiſed to the throne by the Hebrew people, in the room of his father, Joſiah, who was killed the ſame year in a battle fought with the king of Egypt. Jehoahaz was carried away captive to that country, and the ſovereignty conferred upon Jehoiakim, who was obliged to pay a certain tribute impoſed on the Hebrew nation; ſo that Jeruſalem became then tributary to the king of Egypt. In the fourth year after Pharaoh Necho had given the crown of Judah to Jehoiakim, Nebuchadnezzar II, king of Babylon, beſieged Jeruſalem, which now fell under the dominion of the Chaldeans. Nebuchadnezzar reſtored it, however, to Jehoiakim, on condition of paying a certain tribute, as he had done to the king of Egypt, in order to ſhow the dependent ſtate of the city and the Hebrew people. Jehoiakim not being able to endure this ſervitude, attempted, three years after, to free himſelf from the yoke; but the king of Chaldea ſent a powerful army againſt him, which laid waſte the country of Judea. Jehoiakim himſelf being taken, was put to death in the year 3436, and a great number of priſoners were conducted, as ſlaves, to Babylon. The ſame year, Jehoiakim was ſucceeded by his ſon, Jehoiachin, who re
ed in Jeruſalem only three months. Ne
chadnezzar being apprehenſive that he w
revenge his father's death, laid ſiege t
ruſalem, compelled Jehoiachin to ſurrer
and carried him away captive to Ba
together with his mother, his wife,
children, and a great many people, lea
only a very ſmall number of inhabitan
the land, which was now reduced to a
deplorable ſituation. Upon this occa
Nebuchadnezzar ſeized upon all the rich
the temple and royal palace, and cut in p
thoſe golden veſſels which Solomon
cauſed to be made for the ſervice of
Lord. In the room of Jehoiachin, N
buchadnezzar eſtabliſhed Mattaniah kin
Jeruſalem, and gave him the name of Z
kiah. This prince, however, in imitatio
his predeceſſors, rebelled againſt the kin
Chaldea, who ſent an army againſt the c
of Jeruſalem, and having made him
maſter of it, in the eleventh year of
reign of Zedekiah, took the king priſ
and after putting out his eyes, carried
away as a captive. Nebuchadnezzar h
then at Riblah, a city of Syria, ſent hi
neral, Nabuzaradan, to deſtroy the cit
Jeruſalem entirely. The walls of it w
therefore, razed, the royal palace and
temple demoliſhed, their riches and or
ments tranſported to Babylon, and the
ple (a few huſbandmen and vine-dreſſers e
cepted) were carried away into ſlavery. T
event took place in the year of the wo
3447, an epoch memorable in the hiſtory
Jeruſalem. Cyrus, king of Perſia, who
conquered the kingdoms of Aſſyria and
bylon, in the year of the world, 3516,
the firſt of his reign, ſet the Hebrews at li
ty, after they had been ſeventy years c
tive in Babylon; reſtored to them the ſacr
veſſels carried away by Nebucnadnezzar,
gave them leave at the ſame time to re
the temple. The Hebrews employed twe
ty years in conſtructing this new edifice
for they were continually interrupted
the work by their enemies, the Samarit
Nehemiah, one of the Hebrew captives, w
afterwards became ſovereign of that peo
being cup-bearer to Artaxerxes Longiman
king of Perſia, and in great favour with
court, obtained leave to go to Jeruſalem
and rebuild the walls of that city, whic
though entirely deſtroyed, he reſtored, wi
much labour, in the ſpace of twelve ye
and four months. This happened in th
year of the world, 3600, and in the eighty-
ſecond after the Hebrew people had been ſet
at liberty by Cyrus. After Nehemiah, the
city of Jeruſalem enjoyed peace till the year
3722. In this year, Alexander the Great
being

engaged in the ſiege of Tyre, demand-
ance from the Jews; but the chief
refuſed his requeſt, informing him at
me, that he had ſworn to Darius not
ny part with his enemies. Alexan-
ded at this anſwer, repaired to Je-
after he had conquered Tyre and
of Gaza, fully reſolved to be reveng-
on it and its inhabitants; but being
a multitude of people, all dreſſed in
the prieſts arrayed in their robes, and
high-prieſt with a garment of purple and
a ring on his head a tiara, with a plate
above it, upon which was inſcribed
me of the Lord, his paſſion immediate-
ed; and approaching the high-prieſt,
ed his adorations to God, after which
wed every mark of reſpect to Jaddus,
ited all the Hebrews. Ptolemy Soter,
of Ptolemy Lagus, who was one of
der's ſucceſſors, and who, in the di-
of the empire, had got Egypt for his
wiſhing to extend his conqueſt in
and Phœnicia, turned his thoughts
s Jeruſalem. In the year 3733, there-
e ſurpriſed the city, on the ſabbath day,
entered it under a pretence of offer-
ſacrifice, and taking a great number
ners in Judea, carried them along
m to Egypt. Antiochus Epiphanes,
e year 3882, beſieged the city, plundered
all its gold and valuable effects, put to
eighty thouſand of the inhabitants of
, made forty thouſand of them ſlaves,
d forty thouſand more. In the year
, the ſacrifices were interrupted; abo-
n entered into the houſe of the Lord;
the altars were profaned by the ſtatues of
r Olympius being erected over it. This
ry happened four hundred and thirty-
years after Jeruſalem had ſuffered
r Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon.
r the laſt deſtruction of the city of Jeru-
m, under Antiochus Epiphanes, it found
werful defender in Judas Maccabeus, who,
the year of the world 3888, having ſucceed-
father Mathathias as high-prieſt of the
w, overcame in various battles the cele-
generals of Antiochus Epiphanes, king
ria; and after re-eſtabliſhing the city,
fortifying the temple, in the year 3889,
a dedication of the new altar. In the
r 3890, Antiochus Eupator, king of Sy-
and ſucceſſor to Antiochus Epiphanes,
ege to Jeruſalem. A peace being after-
ds concluded, he was admitted into the
by Judas Maccabeus; but this faithleſs
nce, breaking his oath, cauſed the wall
ween the temple and the citadel, which
ended the former from the attacks of the
Syrians, to be entirely demoliſhed. In the
year 3911, Simon Maccabeus fortified Jeru-
lem, by erecting ſtrong and high towers on
the walls. The fort at this time was in the hands of the Syro-Macedonians; but Simon took and deſtroyed it, that it might never again fall into the poſſeſſion of the enemy. This citadel had kept Jeruſalem twenty-ſix years dependent on the king of Syria. John Hyrcanus, ſon of Simon Maccabeus, entered upon the governorſhip and high-prieſthood, after the death of his father, in 3919; and the ſame year Antiochus Sidetes, incenſed at the loſſes which he had ſuffered by Simon Maccabeus, declared war againſt Hyrcanus, and beſieged Jeruſalem, deſtroyed the walls of the city, and then retired, with all his forces. During the reign of Herod the Great, otherwiſe called the Aſcalonite, Jeruſalem received many additions and embelliſhments. In the year 4030, he conſtructed a ſuperb royal palace, a theatre, and an amphitheatre, to celebrate various kinds of games in honour of Auguſtus. Herod likewiſe conceived a deſign of rebuilding the temple, or rather of enlarging that which had been erected after the return of the Jews from the Babyloniſh captivity, and accordingly began his work, in the eighteenth year of his reign, and completed it in eight years. Under the emperor Tiberius, Pontius Pilate being preſident of Judea for the Romans, our Lord and Saviour Jeſus Chriſt, at the age of thirty-three, was condemned to death, on the falſe accuſation of the Jews, and crucified on Mount Calvary, which was then without the walls of the city. In the year 66 of the Chriſtian æra, and the twelfth of the reign of Nero, Geſſius Florus, the procurator of Judea, had by his injuſtice and extortion reduced that rich country to a miſerable condition; and adding cruelty to rapine, was the principal cauſe of the Hebrews attempting to throw off the Roman yoke. Being declared rebels, they began to commit every kind of iniquity. The Romans employed the ſevereſt puniſhment to reduce theſe people to obedience, but ſtill without effect. Having attacked Ceſtius Gallus, the governor of Syria, they obliged him to retire; and this ſucceſs inſpired them with freſh hopes and courage. The flames of war being thus kindled in Judea, Nero entruſted the management of it to his general, Veſpaſian, who, accompanied by his ſon Titus, and a powerful army, arrived in Syria in the year 67 of the Chriſtian æra. Veſpaſian ſoon after being choſen emperor, ſent orders to his ſon Titus to continue the war againſt the Hebrews, and ſet out for Rome, where he arrived amidſt the acclamations of the populace, in the year 70 of the Chriſtian æra. Jeruſalem at this time was torn by different contending factions, and a prey to all the miſeries of a civil war within its own walls. Nothing was ſeen throughout the whole city but ſlaughter, tumult, and murder;

der; while patriotiſm was made a pretence for committing every ſpecies of atrocity. In this miſerable ſtate was the city of Jeruſa em and all Judea, when, on the 14th of April, in the year 70, Titus undertook the ſiege of the former, having encamped at the diſtance of ſeven ſtadia, or a mile, from it. On the 4th of May, Titus made himſelf maſter of the firſt wall of Jeruſalem, and cauſed a great part of it towards the north to be demoliſhed. Notwithſtanding this ſucceſs, he offered very favourable terms to the beſieged, if they would ſubmit, but his offer was rejected. Five days after, he took the ſecond wall, from which he was however repulſed; but in four days more he again got into his poſſeſſion, and demoliſhed what remained of it in the northern quarter. Having failed in his attempt to batter down the third wall, Titus made new propoſals to the Hebrews, through the medium of Flavius Joſephus, who had been taken priſoner, and, after receiving his liberty, had attached himſelf to the Romans, and was with Titus in his encampment. The greater part of the people were inclined to accept the eaſy conditions propoſed them by Joſephus, in the name of the emperor, but being oppoſed by ſome zealots, Joſephus was treated with every mark of indignity and reproach. After this behaviour, there remained no more mercy for the Hebrews. Titus cauſed the hands of thoſe who had voluntarily ſought ſhelter in the Roman camp to be cut off, and ſent them back to the city, and others were crucified in the ſight of their countrymen. Famine, in the mean time, began to make dreadful havock among the people. Of this calamity, and the diſtreſſes it occaſioned, Joſephus gives ſuch a pathetic account as cannot fail of exciting horror. He tells us, that the effects of hunger were ſo great, that a noble lady, called Mary, devoured the fleſh of her own ſon; and that this action appeared ſo unnatural to Titus, that he ſwore that he would bury the remembrance of it under the ruins of Jeruſalem. In order to haſten the capture of the city, he cauſed all the trees which were within the diſtance of ſome miles from Jeruſalem to be cut down, and employed them in his machines and military works. Having made every neceſſary diſpoſition for continuing his operations with vigour, he applied his battering rams to the third wall, that is to ſay the wall encloſing the fortreſs, and made himſelf maſter of the tower called Antonia. The Romans being deſirous of getting poſſeſſion of the Temple, without deſtroying it, were obliged to ſuſtain a fierce conflict in it: but a ſoldier, inſtigated by ſome unknown motive, threw a burning torch into the northern part of it, where there was a great quantity of combuſtible materials, by which means it was ſet on fire. This magnificent building, therefore, was reduced to and the Hebrews, with great grief row, ſaw a monument deſtroyed wi the principal object that had animate hopes, and awakened their courage. I on the ſecond of September, in the of the Chriſtian æra, and the ſecond reign of Veſpaſian, the city of Jeruſa entirely into the hands of Titus. It w given up to be plundered by the ſoldie moſt of its inhabitants were put to the According to the order of Titus, th was deſtroyed to its foundations; and the ruins of the temple were dem Joſephus ſays, that the number of pri taken during the whole time of the wa ninety-ſeven thouſand; and that the ber killed in the city during the ſame amounted to eleven hundred thouſan Tacitus, who lived in the firſt centu the time of Veſpaſian and Titus, heard ported, that the number of the beſieg cluding thoſe of every age and ſex, wa ſix hundred thouſand. Notwithſtand deſtruction of their country, a good Jews remained in it, and even in Jeru or rather in new buildings which they ed amidſt the ruins of the city; but the paid tribute to the Romans, and were tirely ſubject to their laws. In the ye they attempted to rebel, but were ſoon come by Tinius Rufus, the Roman pref in Paleſtine. On account of the tu diſpoſition of theſe people, Adrian, it pears, highly incenſed at their conduct, ſolved the ſame year to level the city of ruſalem with the ground; that is to thoſe new buildings erected by the Hebr to deſtroy three towers left by Titus for convenience of the Roman garriſon; a ſow ſalt in the ground on which the had ſtood. Whatever may have been cauſe that induced Adrian to make th vaſtation, and to ſhow ſo much reſent againſt the remains of a wretched natio fulfilled the prophecy of our Saviour, foretold that neither in the city nor the ple ſhould one ſtone be left upon ano This, therefore, may be called the final ſtruction of Jeruſalem, which took p forty-ſeven years after that of Titus. Ad deſirous of building a new city on the cient ſite of Jeruſalem, began this ente in the year 119 of the Chriſtian æra, and ſecond of his reign. It was then called Æ after his own name *Ælius*, and formed Roman colony. The Chriſtians, who ha ſince the time of Jeſus Chriſt had contin to increaſe, and to inhabit Jeruſalem, the new city of *Ælia*, or *Ælia Capito* ſometimes protected and ſometimes perſe ed by the Roman emperors, began at len in the time of Conſtantine the Great, to joy a little tranquillity. From his reign w

the real eſtabliſhment of Chriſ- exceeded his Chriſtian care even the Eaſt. The city of Jeruſalem, the city of Ælia, experienced alſo of his benevolent hand; for he ſtore, by erecting churches and ings in it; and in this he was another, Helen, who went thi- tion. It is commonly ſaid, that gn of Conſtantine the Great, the a Capitolina was changed, and ſalem ſubſtituted in its room. of Jeruſalem enjoyed the high being the moſt ancient of all, and have been called the firſt in the firſt biſhop was the apoſtle St. Jeſus, who began to govern it in ; and continued to do ſo till the when he ſuffered martyrdom. In , the emperor Julian, a declared Chriſtianity, ordered the temple to on the foundations of that de- Tirus; and gave the direction of Alipius, who had been a præ- ect in Britain, but all his endea- ſtrated by earthquakes, flames other ſtrange and miraculous ap- In 378, pilgrimages to Jeruſa- urneys thither for the purpoſe of holy places of that city, began to ent. Many perſons celebrated ity of their birth, and the fame ctity, repaired to it with that the number of monks who inha- ns continued daily to increaſe. 614, the Perſians came before which having fallen into their ſacked and plundered. Ninety Chriſtians, of both ſexes and of all ions, were made ſlaves in this ld by the Perſians to the Jews, ary to the laws of humanity, but- in a cruel manner. In the year lem was reſtored to the emperor who baniſhed all the Jews, and them from approaching within of it. In the year 636, Jeruſa- en by the caliph Omar; when es of Syria and Paleſtine fell en- the hands of the Saracens; the alem was for ſeveral centuries by the caliphs. The government me entirely Mahometan; and Ma- was the prevailing religion of the The Turks, after they had made maſters of Damaſcus, and ſubdu- e country around, carried their Jeruſalem, which they likewiſe year 1076 of the Chriſtian æra, Hegira 469. At the time when was under the dominion of the Chriſtians who reſided in it were ſo great afflictions, that their ſitu- worſe than when ſubject to the government of the Saracens. Many of the Weſtern Chriſtians, however, ſtill continued to viſit the holy places; but for this indulgence they were obliged to pay a very heavy tax. In the year 1093, among the many pilgrims who reſorted to Jeruſalem, there was a French monk, of the city of Amiens, in Picardy, named Peter, who has ſince been diſtinguiſhed by the name of Peter the Hermit. Peter departed from Syria in the year 1095, in a merchant veſſel bound for Bari, in Apulia; and on landing there immediately went to pope Urban II, to whom he delivered letters from the patriarch and Chriſtians of Jeruſalem, requeſting his aſſiſtance and ſupport. At the ſame he laid before him, in the moſt pathetic terms, the unhappy ſituation of thoſe people; and informed him in what manner they were inſulted and oppreſſed by the Mahometans. Theſe letters, and the repreſentations of Peter the Hermit, made ſuch an impreſſion on the pontiff's heart, that he reſolved from that moment to do every thing in his power to recover the Holy Land. Peter then went to various courts, and applied to different princes, with a view of engaging them in the ſame deſign; and in every place in which he paſſed he preached up the cruſades. The city was taken the 15th of July, 1099, the third year after the Chriſtians had ſet out from Europe to recover Paleſtine. Eight days after the city was taken, all the Chriſtian princes, generals, and commanders aſſembled and elected, for king of Jeruſalem, Godfrey of Bouillon, duke of Lorrain, who by his piety, prudence, and valour, was judged moſt worthy of that dignity. From the time that the city of Jeruſalem remained under the power of the Weſtern Chriſtians, that is to ſay, from the 15th of July, 1099, to the end of the year 1162, Jeruſalem was governed by five Latin kings, and the church by eight patriarchs. On the death of the laſt king, Baldwin III, the affairs of the Weſtern Chriſtians in Syria and Paleſtine began greatly to decline. The kingdom of Jeruſalem, conſidered in its whole extent, was already divided into four parts; that is to ſay, that which was properly called the kingdom of Jeruſalem, the country of Edeſſa, the principality of Antioch, and the county of Tripoli. Jeruſalem, in its modern ſtate, called by the Turks *Cudſembaric*, and *Cudſeherif*, is reduced by their oppreſſive tyranny into the condition of a poor thinly inhabited town, of about three miles at moſt in circumference, it is ſituated on a rocky mountain, with very ſteep aſcent on all ſides except to the north; the vallies at the bottom are deep, and at ſome diſtance environed with hills. The ſoil is for the moſt part ſtony, yet affords corn, wine, and olives, where cultivated; but ſcarce any thing except graſs, heath, and other ſpontaneous herbs and

ſhrubs, which are left to run up to ſeed, grow at a diſtance from the city. *Long.* 53. 24. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 31. 55. N.

Jeſardecheb, or *Boſaraddabeba*, ſee *Boſaraddabeba*.

Jeſbrova, a river of Servia, which runs into the Danube, near Semendria.

Jeſenitza, a town of Croatia: thirty-five miles NW. Bihacs.

Jeſernico, a town in the country of Friuli, belonging to Venice: twelve miles W. Palma la Nuova.

Jeſi, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of the Church, and marquiſate of Ancona. The ſee of a biſhop, immediately under the pope. It contains three churches, and ten convents: twenty-three miles NE. Loreto, and ſixteen WSW. Ancona.

Jeſioro, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiov: fifty-ſix miles SSW. Czerkaſy.

Jeſiotrov, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiov: three miles WSW. Czerkaſyon.

Jeſo, or *Jedſo*, or *Yedſo*, a large iſland in the North Pacific Ocean, governed by a prince tributary to the emperor of Japan. The inhabitants are more rude and ſavage than the Japaneſe. They live chiefly on fiſh and game. *Lat.* 42. N.

Jeſſelmere, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Agimere: ſixty miles W. Bickaneer, and ninety-five NNW. Joodpour.

Jeſſen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and electorate of Saxony: ten miles ESE. Wittenberg.

Jeſſima, one of the iſlands of Japan.

Jeſſore, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Bengal: fifty-four miles NE. Calcutta.

Jeſupol, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Red Ruſſia: five miles S. Halitſch.

Jeſus Iſland, an iſland in the river St. Lawrence, near the iſland of Montreal, about eight leagues long and two wide.

Jeſus de Cuyaba (El), a town of South America, in Braſil, and government of Matto Groſſo.

Jethorv, ſee *Gythorv*.

Jetſingo, a province of Japan.

Jetſingo, or *Jusju*, a province of Japan.

Jetſiſſen, or *Jeatſu*, a province of Japan.

Jettſtorff, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: four miles E. Korn Neuburg.

Jetz, a town of Japan, in the province of Oomi.

Jetze, a river of Germany, which riſes ſix miles S. Diſſdorf, and runs into the Elbe near Hitzacker, in the principality of Luneburg.

Jever, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and capital of a country, called Jeverland, ſituated in the north-eaſt part of Eaſt Frieſland, on the weſt ſide the mouth of the Weſer, which belongs the prince of Anhalt Zerbſt: twenty-miles NE. Emden. *Long.* 25. 13. E. *Lat.* 53. 39. N.

Jeumaillochc, a town of France, in department of the Indre, and chief pl... a canton, in the diſtrict of Chatillon Indre: four leagues E. Chatillon ſur dre, and two and a half SSE. Vallençay.

Jeurev Polſkai, a town of Ruſſia, in government of Vladimir: thirty-two m NNW. Vladimir.

Jeziernica, a town of Lithuania, in palatinate of Novogrodeck: forty miles S Novogrodeck.

Jeziorocze, a town of Lithuania, in palatinate of Wilna: thirty-two m. WNW. Braſlaw.

Jezora, a town of Lithuania, in palatinate of Troki: twelve miles N Grodno.

Jezow, ſee *Biekow*.

If, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterra... near the coaſt of France, the moſt eaſt of three, at the entrance of the port of M ſeilles, well fortified and furniſhed wit... garriſon.

Iffeban, a town of Aſia, in Perſian A menia: forty-ſix leagues ENE. Erivan.

Iffendic, a town of France, in the dep... ment of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief p... of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montfort: league W. Montfort, and two and a ... ESE. St. Meen.

Iffros, a town of Arabia, in the provi... of Yemen: twelve miles ESE. Taas.

Iflamabat, a town of Hindooſtan, in ... country of Bengal: 124 miles SSE. Da... and 120 NNW. Aracan.

Iforddſhick, or *Krotzka*, a town of Euro... Turkey, in Servia: eight miles W. Semendria, and fourteen SE. Belgrade.

Ifran, *Iſren*, or *Uſaram*, a town and ... trict of Africa, near the Atlantic, belon... to Morocco: forty miles SW. Non.

Iga, a town of Japan, in the provinc... Iſiju.

Igeialin, a ſmall iſland in the Sea between Ruſſia and America. *Long.* ... 22. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 65. 40. N.

Iggenſen, a town of Germany, in the ... cle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Paderborn: ſix miles SE. Paderborn.

Iglau, a town of Moravia, and capital ... a circle of the ſame name, which con... twenty-one towns, 294 villages, and 6... houſes. The town is well built, ſtrong and populous: it contains 1196 houſes, ... convents, and a college: ſome good cl... manufactured in the town, which is ſe... into Italy, by Trieſte, the commerce in c... and hemp is conſiderable. In the year 17... this town was taken by the Pruſſians, ſixty

...wo miles SE. Prague, and 122 SE. ... *Long.* 33. 18. E. Ferro. *Lat.* ... N.

...*ſkoe*, a town of Ruſſia, in the go... of Ekaterinoſlav: forty miles S. ...

..., a town of France, in the depart... the Marne: five miles S. Fiſmes.

...*de*, a town of France, in the depart... f the Allier, and chief place of a ... in the diſtrict of Cerilly: two leagues ... Cerilly.

...*m*, a town of European Turkey, in ...nce of Dalmatia: forty-four miles ... Moſtar.

...*a*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the ...ce of Caramania, ſituated on a large ...

...*ſa*, a town of Spain, in the pro... Grenada: three miles SE. Ronda.

...*ch*, a town and diſtrict of Africa, in ...ountry of Sahara: the country is other... called *Lempta*.

...*ra*, a town of Africa, on the Gold ... in the country of Soko, near which is ...ery fine gold.

...*ſo*, a town of South America, in the ...ry of Braſil, and government of St. ...

...*ſkoi*, a town of Ruſſia, near the ...rn extremity of the Continent of Aſia. ... 206. 20. *Lat.* 65. 45. N.

...*am*, a town of Aſia, in the country of ...re: ſeventy-three miles NNW. La...

...*a*, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the ..., near Archangelſkoi.

...*ta*, a ſeaport of Arabia Felix, on the ... Sea, in the Sherriffate of Mecca, firſt ...unded with walls, in the year 1514, ...l Guri, ſultan of Egypt, to protect it ...m the Portugueſe: the walls are now in ...re of decay. It is ſituated in a barren, ... diſtrict, and is without water. Jidda, ... been always a part of the dominions of ... Sherriffe of Mecca. The Turkiſh ...an ſends, indeed, a pacha to this city; ...ne is not abſolute ſovereign of it. The ...reme authority is ſhared between the ...rriffe and the Turkiſh governor. The ...r is changed every year; and accord...y refuſes ſometimes to obey the pacha. ... ſherriffe keeps an officer, who is called ... viſier, to repreſent him in this city: and ... this viſier, ſolely, do all ſuch of the inha... tants of Jidda, as are the ſherriffe's ſubjects, ...and. This officer is always choſen out ... the family of the ſherriffe, from among ...e who aſpire to the ſovereign power. A deſcendent of a noble Arab family, would ...t deign to appear before a judge of a ...eaner birth. The revenue ariſing from the cuſtoms is ſhared between the ſultan and the ſherriffe; upon which account the kiaja and the viſier always attend together, when goods are examined. The dues of cuſtom are fixed at 10 per cent. upon the value of the goods, eſtimated arbitrarily by the cuſtom-houſe officers; ſo that they may be conſidered as equal, in reality to 12 or 15 per cent. The Engliſh, however, are particularly favoured, even more than the ſubjects of the ſultan: they pay only 8 per cent. and are ſuffered to diſcharge this in goods, whereas all others muſt produce money. Although the trade of Jidda is ſo conſiderable, yet this city is no more than a mart between Egypt and India. The ſhips from Suez, ſeldom proceed farther than this port; and thoſe from India are not ſuffered to advance to Suez. The circumjacent country affords nothing but Taif almonds for an object of traffic; of theſe, indeed, the Engliſh carry five hundred thouſand weight a-year to India. Balm of Mecca is alſo brought hither from the neighbourhood of Medina, as an article of exportation. The imports are greater, becauſe both Mecca and Medina are to be ſupplied from this market. Large quantities of corn, rice, lentiles, ſugar, oil, &c. are imported from Egypt, without which this part of Arabia could not poſſibly be inhabited. All goods from Europe come alſo by the way of Egypt; and on the other hand, thoſe which are brought hither from India paſs generally into Egypt: 170 miles S. Medina. *Lat.* 21. 28. N.

Jidoon, a country or diſtrict of Aſia, ſituated on the eaſt ſide of the river Sinde, on the borders of Cachimere and Thibet.

Jefiai, a town of Africa, on the river Gambia.

Jigat Point, a cape of Hindooſtan, forming the weſtern extremity of Guzerat, where is a pagoda. *Long.* 68. 12. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 22. 23. N.

Jihon, a river of Aſia, which riſes in the mountains of Little Thibet, paſſes through Bukharia, Charaſm, and empties itſelf partly into the Caſpian Sea, and partly into the lake Aral.

Jilgoun, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: twenty-eight miles E. Akſerai.

Jimmel, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers: thirty-three miles SW Conſtantina.

Jimmelah, a town of Africa, anciently Gemella. Near it are magnificent ruins, the remains of an amphitheatre, &c.: nine leagues SSW. Conſtantina.

Jinnet Bay, a bay of the Mediterranean, on the coaſt of Algiers: eleven leagues E. Algiers.

Jinzo, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia: twelve miles SE. Orenſe.

Jinzoowargh, a town of Hindooſtan, in

the country of Guzerat: forty miles S. Janagur.

Iio, or *Joſſu*, a province of Japan.

Jionpoor, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Benares, on the Goomty river: thirty miles NW. Benares. *Long.* 82. 55. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 25. 46. N.

Jirban, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: eight miles NW. Sana.

Jiuncbeto, a town of the iſland of Corſica: four miles S. Sarcena.

Ik, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Kama.

Ik, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Sakkara.

Ikarunga, a town of Japan, in the province of Tunga.

Ikazani, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna: four miles SE. Wilna.

Iki, or *Iſia*, one of the iſlands of Japan.

Ikmas, a town of Egypt: ten miles SW. Menuf.

Ikolla, a province of Africa, in the kingdom of Angola.

Ikon, a town of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt, where the Dutch have a factory.

Ila, or *Ilay*, one of the weſtern iſlands of Scotland, in the North Sea, about ſix leagues from the north coaſt of Ireland, and four from the coaſt of Argyle county in Scotland, the form is irregular, perhaps, not very unlike a horſeſhoe, with the toe part pointed, being hollowed towards the ſouth, by a large bay called *Loch Indaal*.. The circumference about fifty miles. It is ſeparated from Jura, by a narrow ſtrait, to which it gives the name of Sound. It is generally mountainous, and contains ſome mines of lead mixed with copper: ſtrata of iron called *Bog Ore*, with veins of emery. In ſome places ſmall veins of quickſilver have been found. The produce of corn is not conſiderable, and conſiſts principally in bear and oats, with ſome flax: ſome wheat has been ſown within a few years: but the corn raiſed is not ſufficient for the conſumption of the inhabitants, which may probably be owing to a conſiderable conſumption in the diſtilleries. Great numbers of cattle are bred, and many annually exported. The number of inhabitants is computed to be between 7 and 8000, of whom about 700 are employed in weaving and fiſhing. The air is not eſteemed equally healthy with Jura.

Ila Sound, a narrow ſtrait, between the iſlands of Jura and Ila, the navigation of which is dangerous, from the rapidity of the tides, ſudden ſqualls, and foul ground.

Ilaantreach, a ſmall iſland, near the weſt coaſt of Scotland, a little to the eaſt of Oronſa.

Ilaamroan, a ſmall iſland near the weſtern coaſt of Scotland, a little to the ſouth of Oronſa.

Ilaca Kiamen, a poſt of Chineſe Tartary fifteen miles S. Merguen.

Ilak, or *Jalak*, a town of Africa, in the country of Nubia, on the Nile, ſuppoſed ſome to be the ancient Meroe. *Long.* 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 48. N.

Ilamba, or *Eluame*, a large province Africa, in the kingdom of Angola.

Ilanmore, a ſmall iſland in Clew Bay, the weſt coaſt of Ireland.

Ilanmore, a ſmall iſland of Scotland, half a mile N. from the iſle of Coll.

Ilantz, a town of the Griſons, and cap of the Griſe league, ſituated near the Rh twenty miles SW. Coire, and forty S. Lucern. *Long.* 26. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. N.

Ilantzinſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the vernment of Irkutſk: ten miles NN Verchnei Udinſk.

Ilberg, a town of Sweden, in the pro of Warmeland: ſix miles NW. Carliſtad

Ilcheſter, ſee *Ivelcheſter*.

Ildinſkoi, a cape of Ruſſia, in the P Ocean, near the northern part of Kam atſka. *Long.* 182. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55 N.

Ile, a river of England, in the county Somerſet, which runs into the Parret, a mile S. from Langport.

Ilebarre, a town of France, in the dep ment of the Lower Pyrennées, near Mau

Ilek, a river of Ruſſia, which runs the Ural, at fort Iletzkaia.

Ilen, a river of Wales, in the county Pembroke, which runs into the ſea, a to the ſouth of St. David's.

Ilet, a river of Ruſſia, which runs the Volga, forty miles NW. Kazan.

Ileterton, a town of Aſia, in Thi thirty miles SW. Cha-tcheou.

Iletzkaia, a fort of Aſiatic Ruſſia, in government of Upha, on the ſouth ſide the Ural: ſeventy-two miles W. Orenb

Iletzkaiazatſchita, a fort of Ruſſia, on river Ilek, in the government of Up forty miles S. Orenburg.

Ilfeld, a town of Germany, in the c of Upper Saxony, and county of Hohnſte ſix miles N. Nordhauſen, and eight WN Stolberg.

Ilfracomb, a ſeaport of England, ſitu in the Britiſh Channel, on the north c of the county of Devon, with a conveni and ſafe harbour, whither veſſels frequen ſtrive to enter for ſhelter, when not to make the Taw for Barnſtable. L are kept here burning for the direction mariners. There is a good quay and p repaired by act of parliament. The v belonging to the port, are chiefly empl as coaſters, in carrying ore and corn from Cornwall and Devonſhire, to Brit and in fiſhing. It is governed by a ma

and

[illegible]: the market is on Saturday: [illegible] miles W. Bridgewater, and 181 [illegible]. *Long.* 3. 10. W. Greenwich. [illegible] 11. N.

[illegible], a river of Russia, which runs into [illegible], at Ilginskaia.

[illegible], a town of Russia, in the go[illegible] of Irkutsk, at the conflux of the [illegible] Lena: fifty-two miles S. Orlenga.

[illegible], a town of Russia, in the govern[illegible] Irkutsk, on the Ilga: seventy-six [illegible] NE. Balaganskoi, and 140 N. Irkutsk. [illegible] 123. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 30. N.

[illegible], a town of Portugal, in the pro[illegible] of Beira: one league S. Bragança [illegible], and eight and a half NNW. Coim[illegible]

[illegible], a seaport town of South America, [illegible], and capital of a district, called *Rio* [illegible], situated at the mouth of a river [illegible] by the same name. *Long.* 19. 50. [illegible] Ferro. *Lat.* 15. 25. S.

[illegible], or *Rio dos Ilheos*, a river of South [illegible], in the country of Brasil, which [illegible] into the Atlantic, at Ilheos.

[illegible], a river of Russia, which rises in *Lat.* [illegible] and runs into the Angara, near Sama[illegible]. *Long.* 119. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 57. [illegible] N.

[illegible], a town of Russia, on the Ilim, in [illegible] government of Irkutsk. In the environs [illegible] are found the most beautiful black [illegible]. It consists of an ostrog, and about [illegible] houses: 152 miles N. Irkutsk. *Long.* [illegible] 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 56. 30. N.

[illegible], a town of Russia, in the govern[illegible] of Irkutsk, on the Lena: fifty-six miles [illegible] Kirensk.

[illegible], a fortress of Russia, on the river [illegible]: eighty-four miles ESE. Orenburg.

[illegible], a town of Russia, in the govern[illegible] of Tobolsk: eight miles N. Atchinsk.

[illegible], a town of Russia, in the govern[illegible] Tver: thirty-two miles ENE. Tver.

[illegible], a town of Russia, in the govern[illegible] of Olonetz: eight miles N. Olgskoi.

[illegible], a town of Russia, in the govern[illegible] of Novgorod, on the river Sula, opposite [illegible]epovetz.

[illegible], a town of Asia, in Thibet: twenty[illegible] miles WNW. Hara-toube.

[illegible] (*L'*), a river of France, which rises in [illegible] department of the Upper Rhine, near [illegible]rette, passes by Muhlhausen, Ensisheim, [illegible]ettstat, &c. and runs into the Rhine, [illegible] Strasburg. It is navigable for boats [illegible] Schlettstat.

[illegible], a river of Germany, which passes by [illegible]dentz and Feldkirch, and empties itself [illegible] the Rhine, NW. of the town of Feld[illegible]rch.

Illabon, a town of Egypt; twelve miles SE. Faiom.

Ille, a town of France, in the department of the Eastern Pyrennées, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Prades, on the Teck, containing about 2000 inhabitants: four leagues W. Perpignan, and three and a half ENE Prades.

Ille, a river of France, which rises near Dingé, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and joins the Vilaine, near Rennes.

Ille and Vilaine, a department of France, bounded on the north by the English Channel and the department of the Channel, on the east by the department of the Mayenne, on the south by the Lower Loire, and on the west by the departments of the Morbihan and the North Coasts; about sixty miles in length from north to south, and from twenty to forty-eight in breadth, from east to west. It takes its name from two rivers, the Ille and the Vilaine, which unites together at Rennes, the capital of the department.

Illenas (Las), a town of the island of Hispaniola: seven miles N. St. Domingo.

Iller, a river of Germany, which rises in the south part of the bishopric of Augsburg, on the borders of the Tyrolese, passes by Kempten, Memingen, &c. and joins the Danube, about two miles above Ulm.

Illescas, a town of Spain, in New Castile, situated about midway in the road from Toledo to Madrid. It contains two parishes, and three convents: fifteen miles SSW. Madrid, and fifteen NNE. Toledo.

Illic, a town of Asia, in the country of Thibet; seven miles NW. Tocson-Hotun.

Illiers, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Chartres: four leagues SW. Chartres, and five NNW. Chateaudun.

Illinois, a lake of North America, about fifteen miles long, and two wide. *Long.* 89. 18. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 40. 35. N.

Illinois, a river of North America, which rises from lake Illinois, and runs into the Missisippi. *Long.* 91. 5. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 38. 40. N.

Illok, a town of Sclavonia, situated on the Danube: sixteen miles W. Peter Waradin, and forty-eight WNW. Belgrade.

Illora, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada: sixteen miles N. Loja.

Illownika, a river of Silesia, in the principality of Teschen, which runs into the Vistula, near Dziedzitz.

Illuxta, a town of the duchy of Courland: thirty-two miles SE. Seelburg.

Ilm, or *Stadt-Ilm*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Schwartzburg Rudolstadt: twelve miles SSW. Rudolstadt, and fourteen S. Erfurt. *Long.* 28. 46. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 37. N.

Ilme, a river of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, which runs into the Leine:

two miles SE. Einbeck, in the principality of Grubenhagen.

Ilmen, a lake of Ruſſia, in the government of Novgorod, about forty-eight miles long, and twelve to eighteen wide; Novgorod is ſituated near it.

Ilmen, or *Elme*, a river which runs into the Alle, near Allenburg, in Pruſſia.

Ilmen Kiamen, a poſt of Chineſe Tartary. *Long.* 143. 26. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 40. N.

Ilmenau, or *Elmenau*, a river of Germany, which riſes about ten miles ſouth from Oldenſtadt, in the principality of Luneburg Zell, paſſes by Oldenſtadt, Luneburg, &c. and runs into the Elbe: two miles NW. from Winſen.

Ilmenau, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and county of Henneberg, on the ſide of the Elbe, near it are ſome mines of ſilver and copper: ten miles E. Schmalkalden.

Iment, a river of Perſia, in the province of Mecran, which runs into the ſea, two miles W. Aruba.

Ilminſter, a town of England, in the county of Somerſet, on the river Ille, with a weekly market on Saturday, and containing about 300 houſes. Here is manufacture of narrow cloths: twelve miles SE. Taunton, and 137 W. London.

Iloccos, a province of the iſland of Luçon.

Ilovla, a ſmall river of Ruſſian Tartary, in the country of the Coſacs, which runs into the Don, at fort Donſkaia.

Ilſenburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Wernigerode: four miles W. Wernigerode.

Ilſley, or *Eaſt Ilſley*, a town of England, in the county of Berks, with a weekly market on Wedneſday: fourteen miles W. Reading, and fifty-three W. London.

Ilſna, a river of Poland, which runs into the Bog: eight miles N. Brzesk.

Ilſt, or *Yſt*, a town of the ſtate of Frieſland, defended by a ditch filled with the waters of the river Weymer: twelve miles NE. Staveren, and five SE. Bolſwaert.

Ilſtorp, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: twenty-ſeven miles SSE. Gotheborg.

Ilten, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Luneburg: ſixteen miles SSW. Zell.

Iltz, a river of Germany, which riſes NW. Biſchoffiorff, in Stiria, and runs into the river Feiſtritz: three miles SSE. Kalſtorff.

Iltzhofen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, in the territory of Hall: eight miles NE. Hall.

Ilua, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean, near the north coaſt of the iſland of Sardinia.

Iluchazo, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha: thirty-two miles S. Menzelinſk.

Ilwitzkolfle, a town of Sweden, in the province of Skone: ten miles S. C tianſtadt.

Ily, a town of Tranſilvania, on the Maros: thirty-two miles SSW. W burg.

Ilza, a town of Poland, in the pal of Sandomirz: fourteen miles SSE. R

Ilzolſtadt, ſee *Paſſau*.

Imaba, or *Insju*, a province of Japan.

Imaglin, a ſmall iſland in the between the weſtern coaſt of Amer the eaſt point of Ruſſia. *Long.* 307. 3 Ferro. *Lat.* 65. 40. N.

Imbeſt, a town of Germany, in the c of Tyrol: eight miles SW. Stambs.

Imbro, an iſland in the Grecian Arc lago, mountainous and woody, with p of game: it is about twenty miles i cumference, and contains five village of which are defended by caſtles. *Lo* 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 10. N.

Imbſt, or *Yimbſt*, a town of Germa the county of Tyrol: nine miles S Reutte.

Imiretta, a country of Aſia, boun the north by Circaſſia, on the eaſt by Pe on the ſouth by Georgia, and on the W by Mingrelia, about eighty miles from n to ſouth, and nearly as much from e weſt; the country is poor and mou The inhabitants are in general wa and vagabonds: it would formerly ſup army of 20,000 men, chiefly foot; at p it is but thinly peopled, partly on ac the great number of children purch the Turks, and an impoſition on them furniſh annually fourſcore young men tween ten and twenty years of age. real title of the prince, is meppe, t he arrogates to himſelf that of king of There are but few towns; Kutatis ſeems principal.

Imizimis, a town of Africa, in the em of Morocco, on the Atlas mountains: miles SW. Morocco.

Imgnael, a town of Norway, in the ceſe of Drontheim: fifty-ſix miles N Romſdael.

Imlial, a river of Ruſſia, which runs the Mijas: eight miles SW. Imliatſkaia.

Imliatſkaia, a town of Ruſſia, in the ver ment of Upha, on the river Imliat: miles ENE. Tcheliabinſk.

Imling, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: five miles NW. Schwa naſtatt.

Immendorf, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: eight miles N. S neberg.

Immenhauſen, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principal

Caſſel: eight miles NNW. Caſſel, ...n NE. Naumburg. *Long.* 26. 52. *Lat.* 5. 15. N.

...*d*, a town of Germany, in the ... Swabia, and county of Kempten, ... river, which ſoon after joins the ...ve miles S. Kempten, and four... low.

... *Land*, one of the New Hebrides, ... Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 169. 46. ...ich. *Lat.* 19. 16. N.

... a town of Italy, in the ſtate of ...ch, and province of Romagna, ... an iſland, formed by the river ... ſurrounded with walls, towers, and ... and defended with a ſtrong caſtle: ... a biſhop, ſuffragan of Ravenna. ... ſixteen churches, and ſeventeen ... eighteen miles SE. Bologna, and ... NE. Florence. *Long.* 29. 18. E. ... *Lat.* 44. 22. N.

..., a town of Germany, in the arch... Auſtria: ſix miles WNW. Crems.

..., a town of South America, in ... deſtroyed by the Indians. It was ...d on a river, about thirty miles from ... Ocean, and ſixty N. Valdivia.

... or *Yanagua*, two iſlands of the ...dies, near the north-weſt coaſt of ...go *Long.* 72. 50. to 71. 30. W. ...ch. *Lat.* 21. 2. to 21. 26. N.

... *Novimſkoi*, a town of Ruſſia, in ...rnment of Tobolſk, on the Eniſei: ...es S. Turuchanſk. *Long.* 107. E. *Lat.* 63. 40. N.

... *Verchnei*, a town of Ruſſia, in ...rnment of Tobolſk: 168 miles S. ...sk.

..., a canton or diſtrict of Africa, ... Coaſt; the country is mountain... ...ounds in forests: among the trees ... wood of which is yellow, and ...emed in cabinet work and furni... there is a ſmall bay on the coaſt, ...nience of landing, and good an...

... *de Barragan*, a town of South ...ca, in Brazil, ſituated on the weſt bank ... river Barragan: at its union with the ... veſſels which draw more than twelve ... river, cannot come up to this town. ... are built without regularity, and ... inhabitants are, in general, lazy and poor: ... miles W. Buenos Ayres.

..., an iſland of Ireland, in Lough ..., about five miles in circumference: ... NW. Londonderry.

... a town or village of Scotland, in the ... of Wigton, in which are ſome mine... ... ſulphurous ſprings: three miles E. ... Newton.

..., a town of Scotland, in the county of ...rieen: ten miles NW. Inverury.

... *Point*, a cape of Ireland, between Dingle Bay and Caſtlemain Harbour, in the county of Kerry: thirteen miles E. Dingle.

Inch Keith, an iſland of Scotland, in the Frith of Forth: twelve miles ESE. Dunfermline.

Inchcolm, a ſmall iſland of Scotland, in the Frith of Forth, near the coaſt of Fife; whither Alexander I, king of Scotland, is ſaid to have been driven in a tempeſt, in the beginning of the twelfth century, and to have founded a monaſtry, in gratitude for his eſcape.

Inchenhofen, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria: three miles N. Aicha, and thirteen SE. Rain.

Inchkenneth, a ſmall iſland near the weſt coaſt of Scotland: one mile and a half W. Mull.

Inchmarnoch, a ſmall iſland near the weſt coaſt of the Iſle of Bute, where are the ruins of a chapel. The extent of this little iſle is about a mile, has a hundred and twenty acres of arable land, forty of bruſh wood, near three hundred of moor, with ſtrata of coral and ſhells on the weſt ſide.

Inchou, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: ten miles NE. Pan.

Inchture, a town of Scotland, in the county of Perth, in the road between Perth and Dundee: nine miles E. Perth.

Inciſa, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Montferrat, on the Belbo: eight miles N. Acqui, and fourteen SE. Aſti.

Incoronata (La), a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: ſixteen miles N. Aſcoli.

Indapour, a ſeaport of the Iſland of Sumatra, ſituated on the ſouth-weſt coaſt. *Long.* 100. 50. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 1. 30. S.

Indea, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Yamina, on the river of the ſame name.

Indeh Sou, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: 100 miles E. Kiutaia.

Indelgoy, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Dowlatabad: four miles S. Neermul, and fifty NNE. Beder.

Inden, a town of Switzerland, in the Valais: eighteen miles E. Sion.

Inden Honn, a town of Chineſe Tartary, the capital of the Mantcheou Tartars, where they began to eſtabliſh their empire over China: 420 miles ENE. Peking. *Long.* 142. 22. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 46. N.

Inder Tauplitz, a ſmall river of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, which runs into the Enns, two miles NNE. Gumpenſtein.

Inderſee, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: three miles SW. Tauffkirchen.

Inderſkaia, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, on the river Ural: ſeventy-two miles N. Gurev.

Inderva, a ſmall iſland in the Perſian Gulf: fifty leagues W. Ormus.

Indevillars, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs: three quarters of a league E. St. Hypolite, and two SE. Blamont.

India, ſee *Hindooſtan*.

Indian Creek, a creek of the iſland of Antigua, a little to the weſt of Standfaſt Point.

Indian Head, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of New Holland. *Long.* 153. 26. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 25. 3. S.

Indian Town Point, a cape of the iſland of Antigua, on the eaſt coaſt. *Long.* 61. 22. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 15. N.

Indiana, a tract of country, ſituated on the Ohio, in the ſtate of Virginia, claimed by William Trent, and others; being granted by the Indians, as a compenſation for loſſes ſuſtained from them in the year 1768. The goods taken away were valued at, 85,915l. 10s. 8d. New York currency. This claim has been laid before congreſs, and in ſome degree allowed, but it does not appear to be yet finally determined.

Indians, the name by which the aborigines of America are generally called. Theſe people are ſcattered through the extent of the two prodigious continents, and divided into an infinite number of nations and tribes; differing very little from each other in their manners and cuſtoms, and all form a very ſtriking picture of antiquity. The Indians, or people of America, are tall and ſtraight in their limbs, beyond the proportion of moſt nations. Their bodies are ſtrong; but of ſuch a ſpecies of vigour, as is rather adapted to endure much hardſhip, than to continue long at any ſervile work: it is the ſtrength of a beaſt of prey, rather than that of a beaſt of burthen. Their bodies and heads are flattiſh, the effect of art. Their features are regular, but their countenances fierce; their hair long, black, lank, and as ſtrong as that of a horſe, but no beards. The colour of their ſkins a reddiſh brown, admired among them, and improved by the conſtant uſe of bear's fat and paint. Their only occupations are hunting and war; agriculture is left to the women; merchandiſe they deſpiſe. There are no people amongſt whom the laws of hoſpitality are more ſacred, or executed with more generoſity and goodwill. Their houſes, their proviſions, even their young women, are not enough to oblige a gueſt. But to the enemies of his country, or to thoſe who have privately offended, the Indian is implacable. No length of time is ſufficient to allay his reſentment; no diſtance of place great enough to protect the object. The Indians have ſcarce any temples among them; though we hear, indeed, of ſome, and thoſe extremely magnificent, amongſt the ancient Mexicans and Peruvi... thoſe were civilized nations; they ... exiſtence of a Supreme Being, eter... incorruptible, who has power over ... tisfied with owning this, which is tra... amongſt them, they give him no ... worſhip. Though without religion, ... abound in ſuperſtitions; as it is e... for thoſe to do whoſe ſubſiſtence d... like their's, upon fortune. Being ... obſervers of omens and dreams, and ... into futurity with great eagerneſs, ... abound in diviners, augurs, and ma... whom they rely much upon in all m... that concern them, whether of health ... or hunting. Liberty, in its fulleſt ex... the darling paſſion of the Indians: t... they ſacrifice every thing. This i... makes a life of uncertainty and wan... portable to them; and their educa... directed in ſuch a manner, as to che... to the utmoſt. This free diſpoſition is ... ral; and though ſome tribes are for ... America with a head, whom we cal... his power is rather perſuaſive than c... and he is reverenced as a father, mor... feared as a monarch; he has no guard... priſons, no officers of juſtice. But a... the Five Nations, or the Iroquois, the ... celebrated common-wealth of North A... rica, and in ſome other nations, there ... other qualification abſolutely neceſſary ... their head men, but age, with experi... and ability in their affairs. Every thing ... tranſacted among them with much cerem... which, in a barbarous people, is neceſſ... for nothing elſe could hinder all their ... from going into confuſion: beſides, the... ceremonies contribute to fix all tranſa... the better in their memory. In order ... help this, they have belts of ſmall ſhell... beads of different colours, which have ... a different meaning, according to their ... or arrangement. At the end of every ... ter which they diſcourſe upon, when ... treat with a foreign ſtate, they deliver ... of theſe belts. If they ſhould omit ... ceremony, what they ſay paſſes for noth... Theſe belts are carefully treaſured up ... each town, and ſerve as the public re... of the nation; and to theſe they occaſio... have recourſe, when any conteſts happ... between them and their neighbours; ... neither will they look upon what our com... miſſioners ſay to be of any weight, unl... ſome preſent accompanies each propo... The ſame council of their elders wh... regulates whatever regards the exte... policy of the ſtate, has the charge likewi... of its internal peace and order. The l... of any one of their people, whether ... natural death or by war, is lamented by ... whole town he belongs to. The whol... village attends the body to the grave, wh...

...d, being dreſſed in the moſt ſumptu... ...ments. With the body of the ... are placed his bow and arrows, ... he valued moſt in his life, and ... the long journey which he is ... for they univerſally hold the im... of the ſoul, though their idea ... ſs. Though the women in Ame... generally the laborious part of the ... upon themſelves, yet they are ... the ſlaves which they appear ... are not all ſubject to the great ... in which they are placed in ... where they ſeem to be more re... No nations of the Indians are ... a regular marriage, in which there ... ceremonies: the principal of ... the bride's preſenting the bride... with a plate of their corn. Though ... ent before wedlock, the chaſtity of ... men after marriage is remarkable. ... ancients among the Indians have ... upon a war, they do not always ... what nation they are determined ... k, that the enemy upon whom they ... tend to fall, may be off his guard. ... even ſometimes let years paſs over, ... committing any act of hoſtility, ... vigilance of all may be unbent, by ... continuance of the watch, and the ... ty of the danger. In the mean ... they are not idle at home: the prin... ...ram ſummons the youths of the ... which he belongs: the war-kettle ... on the fire, the war-ſongs and dances ... the hatchet is ſent to all the vil... of the ſame nation, and to all its allies: ... catches, and the war-ſongs are heard ... parts. The qualities in an Indian ... are vigilance and attention, to give and ... ſurpriſe; alſo patience, and ſtrength, ... the intolerable fatigues and hard... which always attend it. The fate of ... priſoners is the moſt ſevere of all: ... the greateſt part of their journey ...wards, they ſuffer no injury; but when ... arrive at the territories of the conquer... ...or at thoſe of their allies, the peo... ...m every village meet them, and think ... they ſhow their attachment to their ..., by their barbarous treatment of ... unhappy priſoners. It is uſual to offer ... to each houſe that has loſt a friend, ... the preference according to the great... ... of the loſs. The perſon who has taken ... captive attends him to the door of the ... to which he is delivered; and with ... he gives a belt of wampum, to ſhow ... he has fulfilled the purpoſe of the ex... ...ion, in ſupplying the loſs of a citizen; ... he is either preſerved and entertained ... a friend, or put to death with the moſt ... torments. Don Ulloa in his celebrated Voyage to South America, draws a very different, and at the ſame time a very melancholy picture of the Indians, in the province of Quito, where the cruel uſage of their Spaniſh maſters has quite deſtroyed their former ſpirit and love of liberty, and rendered them ſtupid, lazy, and contemptible. Nothing can move them, or alter their minds; even intereſt here loſes all its power: it being common for them to decline doing ſome little act of ſervice, though offered a very conſiderable reward. Fear cannot ſtimulate, reſpect induce, or puniſhment compel them; being proof againſt every attempt to rouſe them from their natural indolence, in which they ſeem to look down with contempt on the wiſeſt of mortals. A great part of the barbariſm and ruſticity of the minds of the Indians, muſt, indeed, be imputed to the want of culture; for they who in ſome parts have enjoyed that advantage, are found to be no leſs rational than other men: and if they do not attain to all the politeneſs of civilized nations, they at leaſt think properly. The Indians of the miſſion of Paraguay, are, among others, remarkable inſtances of this; who from an ambulatory and ſavage manner of living, have been reduced to order, reaſon, and religion. The diſeaſe which makes the greateſt havoc among them, is the ſmall-pox, which is ſo fatal, that few eſcape it; accordingly it is looked upon in this country as a peſtilence. This diſtemper is not continual, as in other nation; ſeven, eight, or more years paſſing without its being heard of: but when it prevails, towns and villages are ſoon thinned of their inhabitants.

Indies (Eaſt), under this head is comprehended all the vaſt tract of country which is ſituated to the ſouth of Tartary, between Perſia and China, as well as the iſlands in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, ſuch as Borneo, Sumatra, Ceylon, Java, the Maldives, Celebes, Moluccas, Philippines, &c.

Indies (Weſt). Iſlands of the Atlantic, which extend from the coaſt of Florida, in a curve, to the coaſt of Surinam, in South America, from 58. 20. to 85. 30. weſt longitude from Greenwich, and from 10. to 27. 50. north latitude: making Cuba the weſterly boundary, the Bahamas the moſt northerly; and fixing the eaſterly point at the iſland of Barbadoes, and the ſoutherly at Trinidad. The name was given by Columbus; and is not unfrequently applied to the whole of America. Moſt of theſe iſlands are treated of ſeparately.

Indigirka, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Frozen Sea. *Long.* 162. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 73. N.

Indion, a town of Perſia, in the province of Choraſan, near the Maſjan: ſeventy leagues NNE. Herat.

Indore, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Mal-

wa-

wa country, and residence of a Mahratta chief: 290 miles SSW. Agra, and 352 SSW. Delhi. *Long.* 76. 11. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 22. 56. N.

Indramaia, or *Indermaia*, a river of the island of Java, which runs into the sea, about 100 miles E. from Batavia.

Indrapour, a town on the west coast of the island of Sumatra, where the Dutch have a factory, for the purchase of pepper: 100 miles NW. Bencoolen.

Indre, a river of France, which rises about four miles NNW. from Bousſac, in the department of the Creuse, passes by St. Severe, la Chatre, Chateauroux, Chatillon (where it becomes navigable) Leches, Cormery, Azay le Rideau, &c. and joins the Loire at Rigny, between Saumur and Tours.

Indre, a department of France, so called from the river which crosses it, from south-east to north-west; bounded on the north by the department of the Loir and Cher, on the east by that of the Cher, on the south by the Creuse and Upper Vienne, and on the west by the departments of the Vienne, and Indre and Loire; about fifty-four miles from north to south, and forty-five from east to west. Chateauroux is the capital.

Indre and Loire, a department of France, so called from the union of the two rivers; bounded on the north by the department of the Sarte, on the east by the departments of the Loir and Cher and the Indre, on the south and south-west by the department of the Vienne, and on the west and north-west by the department of the Mayne and Loire; about fifty miles from north to south, and forty-five from east to west. Tours is the capital.

Indus, or *Sinde*, a celebrated river of Asia, which rises, as it is supposed, in the mountains of Little Thibet, and discharges its waters into the Indian Sea, by many mouths, between *Lat.* 23. 20. and 24. 40. N.

Ineada, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania: fifty-six miles ENE. Adrianople.

Ineboli, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: thirty-four miles WNW. Sinob.

Infantes, a town of Spain, in New Castile: twenty miles W. Alcaraz.

Inferno, one of the smaller Canary islands, between Lancerotta and St. Clara.

Infiesto, a town of Spain, in the province of Asturias: twenty miles E. Oviedo.

Ingamachoix Bay, a bay on the west coast of Newfoundland: five miles S. Point Rich.

Ingard Point, a cape on the south coast of Ireland, in the county of Wexford: one mile E. Featherd.

Ingaryd, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: five miles S. Johnkioping.

Ingatestone, a town of England, in the county of Essex, in the road from L... Harwich: twenty-eight miles SW. C... ter, and twenty-three ENE. Lon...

Ingelfingen, a town of Germany, ... circle of Franconia, and principality ... henlohe, on the Kocher: eight m... Ohrenburg.

Ingelheim (Ober), a town of Germ... the circle of the Lower Rhine, ar... nate of the Rhine, situated on t... twelve miles W. Mentz, and two ... NW. Worms. *Long.* 25. 30. E. *Lat.* 49. 56. N.

Ingelheim (Nider), a town of Germ... the circle of the Lower Rhine, ar... nate of the Rhine: one mile NNW. Ingelheim.

Ingelmunster, or *Engelmunster*, a v... Flanders, situated near the river N... where is a castle, which was often ... garrison in the religious wars of the ... century. François de la Noue, su... Iron-Arm, laid siege to it in 1580, ... of the prince of Orange, but was ... and taken prisoner by the marquis ... burg: five miles N. Courtray.

Ingelstburg, a town of Germany, ... circle of Upper Saxony, and circle ... Vogtland: nine miles SSE. Oelnitz.

Ingelsthal, a town of Germany, ... duchy of Carinthia: four miles NNW. ... fach.

Ingelstad, a town of Sweden, in t... vince of Sma and: ten miles SE. We...

Ingersheim, a town of France, in t... partment of the Upper Rhine: two ... WNW. Colmar.

Ingesu, a town of Asiatic Turkey, ... province of Caramania: eighty miles ... Yurcup.

Ingbuysen, a town of the United ... States, in the county of Zutphen: ... miles NE. Doesburg.

Ingling, a town of France, in the de... ment of the Moselle, and chief place ... canton, in the district of Thionville: ... leagues E. Thionville.

Ingoda, a river of Russia, which run... the Amul: twenty-eight miles W. N... chinsk.

Ingolstadt, a town of Germany, in U... Bavaria, situated on the Danube, and ... the strongest places in Germany, surro... with a morass. It has an university, fo... in the year 1472, which embraced th... formation in the year 1743. It was b... in the year 1632, by Gustavus Ad... king of Sweden, without success. In ... year 1704, it was surrendered to the ... ror by treaty, and in the year 1743, it ... again taken by the Austrians, who held ... the year 1745: thirty-seven miles N. M... nich, and thirty-three NE. Augsburg. *L...* 29. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 43. N.

Ingra...

. a town of France, in the de- ... Mayne and Loire, on the ... WSW. Angers, and three ... Artenis.

... town of France, in the depart- ... Loire, and chief place of a can- ... of Orleans: four miles ...

... part of Ruſſia, now called *the* ... *Peterſburg*, conquered from ... Peter the Great.

... a town of Moravia, in the cir- ... : eleven miles NE. Saat.

... a town of Chineſe Tartary. ... 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 16. N.

... a town of France, in the depart- ... Morbihan: three leagues and ... Lanebon.

... river of Ruſſia, which runs into ... near Matvievka.

... a river of Ruſſia, which runs ... Dneper: twelve miles NE. Cher-

... a town of Ruſſia, in the govern- ... Jaroſlav, on the Ingul: twen- ... miles S. Elizavet.

... a town of Hindooſtan, in the pro- ... Golconda: twenty-two miles SE. ...

... , a town of France, in the de- ... the Lower Rhine, and chief place ... in the diſtrict of Wiſembourg, ... ſeven leagues NNW. Straſ-

... , or *Innanbam*, a kingdom of ... the country of Monomotapa, ſitu- ... *Long.* 30. E. Greenwich; *Lat.* ...

... , a town and diſtrict of Africa, ... try of Monomotapa, ſituated about ... 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. ...

... a, a river of Africa, in the king- ... Inhambane, which runs into the ſea. ... E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 24. 20. S.

... , a town and fort of Africa, in the ... of Inhambane, in poſſeſſion of the ...

... a town of Africa, in the king- ... ſia, in the poſſeſſion of the Por- ... near the ſea coaſt: nine leagues ...

... a river of Ruſſia, which runs into ..., fifty miles NE. from Kolivan.

... a river of Ruſſia, which runs into ... *Long.* 134. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. ...

... or *Tiete*, a river of South Ame- ... Braſil, which runs into the Parana, ... miles NW. from St. Paul, on the bor- ... Paraguay.

... a town of Ruſſia, in the govern- ... Penza: forty-eight miles W. Penza.

... y, an iſland near the north-weſt coaſt

of Ireland, and county of Donegal, ſix miles NE. Bloody Farland Point.

Iniſbeg, an iſland near the weſt coaſt of Ireland, and county of Kerry: two miles from the Greater Blaſket Iſland.

Inis Boffin, an iſland near the weſt coaſt of Ireland, and county of Donegal: five miles SSW. Bloody Farland Point.

Inis Boffin, an iſland near the weſt coaſt of Ireland, and county of Galway. *Long.* 10. 9. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 35. N.

Iniſcaltra, an iſland of Ireland, in the river Shannon: two miles S. Mont Shannon.

Iniſcattery, an iſland of Ireland, in the river Shannon, about ſeven miles from the mouth.

Iniſchriſra, an iſland near the ſouth-weſt coaſt of Ireland, and county of Cork, in Roaring Water Bay.

Iniſcluff, an iſland near the north coaſt of Ireland, and county of Donegal, ſix miles NE. Bloody Farland Point.

Iniſfree, an iſland near the weſt coaſt of Ireland, and county of Donegal, two miles SE. Arranmore.

Iniſfree Bay, a bay of Ireland, on the weſt coaſt of the county of Donegal: ſix miles S. Bloody Farland Bay.

Iniſglora Iſland, an iſland near the weſt coaſt of Ireland, and county of Mayo: five miles N. from North Iniſkea Iſland.

Iniſgoula Iſland, an iſland near the weſt coaſt of Ireland, and county of Mayo, in Clew Bay.

Iniſhae Iſland, an iſland near the weſt coaſt of Ireland, and county of Galway. *Long.* 8. 7. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 29. N.

Iniſharn Iſland, an iſland near the weſt coaſt of Ireland, and county of Galway: ſeven miles E. Rinveel Point.

Iniſhegil Iſland, an iſland near the weſt coaſt of Ireland, and county of Mayo, between the iſland of Achil and the continent.

Iniſherkan Iſland, an iſland near the ſouth coaſt of Ireland, and county of Cork, on the weſt ſide of Baltimore harbour, ſix miles in circumference. *Long.* 9. 19. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 24. N.

Iniſhmurry Iſland, an iſland in the river Shannon: ſixteen miles W. Limerick.

Iniſhruin Iſland, a ſmall iſland near the weſt coaſt of Ireland, and county of Galway: one mile W. Rinveel Point.

Iniſhugh Iſland, an iſland near the weſt coaſt of Ireland, and county of Mayo, in Clew Bay.

Iniſkea (North), an iſland near the weſt coaſt of Ireland, and county of Mayo. *Long.* 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 9. N.

Iniſkea (South), an iſland near the weſt coaſt of Ireland, and county of Mayo: one mile SW. from North Iniſkea.

Iniſkeel Iſland, an iſland near the weſt coaſt

of Ireland, and county of Donegal, at the mouth of the Guibarra river.

Iniskeerah, an island near the west coast of Ireland, and county of Mayo, five miles NNE. from North Iniskea island.

Iniskerry, an island near the west coast of Ireland, and county of Clare, north of Dunmore Bay.

Inislire, an island near the west coast of Ireland, and county of Mayo, in Clew Bay.

Inismain, one of the South Arran Islands, near the west coast of Ireland, at the entrance of Galway Bay. *Long.* 9. 36. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 3. N.

Inismakeera, an island near the west coast of Ireland, and county of Donegal: one mile S. Arranmore.

Inismanan, an island near the north-west coast of Ireland, and county of Donegal: three miles S. Bloody Farland Point.

Inismurry, an island near the west coast of Ireland, and county of Sligo, between Sligo Bay and Donegal Bay. *Long.* 8. 33. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 26. N.

Inisshark Island, an island near the west coast of Ireland, and county of Galway. *Long.* 10. 14. W. Greenwich. *Long.* 53. 34. N.

Inistegell, an island near the west coast of Ireland, and county of Mayo, six miles ENE. Rinveel Point.

Inistioghe, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kilkenny, which sends two members to the Irish parliament: ten miles S. Gowran, and thirteen SW. Kilkenny.

Inistuiscar, an island near the west coast of Ireland, and county of Kerry. *Long.* 10. 26. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 8. N.

Inisture, an island near the west coast of Ireland, and county of Mayo. *Long.* 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 41. N.

In-kiang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Koei-tcheou: twelve miles NNE. Se-nan.

Inskolkaia, a fortress of Russia, in the government of Kolivan: forty miles SW. Biisk.

Inli, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Corea: forty-five miles W. Hoang-tcheou.

In-min, a town of China, of the second rank, in the province of Quang-si: 750 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 124. 27. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 23. 3. N.

In-noring, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia, on the river Lyzer: six miles N. Millstatt.

Inn, a river which rises in the country of the Grisons, about twelve miles south-west of Zuls, passes by Innspruck, Schwatz, Ratenburg, Kuffstein, Wasserburg, Muhdorf, Branau, Scherding, &c. and runs into the Danube, near Passau.

Inn, a river of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria, which runs into the Da near Efferding.

Innaconda, or *Viniconda*, or *Huinicon* fortress of Hindoostan, in the circar of toor: eighty-seven miles SSE. Hy and ninety-five W. Masulipatam.

Innerkip, a town of Scotland, in the ty of Renfrew: four miles SW. Gree

Innerleithing, a river of Scotland, runs into the Tweed, about five m from Peebles.

Innerleithing, a village of Scotland, county of Peebles, on a river of the name, with a medicinal spring: five E. Peebles.

Inner See, a river of Germany, whic about five miles north-west from Gos runs into the Leine, about four miles N from Sarstede, in the bishopric of Hr sheim.

Inner Sound, a strait of the North S tween the isle of Skye, and the north- coast of Invernessshire, in Scotland.

Innerstein, a town of Germany, in archduchy of Austria: six miles W Grein.

Innerwick, a town of Scotland, in county of Haddington, situated near the four miles SE. Dunbar.

Innharting, a town of Germany, in archduchy of Austria: five miles W. W

Innichen, a town of Germany, in the rolese, situated on the Drave: twenty- miles N. Cadora, and twenty-nine E Brixen.

Innstadt, see *Passau*.

Inny, a river of Ireland, in the county Kerry, which empties itself into Ballin lig Bay.

Inor, a town of France, in the departm of the Meuse, and chief place of a canto the district of Stenay: one league N. Ste and two and a half W. Montmedy.

Inowloczaw, or *Inowiadislow*, or *Jun lestaw*, a town of Poland, in the palati of Wladislaw: twenty-six miles W. Wla slaw.

Inowlodz, a town of Poland, in the pa tinate of Lenczicz: fifty-six miles SE. Le zicz.

Inowroslaw, see *Wladislaw*.

Inshilla, a town of Africa, near the coast of the kingdom of Tunis: 108 miles S. Tunis.

Insming, a town of France, in the depar ment of the Meurte, and chief place of canton, in the district of Dieuze: three leag and a half NNE. Dieuze, and three EN Morhange.

Insoko, a town of Africa, on the G Coast: forty leagues from the sea.

Inspruck, or *Innspruck*, or *Ynsbrugg*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Austria, and capital of the Tyrolese, situated on the In

Wi

the walls and gates, indeed, it is not ... contains extensive suburbs, which ... up by considerable palaces, churches, ...ents. This town is the residence of ...me representation, and aulic-cham... ...e revision-judicatory of the counties ...ower and Upper Austria, as also of ...ey, or lords-justices. In the mid... ...e Franciscan church, which the em... Ferdinand I, caused to be built here, ...her monuments, is seen a magnificent ...ted by that emperor, in honour of ...an I. On the top of it he is repre... ...y a metal statue kneeling, which ...surrounded with four other smaller ...metal, representing the Virtues, and ...monument itself, in a raised work of ...marble, the exploits of that emperor ...presented. In the costly choir-altar of ...beautiful parish church here, is to ...n the celebrated image of Mariahulf, ...the archduke Leopold, while bishop ...burg and Passau, bought of the elec... ...net at Dresden, to Passau, and his ...wards sent to this place. It is sur... ...with the images of the princes of ...Charles V, of Lorrain, which are ...in silver, of the same size as when ...together with the golden image, in the ...e, which the empress queen, Maria ...a, after her delivery, in the year ..., of the archduke Joseph, made a pre... ...to this place, and some other valuable ...ngs. After the middle of the sixteenth ..., the Jesuits were introduced here, ...gymnasium the emperor Leopold ...ted into an university, in the year ...calling it Cæserco-Leopoldina, and ..., in 1745, was presented, by the em... ...queen, Maria Theresa, with the col... ...of books, which was formerly kept at ...del of Ambras, and afterwards with ...out of the Imperial library at Vienna: ...ty-eight miles N. Brixen, and sixty-... SW. Saltzburg. *Long.* 29. 15. E. ...o. *Lat.* 47. 14. N.

...ster, a river of Prussia, which rises six ... NE. Pilkallen, and joins the Pregel, ...Insterburg.

...sterburg, a town of Prussian Lithuania, ...taining two churches, about 350 houses, ...3000 inhabitants; the castle was built in ...th century. Corn and beer are its ...cipal articles of trade: forty-four miles ...Konigsberg.

In...ma, a town of Arabia, in the province ...Hedjas: 100 miles SW. Mecca.

...ten-ouei, a town of Chinese Tartary: ... miles ENE. Peking. *Long.* 145. 7. E. ...o. *Lat.* 41. 23. N.

Interdocca, a town of Italy, in the king... ...of Naples, and province of Abruzzo ...: twelve miles W. Aquila.

Interlacken, a town of Swisserland, and capital of a considerable bailiwic, in the canton of Bern. It takes its name from a celebrated abby, so called from being situated between the lakes of Brientz and Thun, which was secularised in the year 1528: thirty-two miles SE. Berne, and twenty-eight SSW. Lucern.

Intressin, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Posnania: forty miles S. Posen.

Intwiki, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna: eighteen miles N. Wilna.

In-Venden, a mountain of Germany, in the Tyrolese: fourteen miles NNE. Brixen.

Inver, a river of Ireland, in the county of Donegal, which enters into Donegal Bay, forming a bay at its mouth, to which it gives name, seven miles W. Donegal.

Inverarity, a town of Scotland, in the county of Angus: four miles S. Forfar.

Inverary, a town and royal borough of Scotland, in the county of Argyle, situated on the north-west side of Loch Fyne; near which is a castle, the seat of the duke of Argyle. It is the capital of Argyleshire, and the sea-coast of the parish is twelve miles in length: the number of inhabitants, in the year 1792, was upwards of 1800. A linen manufacture was established here in the year 1748. In the year 1776, a woollen manufacture was set on foot, and in the year 1754, a furnace was erected for smelting iron by means of charcoal. One ship belonging to the town is engaged in foreign trade, and about half a dozen employed in imports of meal, coals, and merchants' goods, &c. exporting wool, timber, and oak bark: thirty-three miles WNW. Glasgow. *Lat.* 1. 52. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 56. 12. N.

Inveraven, a town of Scotland, in the county of Banff, near the conflux of the Avon and the Spey: fourteen miles S. Elgin, and twelve SSE. Forres.

Inverbervie, see *Bervie*.

Inveresk, a town of Scotland, in the county of Edinburgh, on the Esk: three miles N. Dalkeith, and four E. Edinburgh.

Inverkeithing, a seaport town of Scotland, and a royal borough, in the county of Fife, on the north side of the Forth. Before the entrance of the harbour there is a large and safe bay, which affords excellent shelter for ships in all winds. Here his majesty's ships of war sometimes come from Leith-roads and ride at anchor, to avoid the winter storms; and merchant ships from the Mediterranean formerly used to perform quarantine here. The harbour itself is a small bay; at the mouth of which, upon the west side, there lies a large Dutch built vessel, as a lazaretto, where, instead of detaining ships from foreign ports, the particular goods, in which any infection may be supposed to lodge, are immediately received, aired under the inspection of a proper officer, and delivered, within a limited

limited time, to the owners, by the expreſs orders of the cuſtom houſe. At the head of the bay is a quay, the proper place for landing and receiving goods. The depth of water, at ſpring tides, is thirteen and ſometimes fifteen feet. It was deepened within theſe few years, and a narrow channel cut farther down to admit ſhips up to it. This is kept pretty clear by the rivulet that runs through it at low tide. Another quay is now building, with great improvements, to accommodate the ſhipping. There are here ſometimes between forty and fifty veſſels from different places waiting for coals, eſpecially in the winter ſeaſon. Several ſhips belong to this place; but none of any conſiderable burthen. Some of them ſail to foreign parts, and the reſt are chiefly employed in the coal and coaſting trade. Not far from the town a lead-mine was diſcovered, belonging to the earl of Morton: and a herring fiſhery has lately been begun on the coaſt: three miles and a half SE. Dunfermline, and nine WNW. Leith.

Inverkiethenie, a town of Scotland, in the county of Aberdeen: ſixteen miles N. Inverury.

Inverkiller, a town of Scotland, in the county of Angus: five miles N. Aberbrothick.

Inverliething, a town of Scotland, in the county of Peebles, on a river of the ſame name: ſix miles E. Peebles.

Inverliething, a river of Scotland, which runs into the Tweed: five miles E. Peebles.

Inverneſs, a ſeaport town of Scotland, in the county of the ſame name, at the mouth of the river Neſs. It is a royal borough, holding its firſt charter from Malcolm Canmore. The harbour is ſafe and commodious. Seven veſſels belong to it of 400 to 500 tons; and nine boats, manned by ſix men each. The veſſels trade principally to London, carrying fiſh, ſkins, and the manufacture of the country, bringing back grocery, &c. The manufactures of the town are leather, coarſe hempen cloth, bagging, ſacking, &c. linen, and thread. The memorable battle of Culloden was fought near this town. There are three national or Preſbyterian churches, beſides one of Epiſcopalians, a place of worſhip for Methodiſts, &c. The number of inhabitants, in the year 1791, was 5107, beſides 1823 in the pariſh, making in the whole 7930: fifty-ſeven miles W. Banff. *Long.* 0. 55. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 57. 28. N.

Inverneſſſhire, a county of Scotland, bounded on the north by the county of Roſs, on the eaſt by the counties of Murray and Nairn, on the ſouth by Perth and Argyle, and on the weſt by the ſea. It is divided into three diſtricts, Inverneſsſhire Proper, Lochaber, and Badenock; and includes ſeveral of the Hebrides, or Weſtern Iſlands, viz. Skye, North and South Viſt, Benbecula, St. Rona, Raſa, Rum, and ſome other the peninſula of Harris. Independent iſlands, it meaſures ſeventy-five miles eaſt to weſt, and forty-five from ſouth. It abounds with oak and and mines of iron ore; the paſtures bers of cattle, and the lochs are niſhed with fiſh; but the corn triſling: on the whole, it is reckon the leaſt fertile counties of Scotland. principal rivers are the Neſs and the Inverneſs is the capital,

Inverury, a town of Scotland, and borough, in the county of Aberdeen, on the conflux of the Don and the Urie ſaid to have been created a royal bo Robert Bruce, on occaſion of a victo tained by him over the earl of Buchan commanded for the king of England, does not appear to have ever been a much commerce, or a manufacture. The number of inhabitants is about miles NW. Aberdeen, and fifty-one Dundee.

Inyami, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Loango, with a celebrated idol, and the inhabitants.

Joachimſthal, a town of Bohemia, circle of Ellnbogen, celebrated for its mines, the beſt in the kingdom, diſcovered the year 1516. From the year 150 year 1601 theſe mines yielded marks of ſilver: eleven miles N. Eger and fifty-two SSE. Dreſden.

Joachimſthal, a town of Germany, circle of Upper Saxony, and Uckermark Brandenburg: ſeventeen miles S. Pren and thirty-one NNE. Berlin. *Long.* 28. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. N.

Joal, or *Juala*, a town of Africa, in kingdom of Sin, on the ſea coaſt, with a and good anchorage, where the French a factory for ſlaves, ſkins, ivory, and wax.

Joally, ſee *Sanialh*.

Joanina, ſee *Janna*.

Joanna, or *Huzuan*, one of the Co iſlands, about thirty miles long, and t broad. The ſea coaſts of this iſland chiefly in the hands of Arabians, who obtained a ſettlement, and drove the n natives to the interior and mountainous though the latter are double the number the former. Though not the largeſt, the principal, and demands tribute of t others. The iſland produces oranges, lem limes, cocoa-nuts, yams, bananas, pine ples, with ſome antiſcorbutic plants, principal of which is purſlane: the in tants are fond of the Engliſh and the Eng language, and moſt of them claim the title lord, duke, or prince, and on the arriva a veſſel, ſolicit cuſtom, or preſents, under

characters, hoping to obtain ſomething ſubſtantial. *Long.* 44. 48. E. Green- *Lat.* 12. 14. S.

…, a town of Africa, in the kingdom …, ſurrounded with paliſades, to keep …

…, a town and kingdom of the iſland … the north-eaſt part of the iſland.

…, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine, ſituated on an …, near the Rhine: three leagues … n'au, and two and a half NNE. …

…-*Georgen-ſtadt*, a town of Germany, … circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of …, founded in the year 1654, by the … miners, who were driven out of … Bohemian mine-town of Platten, and … named after the elector, John George I. … corn which is cultivated near the … the inhabitants would hardly be able … ſelf, even for a few days; but on the … hand, their breed of cattle here is good; … men weave lace, and the men apply … to mining. At firſt, tin only was … here, but in 1662, a ſilver vein was … covered at this place, and upon that a ſil… … eſtabliſhed, though at preſent the … ore dug here is delivered in at Frey… … Copper ore is ſometimes found, and … Emery, alſo, is prepared here, be… … other minerals, which are found at this … ſeven miles S. Schwarzenberg.

…*annesberg*, or *Biſchofsberg*, a town of …many, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, … electorate of Mentz: ſixteen miles W. …

…*annesburg*, a town of Poliſh Pruſſia: … four miles SSE. Konigſberg. *Long.* … 1. E Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 15. N.

…*anſtorp*, a town of Germany, in the … of Holſtein: two miles S. Oldeburg.

…*anſtral*, a town of Moravia, in the … of Prerau, ſituated in Sileſia: twelve … NNW. Jagendorf.

…*n's Haven*, a town of Scotland, in the … of Kincardine: four miles S. Bervie.

…*n's Iſland*, an iſland of the Atlantic, … the coaſt of South Carolina, a little to … ſouth of Charles Town; thirty miles in … circumference. *Long.* 80. 10. W. Green… … *Lat.* 32. 42. N.

…*n's Town*, a town of United America, … the ſtate of New York: thirty-five miles … NW. Albany.

Johnſon, a town of United America, in … ſtate of Virginia: thirty-three miles … NW. Richmond.

Johnſon (Fort), a fort to defend the entrance of Charleſtown harbour, in South Carolina.

Johnſon's Point, a cape on the ſouth-weſt … of the iſland of Antigua. *Long.* 61. … W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 10. N.

Johnſton, a county of Rhode Iſland, one of the United American States.

Johnſton Kirk, a town of Scotland, in the county of Dumfries: ſix miles N. Lochmaben.

Johnſtons, a town of United America, in the ſtate of South Carolina: forty-ſix miles NNW. Queenborough.

Johnny Groat's Houſe, the moſt northerly dwelling of Scotland, in the county of Caithneſs: one mile W. Duncanſby Head.

Jobor, a town of the peninſula of Malacca, near the ſouth coaſt, and capital of a kingdom of the ſame name. In the year 1603, this town was deſtroyed by the Portugueſe. *Long.* 121. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 1. 58. N.

Joigny, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Yonne, ſurrounded with thick walls, near the Yonne: fourteen miles NW. Auxerre, and thirty-four SW. Troyes. *Long.* 21. 4. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 59. N.

Joinagur, ſee *Jyenagur*.

Joinville, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Upper Marne, on the Marne: five leagues SE. St. Dizier, and ſeven N. Chaumont en Baſſigny. *Long.* 22. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 27. N.

Jokari Tuſta, ſee *Soli*.

Jokkato, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Barra.

Jolucar, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada: ſeven miles NE. Motril.

Jolut, an iſland near the weſt coaſt of Eaſt Greenland. *Long.* 46. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 60. 56. N.

Jompir, a river of Hindooſtan, which runs into the Jumnah, twenty miles SE. Agra.

Jona, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Delhi: thirty-five miles S. Delhi.

Joncy, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Charolles: five leagues and three quarters SW. Châlons ſur Saône, and five NNE. Charolles.

Joncy, a town of France, in the department of the Côte-d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Arnay-le-Duc: one league NW. Arnay-le-Duc.

Jondal, a town of Norway, in the dioceſe of Bergen: thirty miles E. Bergen.

Jondiſapur, a town of Perſia, in the province of Chuſiſtan: ſix leagues E. Suſa.

Joneikiſchken, a town of Pruſſian Lithuania: thirty-ſix miles W. Tilſit.

Jones, a county of North Carolina.

Jones, a town of United America, in the ſtate of North Carolina, ſituated on the north ſide of the Roanoke, oppoſite Halifax.

Jones Iſland, an iſland in Hudſon's Bay. *Long.* 63. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 61. 52. N.

Jones's Town, a town of United America, in

in the ſtate of Pennſylvania: twenty-five miles W. Reading.

Jong-tchang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: forty-five miles WSW. Tchong-kiang.

Jongoma, a kingdom of Aſia, ſituated to the north of Siam.

Jonkioping, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland, ſituated near the Wetter Lake, containing two fauxbourgs, three churches, an arſenal, and a manufacture of arms, and about 3000 inhabitants. It is the ſeat of juſtice for Gothland: 156 miles SW. Stockholm. *Long.* 14. 7. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 57. 48. N.

Jonquera, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, ſituated at the foot of the Pyrennées: twenty miles N. Gerona.

Jonquieres, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Orange: one league and a half ESE. Orange.

Jonſac, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pons: three leagues SSE. Pons, and four and a half NNW. Montlieu.

Jonſberg, a town of Sweden, in the province of Eaſt Gothland, near the coaſt of the Baltic: twenty-two miles E. Nordkioping.

Jonville, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saône, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Juſſey, on the Saône: two leagues and a half N. Juſſey.

Joodpour, a town of Hindooſtan, and capital of a circar, or diſtrict, in the country of Agimere: eighty-five miles WSW. Agimere, and ſeventy-five NW. Cheitore. *Long.* 73. 48. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 26. 7. N.

Joppa, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Maryland: thirteen miles NE. Baltimore.

Joppa, ſee *Jaffa*.

Joſſus, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Mariza, ten miles WNW. Aſſarli, in the province of Romania.

Jordan, a river of Aſia, which riſes in the mountain of Antilibanus from a lake, paſſes by Mount Hermon, and empties itſelf into the Dead Sea.

Jordan, a river of United America, in the diſtrict of Main, which runs into the ſea, ſeven miles W. New Briſtol.

Jorgen, a town of Norway, in the dioceſe of Bergen: thirty-three miles SW. Romſdal.

Jorgenburg, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: fourteen miles SSW. Steyr.

Jorgenthal, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz: ſix miles NE. Kamnitz.

Jorian, a town of Perſia, in the province of Mazenderan: ſeven leagues NE. Aſtarabat.

Joriſima, one of the iſlands of Japan.

Jorquera, a town of Spain, in New C on the Xucar: thirty-eight miles SSE. con.

Jorrach, a town of Arabia, in t vince of Hedjas: 188 miles SSE. M

Joſephſtbal, a town of Bohemia, circle of Boleſlau: twelve miles NNE. nau.

Joſida, a town of Japan, in the pr of Mikava.

Joſniovv, a town of Poland, in the tinate of Podolia: forty-eight miles N Kamieniec.

Joſſelin, a town of France, and pri place of a diſtrict, in the department Morbihan: ſix leagues and a half N Vannes, and eleven E. L'Orient. *L* 15. 7. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 57. N.

Joſilioka, a town of Poland, in the tinate of Sandomirz: ſeventy-ſix miles S Sandomirz.

Joſvo, a town of Hungary: ſixteen m W. Caſchau.

Jotako, an iſland in the Mediterra two miles E. Teaki.

Jouarre, a town of France, in the partment of the Seine and Marn: ten m S. Meaux.

Jouarville, a town of France, in the partment of the Mozelle, and chief pla a canton, in the diſtrict of Briey: one l and three quarters S. Briey, and three Metz.

Jouckloke Inlet, a large bay on the coaſt of Labrador; the entrance *Long* 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 30. N.

Joué, a town of France, in the departm of the Indre and Loire: one league S. T

Joué-du-Plain, a town of France, in department of the Orne: five miles SW Argentan.

Jougue, a town of France, in the depa ment of the Doubs, and chief place of a c ton, in the diſtrict of Pontarlier: two l and three quarters S. Pontarlier, and ſeve and a half ESE. Salins.

Jouques, a town of France, in the depa ment of the Mouths of the Rhône, and c place of a canton, in the diſtrict of A four leagues NE. Aix.

Joura, an iſland in the Grecian Archip lago, about ten miles in circuit; barren a uncomfortable: twelve miles SW. Andr

Jourkoup, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, i the province of Caramania: forty-eight mi SE. Kir-ſhehr.

Joux la Ville, a town of France, in t the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Ava three leagues N. Avallon, and five SE. Auxerre.

Joux (Mount), a part of Mount Jura ſo called, near the ſource of the Doubs, on bor-

of Swisserland, and that part of the f Bern which borders on France.

a lake of Swisserland, in the canton e, situated on a part of Mount Jura: es W. Romainmotier.

, a town of France, in the department Seine and Oise, and chief place of a in the district of Versailles: one Versailles.

le Chatel, a town of France, in the ment of the Seine and Marne, and ace of a canton, in the district of : three leagues and a quarter NW. , and three S. Coulomiers.

sur Morin, a town of France, in the ment of the Seine and Marne: fifteen SE. Meaux.

Town, a town of North America, east side of the river Missisippi. *Long.* W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 40. 30. N.

ule, a town of France, in the depart- of the Ardeche, and chief place of a , in the district of Tanargue, on the , near the Ardeche; containing about habitants: seven leagues SSW. Privas, seven NW. Pont St. Esprit. *Long.* 21. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 28. N.

, a river of Servia, which rises in Hæmus, and runs into the Danube, Galombatz.

ba, a town of South America, in the ry of Brazil, and government of St.

fer, a town of Germany, in the circle conia, and bishopric of Wurzburg: miles ESE. Wurzburg, and five E. gen.

, a river of Hungary, which runs into Danube, near Gran.

, a river of Germany, which runs into Danube, near the town of Ips, in the chy of Austria.

, a town of Germany, in the archduchy Austria, situated near the conflux of the nd Danube: twenty-two miles W. St. n, and forty-eight W. Vienna. *Long.* E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 13. N.

, or *Skipsilar*, a town of European , in Romania, the see of a Greek arch- p: fifty-three miles SW. Adrianople, 0 W. Constantinople.

a, an island in the Grecian Archipe- about two leagues long, and one wide: duces figs, grapes, a little cotton, and corn; red wine is an article of com- : the soil is in general excellent. The bitants are chiefly Greeks, in number 1000, who pay a tribute of about 1000 , and are subject to the cadi of Scio: miles NW. Scio.

heim, a town of Germany, in the circle conia, and principality of Culmbach: miles NNW. Anspach.

wich, a town of England, in the county of Suffolk, on the river Orwell, about twelve from the German Sea. It is ancient, and was formerly of much greater note than at present; the harbour was more convenient, and had a greater number of vessels. It at present contains twelve parish churches, and is governed by two bailiffs, recorder, twelve portmen, &c. The bailiffs and four of the portmen are justices of the peace. In the year 991, Ipswich was ravaged by the Danes, and a peace was purchased of them at the expence of 10,000l.; notwithstanding which, in nine years after they plundered the town again: a castle was built here soon after the Norman conquest, which was pulled down by king Stephen, and no vestiges are now remaining. The principal trade for the shipping of this port, is the Greenland whale fishery, for which it is well situated, as the same wind which conveys the ships out of the river will serve them for the whole voyage. Great quantities of corn are sent from hence to London, and timber conveyed to the different dock-yards. The tide rises to the height of twelve feet, but the harbour is almost dry at low water: vessels of large size are obliged to stop below the town. Ipswich is the county town, and sends two members to the British parliament. Here is a market on Tuesday and Thursday for butchers' meat, on Wednesday and Friday for fish, and on Saturday for corn and provisions in general: forty-two miles S. Norwich, and sixty-nine NNE. London. *Long.* 1. 16. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 8. N.

Ipswich, a town of United America, in the state of Massachusetts, situated on a river of the same name, near the sea: the harbour is rendered inconvenient on account of a bar and shoals: twenty-two miles N. Boston.

Ipswich, a town of United America, in the state of New Hampshire: twenty-five miles ESE. Chesterfield.

Iput, a river of Russia, which runs into the Soz, opposite Bilitz, in the government of Mogilev.

Iqueyque, or *Iquique*, an island in the Pacific Ocean, near the coast of Peru, about a mile in circumference, situated in a small gulf, which affords a shelter for vessels, but no fresh water. It is inhabited by Indians and slaves, who are employed in collecting a yellow earth, formed by the dung of birds, as manure for vines, and with which eight or ten ships have been loaded annually for a century. *Lat.* 20. 20. S.

Iquisenqui, one of the islands of Japan.

Irabad, a town of Persia, in the province of Irac: fifty-eight leagues E. Ispahan.

Irabatty, a name given to the river Ava, in some part of its course.

Irac (Arabian), a country of Arabia Deserta, situated to the south of the Tigris and Euphrates; towards the north-east it is watered by the branches of the Euphrates, and

is fertile, with a number of cities and towns; towards the ſouth-weſt, it is a dreary wilderneſs. Baſſora is one of the principal places.

Irac, or *Irac Agemi*, a province of Perſia, bounded on the north by Ghilan and Mezanderan, on the eaſt by Choraſan, on the ſouth by Farſiſtan, and on the weſt by the Arabian Irac. This province contains a part of ancient Media and Parthia. It is about 150 leagues in length, and 120 in breadth: a part of it is compoſed of barren and naked mountains, or ſandy plains, in which little can grow for the ſervice of man. The air is healthy, but extremely dry; the climate is hot, and it hardly ever rains in the ſummer for ſix months together: near the rivers are vaſt and fertile plains; elſewhere the country is barren. Muſk is obtained from an animal found on Mount Taurus, which croſſes the province; and in ſeveral places manna is collected of exquiſite whiteneſs. Galbanum is collected in the mountains, a few leagues from Iſpahan, and in ſeveral places they cultivate grapes, part of which are dried, and the reſt made into white wine. They reckon about forty towns or cities. Iſpahan is the capital.

Irancy, a town of France, in the department of the Auxerre: ſix leagues NW. Avallon, and two SE. Auxerre.

Irapilly, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: twelve miles SE. Sankeridurgum.

Irbil, a fortreſs of Aſiatic Turkey, in Curdiſtan: eighty miles SE. Betlis.

Irbit, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Perm: 100 miles NE. Ekaterinburg.

Irbit, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Tura, near the town of Irbit.

Irco, ſee *Earch*.

Ire Holms, two iſlands among the Orkneys, a little to the weſt of the iſland of Sanda.

Ireby, or *Market Ireby*, a town of England, in the county of Cumberland, on the river Eine, with a weekly market on Thurſday: twelve miles N. Keſwick, and 296 N. London.

Ireland, a large iſland of Europe, ſeparated from Great Britain by a narrow ſea, indifferently called *The Iriſh Sea* and *St. George's Channel*, at various diſtances, according to the projections of each country; in ſome parts forty leagues, between Scotland and the county of Down about ſix, and from the county of Antrim to a part of Scotland, called *The Mull of Kyntyre*, hardly four: the extent from north to ſouth in a meridian line 18[illegible] miles, the breadth from eaſt to weſt from ninety-eight to 143: and the ſuperficial contents are ſuppoſed to amount to about 19,000 ſquare miles. The number of houſes is about 700,000. Ireland is divided into four great provinces, viz. Ulſter, Leinſter, Connaught, and Munſter, which are again divided into thirty-two counties, 3436 pariſhes. Ulſter, which is the northern part of the kingdom, [illegible] counties, viz. Antrim, Armagh, [illegible]negal, Down, Fermanagh, [illegible] Monaghan, and Tyrone: Leinſter to the eaſt, contains twelve [illegible] Carlow, Dublin, Kildare, Kilkenny, County, Longford, Louth, Meath, County, Weſtmeath, Wexford, [illegible]low: Connaught, towards the weſt, five counties, viz. Galway, Leitrim, Roſcommon, and Sligo: Munſter occupies the ſouthern part of the [illegible] contains ſix counties, viz. Clare, Kerry, Limerick, Tipperary, and [illegible] The climate of Ireland is ſaid to be variable, and both heat and cold more [illegible]rate, than England. The air is [illegible] damper; but that quality, in the [illegible] an ingenious and ſenſible writer, [illegible] fort, is not to be attributed entirely bogs which are ſcattered over the [illegible] but chiefly to its inſular ſituation, [illegible] quantities of moiſt particles that are [illegible] from the ocean by the weſterly winds moſt frequently prevail. The [illegible] however, is not prejudicial to health. [illegible] is the neighbourhood of bogs unwholeſome. The bog waters, far from emitting [illegible] halations, like ſtagnant pools and [illegible] are of an antiſeptic and ſtrongly [illegible] quality, as appears from their preſervation ages, and even adding to the duration [illegible] timber which we find univerſally [illegible] beneath their ſurfaces; and from their [illegible] verting to a ſort of leather the ſkins [illegible] and animals, who have had the misfortune being loſt, and of remaining in them [illegible] length of time. Thus does the vicinity bog widely differ from thoſe apparently ſimilar ſituations in other countries, which [illegible] rendered confeſſedly unhealthy by [illegible] marſhes, but of which there none in Ireland. Whether it be owing to the ſoil or [illegible] mate, certain it is, that in Ireland there are neither moles nor toads, nor any [illegible] ſerpents; and it is not more than ſeventy [illegible] eighty years ſince frogs, of which there [illegible] now abundance, were firſt imported [illegible] England. But though the ſame experiment [illegible] has been made with ſnakes and vipers, [illegible] happily been unſucceſsful. Wolves were [illegible] tirpated by Oliver Cromwell. But [illegible] iſland be free from ſome noxious, [illegible] venomous creatures, it is, on the other [illegible] denied one of the ſweeteſt of the feathered [illegible] tribe. The nightingale is not to be [illegible] here, and when brought over in a cage [illegible] but lingers out a miſerable exiſtence for a [illegible] ſhort time. There is alſo ſome other [illegible] and ſeveral kinds of fiſh, which are [illegible] England, but are unknown in Ireland. [illegible] ſoil of Ireland varies from the fruitful [illegible]

[illegible]; but of the latter there is [illegible] met with, neither is chalk [illegible] any part of it. It is in gene[illegible] stony than the soil of Eng[illegible] some districts the surface ap[illegible] half covered with rocks. [illegible] kingdom lies upon a stratum [illegible] depths, so that stone quar[illegible] where: and much of this [illegible]-stone, it greatly contributes [illegible] improve the land. Marble of [illegible] is found in several counties. [illegible], iron, lead, and copper, are [illegible]; and many of them are [illegible] great advantage. The bogs, [illegible] most of the inland part of the [illegible] fuel, produce on their surface [illegible], and coarse grass, with some [illegible] plants, and are generally pas[illegible]mer, especially on the sides of [illegible], and those which are in [illegible] become excellent meadows [illegible] drained. However the soil [illegible] by nature remarkably fertile; [illegible] is generally thought to be [illegible] than in England; but in cul[illegible] husbandry the Irish are still [illegible] their neighbours. Among the [illegible] of Ireland are the Shannon, [illegible], Liffey, Boyne, Slaney, Suir, [illegible], and Moy. Ireland has a [illegible] number of seaports, as London[illegible] north: Belfast, Dublin, Dun[illegible], and Wexford, on the east [illegible], Waterford, Kinsale, Youghal, [illegible], &c. on the south: Galway, [illegible] Limerick, on the Shannon, &c. [illegible] with many noble havens, such [illegible] River, Bantry Bay, Black Sod [illegible] Galway Bay, &c. Along the [illegible] are ranges of mountains, and [illegible] parts are some other mountains [illegible] height, but not to so great a [illegible] called a mountainous country. [illegible] numerous, and some of them [illegible] extent: wood is wanting, [illegible] planting will, it is hoped, re[illegible] convenience, for the benefit of [illegible] Ireland is supposed by some to [illegible] originally peopled from Spain, [illegible] Great Britain, but the an[illegible] is enveloped in darkness and [illegible] however, it is generally thought [illegible] was planted here at least as early [illegible] century, and that St. Patrick was [illegible] propagating the Christian faith. [illegible] century, this island, as well as [illegible] experienced the inroads of the [illegible] formed a settlement, and even [illegible] II first sent over with a design [illegible] country, were in possession of [illegible] on the coast. In the 12th cen[illegible] was governed by five different [illegible] of Ulster, Leinster, Meath, Connaught, and Munster, with many other petty princes, who were, perhaps, in some degree tributary to the others. Dermot, king of Leinster, having invaded the dominions and carried away the wife of Ororic, or O'Roirk, prince of Bressiny; the injured prince entered into an alliance with the king of Connaught, and expelled the tyrant from his dominions. Dermot fled to England to solicit the friendship of Henry II, offering to hold his crown in vassalage. Henry wanted little persuasion, as he had before entertained hopes of annexing Ireland to his dominions: Henry is called the conqueror of the island. His son, John, was created lord of Ireland, and, when he became king, gave them a body of laws: Henry VIII was the first who assumed the title of king. Ireland is governed by a viceroy, appointed by the king, and a parliament, similar to the parliament of Great Britain, but totally independent of it, consisting of lords and commons, by whom all acts are passed before they become laws. The number of members returned to the Irish parliament by the counties, cities, and towns, is 300. The established religion is that of the English church, but a majority of the people are Roman Catholics. In the year 1731, a census of inhabitants was taken, when it appeared, that the number of Protestants was 700,453, and that of the Roman Catholics was 1,309,768. Ireland contains four archbishoprics, viz. Armagh, Dublin, Cashel, and Tuam; and twenty bishoprics, namely, Dromore, Down and Connor, Derry, Raphoe, Clogher, Kilmore, Ardagh, Emly, Meath, Kildare, Ferns and Leighlin, Ossory, Waterford and Lismore, Cloyne, Cork and Ross, Limerick and Ardfort, Killaloe and Kilfenora, Clonfert and Kilmacduagh, Elphin, and Killala and Achonry. Ardagh is united to Tuam, and Emly to Cashel. Trinity College, in Dublin, is the only university in Ireland. Dublin is the capital. *Long.* 5. 19. to 10. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 22. to 55. 20. N.

Ireland (New), an island in the Eastern Indian Sea; the most southerly point of which is situated *Long.* 152. 17. E. Greenwich; *Lat.* 4. 59. S.

Ireland, one of the Bermudas islands.

Ireland's Eye, a small island at the entrance into Dublin harbour.

Irgis, a river of Russia, which runs into the Volga, near Volsk.

Irgiskoe, a town of Russia, in the government of Saratov, on the Irgis: ninety-six miles E. Volsk.

Iri, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Congo.

Irjab, a town of Asia, in the country of Cabul: forty-six miles SE. Cabul. *Long:* 69. 8. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 33. 50. N.

Irigny, a town of France, in the department

ment of the Rhône and Loire: two leagues S. Lyons.

Iriſh Sea, that part of the Atlantic Ocean which is between the coaſts of Ireland and Great Britain.

Iriſſari, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrennées: ten miles SW. St. Palais.

Irk, a river of England, in the county of Lancaſter, which runs into the Irwell, near Mancheſter.

Irken, or *Jerkin*, or *Yarkan*, ſee *Yarkan*.

Irkineeva, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk: 160 miles ENE. Eniſeiſk. *Long.* 114. 46. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 58. 50. N.

Irkut, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Angara, oppoſite Irkutſk.

Irkutſk, a town of Ruſſia, and capital of a government, to which it gives name, on the Angara, near the lake Baikal; the ſee of a Greek biſhop, and a place of conſiderable commerce; the caravans which trade to China, paſſing through it: 840 miles ESE. Kolivan, and 1248 ESE. Tobolſk. *Long.* 122. 44. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 4. N.

Irkutſkoi, a government of Ruſſia, containing all that part of Siberia which lies beyond the 125th degree of eaſt longitude from Ferro, bounded on the north by the Frozen Sea, on the eaſt by the North Pacific Ocean, on the ſouth by Chineſe Tartary, and on the weſt by the governments of Kolivan and Tobolſk. It is the largeſt and leaſt populous of all the Ruſſian governments, and is divided into the four provinces of Irkutſk, Nertchinſk, Yakutſk, and Okotſk, from the four principal towns.

Irma-biſſar, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: forty miles SE. Caſtamena.

Irongray, a town of Scotland, in the county of Kircudbright: ſixteen miles E. Kircudbright.

Iron Lough, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Weſtmeath, five miles NW. Mullingar.

Iron Mountains, mountains of United America, which divide the Tenneſſee government from North Carolina. *Long.* 83. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 35. 25. N.

Irpin, a river of Ruſſia, which formerly formed the boundary line between that part of the palatinate of Kiov which was added to Ruſſia, and that which was left to Poland, and runs into the Dnieper, above Kiov.

Irſſoa, a ſmall iſland, near the coaſt of Portugal, on the ſouth ſide of the mouth of the Minho. *Long.* 9. 58. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 50. N.

Irt, a river of England, in the county of Cumberland, which runs into the Iriſh Sea, near Ravenglaſs.

Irtetzkoi, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha, on the Ural: eight miles W. Orenburg.

Irthing, a river of England, in the of Cumberland, which runs into the two miles E. Carliſle.

Irtiſch, a river of Ruſſia, which Tartary, and joins the Oby, 200 Tobolſk.

Irvine, a ſeaport town of Scotland, royal borough, in the county of Ayr, at the mouth of a river of the ſame The principal trade is exporting coal land: the harbour is near half a mile the town. In the year 1790, the num veſſels which belonged to this port wa one, the tonnage of which amounted tons: the largeſt 160 tons, the ſmalleſt three; and about 24,000 chaldrons are exported annually; conſiderable q ties of woollen goods and carpeting, lawns, gauzes, and linen, are likewi ported from the manufacturing town principal imports are hemp, iron, dea Memel and Norway, ſhip-timber, an the number of inhabitants of the town pariſh is ſuppoſed to be upwards of twenty-one miles SW. Glaſgow, and N. Ayr. *Long.* 1. 30. W. Edinburgh 55. 39. N.

Irvine, a river of Scotland, which ſome mountains that form a boundary tween the counties of Ayr and Lanerk, runs into the Frith of Clyde, a little the town of Irvine.

Irvon, or *Irvon*, a river of Wales, runs into the Wye, at Bealth, in the ty of Brecknock.

Irwell, a river of England, in the of Lancaſter, which runs into the M ſeven miles above Warrington.

Iſabad, a town of Perſia, in the pro of Irak: eighteen leagues S. Amadan.

Iſabella, a town on the north coaſt iſland of St. Domingo, built by Chriſt Columbus, in the year 1495. *Long.* W. Ferro. *Lat.* 19. 55. N.

Iſacſig, a town of Croatia: eight NNW. Bihacs.

Iſage, a country of Africa, on the S Coaſt.

Iſaklu, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in province of Caramania: twelve miles Akſhehr.

Iſakova, a town of European Turkey, the province of Moldavia: ſixty miles Jaſſy.

Iſakzi, a town of European Turkey, ſituated on the Danube: twenty-ſix miles Iſmail.

Iſanſic-aghiſi, a town of Aſiatic Turk in the province of Natolia: twelve miles Eregri.

Iſaria, a town of Italy, in the kingdom

…e, and province of Calabria Ultra: eight … N.W. Nicaſtro.

…ia, a town of Italy, in the kingdom …ples, and province of Calabria Ultra: … miles S. Squillace.

…ieb, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the …ce of Natolia, the reſidence of a pa… The Greeks have four churches in the …rgs: ninety-two miles S. Kiutaja. … 48. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 43. N.

…burg, a town of Egypt, on the coaſt … Mediterranean: four miles N. Da…a.

…w, a town of European Turkey, in …vince of Albania: ſix miles SW. Al…

…, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile: …-four miles NNW. Segovia.

…a, an iſland in the Mediterranean, …e coaſt of Naples, about ten miles in …nference. It appears to have been …d by a volcano: for although no erup… are now viſible, ſcoria and lava are …, and ſeveral hot ſprings. It is moun…, but fertile in fruits, and abounds in …; the white wine is much eſteemed. … air is healthy, on which account it is … reſorted to by invalids, as it is but a … diſtance from the continent, and hardly … than four leagues from Naples. Iſchia, … town, is ſituated on the north coaſt of …land, on a rock ſurrounded by the ſea, … communicating with the iſland by means … bridge. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuf… of Naples. *Long.* 31. 27. E. Ferro. … 40. 50. N.

…, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into … Iriſch. *Long.* 90. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 57. … N.

…im, a town of Ruſſia, in the govern… of Tobolſk, on the river Iſchim: 300 miles … Ekateringburg, and 108 S. Tobolſk. … 87. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 56. 10. N.

…mſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the go… ment of Tobolſk, at the conflux of the … and Oby: 112 miles E. Tobolſk.

…, a river of Germany, in the circle of …wer Saxony, which runs into the Aller, … Githorn, in the principality of Lune… …g.

…ford, a large bay or gulf of Denmark, … the north coaſt of the iſland of Zealand.

…, a river of Germany, in Lower Ba… …, which runs into the Inn, oppoſite … Oettingen.

…, a town of Germany, in Lower Ba… …, and biſhopric of Freiſingen: fifteen … ESE. Freiſingen, and twenty-four … E. Munich.

…ing, or *Upper Iſenburg (County of)*, … principality of Germany, in the circle of … Upper Rhine, ſituated in the Wetterau, … thirty miles long, and ten wide, which … properly of the lordſhip of Budingen, raiſed to a county in the year 1442, and ſome other eſtates near the county of Hanau. The houſe of Iſenburg is divided into ſeveral branches, the chief of which are Iſenburg Birſtein, Iſenburg Budingen, Iſenburg Wachterſbach, and Iſenburg Meerholz, each taking their ſirname from towns on the eſtate; of theſe the firſt is aſſeſſed to the matricula ſixty-nine florins fifty-ſix kruitzers; the ſecond twenty-three florins and forty-two and a half kruitzers; the third twenty-two florins ſixteen kruitzers; and the laſt fourteen florins nineteen kruitzers and three quarters, and Heſſe Darmſtadt for Iſenburg, twenty-eight florins. To the imperial chamber the whole are taxed at 113 rixdollars forty-eight kruitzers. The elder branch was raiſed to a prince of the empire in the year 1442.

Iſenburg (Lower), a county of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and formerly governed by counts of its own, as a fief of the electorate of Treves. Count Erneſt, the laſt of theſe counts, dying in the year 1664, without heirs, the elector of Treves ſuppreſſed the greateſt part of the county, and alſo obtained at the diets of the electoral Rheniſh circle, the place and voice of Lower Iſenburg. A ſmaller part of it is poſſeſſed by the counts of Wied-Runkel, and another by the barons of Walderdorf. This county is rated in the matricula at fifty-ſix florins. To each chamber-term it pays forty rixdollars, fifty-four kruitzers, of which ſum the elector of Treves pays thirty rixdollars forty kruitzers and a half; the count of New-Wied, five rixdollars ſix kruitzers and a quarter; and the count of Weid-Runkel, two rixdollars, forty-eight kruitzers and a quarter; and the baron of Walderdorf alſo two rixdollars, forty-eight kruitzers and a quarter.

Iſenburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, which gives name to the county, ſituated on the Iſer, and ſurrounded with ſharp rocks, on one of which is a caſtle, built by Charlemagne: ten miles N. Coblentz.

Iſenburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Mark: four miles W. Hattingen.

Iſenburg (New), a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Iſenburg: three miles S. Francfort on the Maine, and four SW. Offenbach.

Iſenhagen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Luneburg: twenty-four miles ENE. Zelle.

Iſer, a river of Germany, which riſes in the Tyroleſe, about five miles north from Inſpruck, paſſes by Munich, Moſpurg, Landſhut, Dingelfingen, Landau, &c. and runs into the Danube, two miles below Deckendorf.

Iſere, a river which riſes in the Alps, about four leagues from Mount Cenis, in a mountain called *Iſeran*, in the duchy of Savoy, paſſes by Monſtier, Montmelian, &c. in Savoy; after entering France, it paſſes by Grenoble, St. Quentin, Romans, &c. and joins the Rhône, about a league above Valence. It is navigable for boats as far as Montmelian.

Iſere, a department of France, conſtituted of the heretofore Dauphiny, about eighty miles in length, and from twenty-five to thirty-five in breadth; it takes its name from the river Iſere, which croſſes it. Grenoble is the capital.

Iſerlohn, or *Loſen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Mark. The Lutherans have three churches, and the Calviniſts one; the Roman Catholics celebrate divine worſhip in a houſe: the manufactures of the place are conſiderable in iron, tin, ribbons, velvets, ſilks, ſtuffs, &c.: thirty-two miles NE. Cologn. *Long.* 25. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 2. N.

Iſernia, a town of Italy, in the Moliſe, ſituated at the foot of the Apennines; the ſee of a biſhop, immediately under the pope: twelve miles WSW. Moliſe.

Iſet, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Tobol, near Yalutorovſk.

Iſetſk, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, on the Iſet: forty-four miles WSW. Yalutorovſk.

Iſgaard, a town of Denmark, in North Jutland, ſituated on a peninſula in the Baltic: ſeven miles ENE Aarhuus.

Iſgel, a town of Germany, in the Tyroleſe: eight miles SW. Landeck.

Iſigny, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mortain: three leagues W. Mortain, and three SSE. Avranches.

Iſigny, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bayeux: one league and three quarters E. Carentan, and nine and a half WNW. Caen. *Long.* 16. 34. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 18. N.

Iſiu, or *Iga*, a province of Japan.

Iſima, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Aoſta: nineteen miles E. Aoſta.

Iſime, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: twenty-five miles E. Haracchar.

Iſis, a name frequently given to the river Thames, before it joins the Thame at Dorcheſter; but moſt probably without foundation.

Iſit, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Lena. *Long.* 141. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 61. N.

Iſkarſkoigorod, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk: 320 miles SW. Obdorſkoi. *Long.* 77. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 5. N.

Iſkaſkagamagts (Lake), a lake of Canada, twenty-eight leagues NW. Quebec.

Iſker, a river of Wales, which runs into the Uſk, two miles W. Brecknock.

Iſkoldz, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodeck: thirty miles N. Novogrodeck.

Iſkoroſc, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: forty-eight miles N. Lutomiers.

Iſle (L'), a town of France, in the department of the Tarn, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Gaillac, in Tarn: five miles SW. Gaillac, and twenty-three NNE. Toulouſe.

Iſle Adam (L'), a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pontoiſe, on the Oiſe: two leagues NNE. Pontoiſe.

Iſle (L'), or *L'Iſle Aumont*, a town of France, in the department of the Aube, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Troyes, on a ſmall river, which ſoon after runs into the Seine: two leagues S. Troyes.

Iſle Bouchard (L'), a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chinon, ſurrounded by the Vienne: three leagues ESE. Chinon, and ſeven SSW. Tours.

Iſle Boudouin (L'), or *Iſle Bouin*, a town of France, in the department of the Vendée, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Challons, ſituated on an iſland of the ſame name, about five miles long, on the coaſt: three leagues NW. Challons.

Iſle en Dodon (L'), or *L'Iſle Dodon*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Gaudens: ſix leagues NW. St. Gaudens.

Iſle ſur le Doubs (L'), a town of France, in the department of the Doubs, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Baume-les-Dames, ſituated on the Doubs: three leagues and a half NE. Baume-les-Dames, and one and a half NE. Clerval.

Iſle Jourdain (L'), a town of France, principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Gers, on the Save. It was fortified, but the caſtle and walls have been deſtroyed, the number of inhabitants is 2600: ſeven miles E. Auch, and nine Lectoure. *Long.* 18. 44. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 36. N.

Iſle Jourdain (L'), a town of France, in the department of the Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mont Morillon: eight leagues SSE. Poitiers, and four and a half SSW. Mont Morillon. *Long.* 21. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 14. N.

Iſland Magée, a peninſula of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, on the Coaſt of the North

Channel of the Irish Sea, about six ...ng, and one broad, to the north of ...ance into Belfast Lough.

...*dame (L')*, a fort of France, in the ...ent of the Lower Charente, at the ... of the Charente: seven miles W. ...rt.

...s *Moins*, an island of France, in lake ...an, with a town: five miles SSW. ...

...*Noe*, a town of France, in the de...ent of the Gers, and chief place of a ... in the district of Mirande: five miles ...ande.

...*es (Les Grandes)*, a town of France, in ...partment of the Meuse, and chief ...f a canton, in the district of Cler...: one league W. Clermont.

...*orth*, a village of England, in the ... of Middlesex, on the banks of the ...es, opposite Richmond: eight miles London.

...*gton*, a populous village of England, ... county of Middlesex, nearly joined to ...n towards the north.

...*il*, a town of European Turkey, in ...vince of Bessarabia, situated on the ... side of the Danube, about thirty-three ... from the Black Sea. This place was ... by storm, on the 22d of December, ... by the Russians, under the general ...rowe: the Russians were several times ...sed, and lost in the siege 10,000 men. ...rding to the account, as published at ...sburg, the Turkish garrison, who de...d a better fate, were put to death after ...rrender, and 30,000 men massacred in ...blood; and the city was given up to the ...trained brutality of the conquering ar...: 144 miles SW. Otchakov, and 268 N. ...tantinople. *Long.* 47. 29. E. Ferro. ...45. 23. N.

...*ing*, a town of Germany, in the cir... Bavaria, which gives name to a county, ... the bishop of Freisingen, situated on ...Iser: eight miles NNE. Munich, and ... SSW. Freisingen.

...*d*, or *Is-Nikmid*, a town of Asiatic Tur..., situated on a gulf or bay of the Sea of ...rmora. The Greeks and Armenians have ...n a church and an archbishop residing ...e. It is supposed to have been the an...nt *Nicomedia*, capital of Bithynia: forty... miles ESE. Constantinople. *Long.* 47. ... E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 37. N.

...*d*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the ...ce of Caramania: twenty-four miles ...E. Cogni.

...*k*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia, situated on a lake which ...unds with fish, and has a communication ... the Sea of Marmora. Silk forms the principal article of trade. There are scarce...y 300 houses in the town, yet it is the see of a Greek archbishop; anciently called *Nice*, where the celebrated council was held, and the Nicene Creed was promulged as the article of faith: sixty miles SE. Constantinople. *Long.* 47. 37. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 16 N.

Isny, or *Ysni*, an Imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia. The free Imperial town of Ysni, or Isny, lies in the Algau, betwixt the counties of Hoheneck, and Trauchburg, and the lordship of Eglof. Its magistracy, and the greatest part of the citizens, are Lutherans. Here is an abby of Benedictine monks, of which the noble family of the Treuchsesses are administrators and patrons, the whole city, indeed, formerly belonging to them. But the latter, in 1365, redeeming itself for 9000 lb. weight of hellers, it was, by the emperor Charles IV, taken into the immediate protection of the empire, with all the rights, immunities, and usages of the Imperial towns. Its taxation to the matricula of the empire and diet was, in 1683, reduced from eighty to forty florins. In 1692, it was farther reduced to thirty, and afterwards to sixteen; but in 1728, raised again to thirty-eight florins. To the Imperial chamber of Wetzlar it pays thirty-three rixdollars, seventy-five kruitzers. Ever since the year 1514, Ysni has been the tribunal seat of Leutkirck. In 1631, a great part of it was consumed by fire, and, in 1721, it suffered extremely by the like calamity: forty miles S. Ulm, and twenty NE. Lindau. *Long.* 27. 42. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 43. N.

Isola, a town of Italy, in the kindgdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra, the see of a bishop, suffragan of St. Severina: fifteen miles SE. St. Severina.

Isola, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora: three miles S. Sora

Isola, a town of Istria: sixteen miles SW. Capo d'Istria.

Isola, a river of Germany, in the county of Tyrol, which joins the Drave, near Lientz.

Isola della Scala, a town of Italy, in the Veronese, belonging to the state of Venice: thirteen miles S. Verona.

Isolaccio, a town of the island of Corsica: thirty-eight miles N. Porto Vecchio: and thirty-nine SSE. Corte.

Isoletta, a town of Italy, in the Bressan, belonging to the state of Venice: fifteen miles S. Brescia.

Isona, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: twenty-four miles N. Balaguer.

Isordskick, or *Krotza*, a town of Servia: fourteen miles SE. Belgrade, and eight W. Semandria.

Ispahan, a city of Persia, and capital of the whole country, situated on the river Zenderoud, in the province of Irac, surrounded by a wall and ditch, and defended by

by a caſtle. The walls are built of mud, and are about 20,000 paces in compaſs; but kept in no repair, and ſo hidden by the adjoining houſes and gardens, that they cut no figure, and are hardly to be diſcovered. The beauty of the city conſiſts chiefly in a great number of ſumptuous palaces, handſome and airy houſes, ſpacious caravanſeras, very beautiful bazars, many canals, and ſtreets planted on both ſides with lofty plane-trees; though, generally ſpeaking, the other ſtreets are narrow, crooked, and not paved: but the air being very dry here, and every houſekeeper cauſing the ſtreet to be watered before the door twice a day, there is neither ſo much dirt nor duſt as in many great cities in Europe. The Meidan Shah, or *Royal Square*, is one of the fineſt in the world. It is four hundred and forty paces long, and one hundred and ſixty broad, and is ſurrounded by a canal, built with bricks, cemented with a black mortar, which, in time, becomes harder than free-ſtone. The royal moſque is at the ſouth end of this ſquare, and its portico is wonderfully adorned with a thouſand figures, and an inconceivable profuſion of gold and azure, the whole being alſo inlaid with enamelled ſquares, and a friae round it of the ſame materials. Few ſtructures can equal the magnificence of this, many of its pieces and decorations being wrought in a manner unknown to our European architects. The ſame may be ſaid of the royal palace, and the *haram*, or women's apartment. The palace is certainly one of the moſt ſpacious in the world, being near a league and a half in compaſs. Its great portico ſtands in the royal ſquare, and is all built with porphyry, and very high. The Perſians revere it as ſacred. The ſuburbs of Iſpahan are very large, and and chiefly inhabited by Armenians. There are beſides 1460 villages round about Iſpahan, and the inhabitants live chiefly upon the manufacturing of ſilk and wool. *Long.* 69. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 33. N.

Iſpanhac, a town of France, in the department of the Lozere: one league and a half NNW. Florac, and three S. Mende.

Iſperlick, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Servia: twenty-four miles NNE. Niſſa.

Iſſai, a town of Japan, in the province of Farima.

Iſſe Head, a cape of Denmark, at the northern extremity of the iſland of Samſoe. *Long.* 10. 26. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 56. 3. N.

Iſſel, a river of the United Dutch States, which branches off from the Rhine, near Arnhem, paſſes by Doeſburg, Zutphen, Deventer, and Campen, and runs into the Zuyder See, near the latter town.

Iſſel, a river of Holland, which paſſes by Iſſelſtein, Montfort, Gouda, &c. and runs into the Meuſe, two miles above R dam.

Iſſel (Old), a river which riſes in th part of the duchy of Cleves, and Iſſel, at Doeſburg.

Iſſelbach, a town of Germany, in cle of Weſtphalia, and county of He four miles NW. Holzapfel.

Iſſelburg, a town of Germany, in cle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Cl taining a Lutheran and a Calviniſt fourteen miles ENE. Cleves.

Iſſelmond, an iſland in the river M oppoſite Rotterdam, with a town the ſame name.

Iſſelori, a town of Guelderland, ſitu the ſeparation of the Rhine and th near Arnhem.

Iſſelſtein, a town on account of whi have been frequent diſputes betwe ſtates of Holland and Utrecht, to w belonged, but it was at length dec favour of Utrecht. It is ſituated on ver Iſſel: it was pillaged and burned Gueldrians, in the year 1417, and a 1465. It is the capital of a ſmall ter and formerly belonged to William III, of England: five miles S. Utrecht, and ty-one S. Amſterdam.

Iſſengeaux, or *Iſſengeaux*, a town of Fr in the department of the Upper *Loire*, chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict niſtrol, the ſeat of a tribunal: three l S. Moniſtrol, and four NE. Le Puy.

Iſſeſucar, a town of the iſland of J on the ſouth coaſt: ſeventy miles SW tavia.

Iſſi, a mountain of Arabia, in the vince of Yemen: eight miles E. Damar.

Iſſigeac, a town of France, in the d ment of the Dordogne, and chief plac canton, in the diſtrict of Bergerac: t leagues SSE. Bergerac, and ſix ESE. B vez.

Iſſini, a kingdom of Africa, on the I Coaſt, conſiſting of twelve or thirteen lages.

Iſſoire, a town of France, and pri place of a diſtrict, in the department Puy de Dôme, on the Couze, near the lier: five leagues SSW. Clermont. *L* 21. 56. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 33. N.

Iſſoudun, a town of France, and prin place of a diſtrict, in the department of Indre, on the Theols, containing about 1 inhabitants, with conſiderable manufact ſix leagues NE. Chateauroux, and eig La Châtre. *Long.* 18. 39. E. Ferro. *L* 46. 57. N.

Is-ſur-Tille, a town of France, and pr cipal place of a diſtrict, in the departme the Côte d'Or, ſituated on the Tille: f miles W. Gray, and four N. Dijon. *L* 22. 47. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 31. N.

. a town of France, in the department ... and chief place of a canton, in the ... Bourg-la-Reine: one league SSW.

... Evêque, a town of France, in the ... of the Saône and Loire, and ... ace of a canton, in the district of ... Lancy: three leagues NE. Bourbon ... and six and a half SSW. Autun.

... Antar, see Estambolie.

... a town of Spain, in the province of ... : five miles NW. Marbella.

... a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the ... of Caramania: eighteen miles W. ...

... ka, a town of Russia, in the govern... Tobolsk, on the Vagai: sixty-eight ... Tobolsk.

... a town of European Turkey, in ... province of Macedonia: seventy-two ... N. Saloniki.

... a town of European Turkey, in ... vince of Macedonia: fifty-six miles ... loniki.

... a town of Russia, in the govern... Tobolsk: twenty-four miles ESE. ...

... a town of France, in the depart... the mouths of the Rhône, and chief ... of a canton, in the district of Salon: ... ues SE. Arles.

... a peninsula of Europe, bounded on ... by the sea, except towards the north, ... is is joined to Carniola. It was ... ly a part of Illyrium; but being ... ered by the Romans, between the first ... second Punic wars, was annexed to ... In the middle ages it belonged to ... triarch of Aquileia, who was invested ... it as a marquisate, by the emperor ... IV. In the year 1190, most of the ... me part was conquered by the republic ... nice, though not without some inter... n from the Austrians. It is fruitful, ... ly in wine and oil, but hilly, and ... air unhealthy. Capo d'Istria is the ... al. That part of Istria which belongs ... Austria, has been greatly improved by ... emperor Charles VI, who visited the ... ry in person, in the year 1728. He ... ished a Levant Company, made good ... for the sake of conveying merchandize ... Vienna and Carlstadt, in Croatia; built a ... etto at St. Veit; made Trieste a free ... Joseph seconded these endeavours, and ... perseverance and a continuance of peace, ... would most probably have become a ... ercial country.

... up, or Oistrup, a town of Germany, in ... circle of Westphalia, and bishopric of ... born: twelve miles E. Paderborn.

... ngo, a town of the island of Gilolo, ... ted nearly in the centre.

... ola, a town of Sweden, in the province of Skonen: eight miles NE. Christianstadt.

Istwith, a river of Wales, in the county of Cardigan, which runs into the Irish Sea, near Aberistwyth.

Itabier, a town of the island of Borneo: thirty miles N. Negara.

Itala, a town of Sicily, in the vally of Demona: thirteen miles SW. Messina.

Italah, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: twenty miles N. Alah-Sehr.

Italy, a country of Europe, bounded on the north by Swisserland and Germany, on the east by Carniolia and the Adriatic, on the south and south-west by the Mediterranean, and on the west and towards the north by France; extending, from the Lake of Geneva to the southern extremity of Calabria, about 700 miles. The breadth is very unequal; towards the north, measuring from France to Carniola, the distance is about 300 miles; from Leghorn to Ancona 135, and from Naples to Termoli seventy-five. Its form has been compared to a boot, the province of Otranto representing the heel, and Calabria the toe of the foot. The most considerable mountains of Italy, are the Alps and the Apennines; the principal rivers are the Po, Adige, Arno, and Tiber. The air, climate, and productions vary in different parts, and are generally noticed in the respective accounts of each. The plains of Lombardy are justly styled the garden of Europe, as well on account of their fertility, as the serenity and pleasantness of the climate; in the dominions of the church, and in the kingdom of Naples, the heat in summer is excessive, to which, however, they are indebted for the richest fruits, and the most odoriferous flowers, as well as oil, wine, and silk, and other valuable commodities. There are few countries in the world better watered than this, in respect to springs rivulets, small and great lakes, as well as large rivers. Thus bountifully dealt with by nature, it has also, from the ingenuity and application of its inhabitants, been esteemed the mother of arts and commerce, in respect to the rest of Europe; its reputation is still so high with regard to the first, that the tour of Italy is considered as the necessary conclusion of a polite education; and in reference to the latter, though the trade of Italy is now nothing to what it was, yet the ports of Genoa, Leghorn, Naples, and Venice, to say nothing of those in Sicily, make still a very great figure; and derive great advantages to the sovereigns in whose dominions they are situated. Besides all this, the several countries of Italy have such funds of natural riches, and the people are so happy at improving, as well as inventing manufactures, that they stand in

need only of ſome favourable juncture to revive their ancient ſpirit, and to make as great a figure as their anceſtors did, in compariſon with other nations. This great and fruitful country of Italy has been, high as hiſtory records, either the ſeat of empire, or the theatre of war. It was then in the ſame ſituation that it now is, cantoned out into various little ſtates and republics, all living in diſtruſt, at leaſt, if not in war with each other. The Roman common-wealth changed the face of things, by ſwallowing up all, and making herſelf the head and miſtreſs of Italy. The diviſion of her empire proved the ruin of it, and the provinces adjacent to Italy being loſt, the barbarous nations that conquered them, very ſoon became maſters even of the imperial city of Rome, and divided Italy once more into ſeparate principalities; all of which have been extremely ſubject to revolutions, ſometimes from the ſuperior power of foreign invaders, and often from the effects of inteſtine commotions; ſo that no hiſtory is fuller of events, and, conſequently, more capable of gratifying curioſity, and fixing attention, than that of this country. There is no kind of government ſubſiſting in any part of Europe, of which ſomething of the like is not to be met with in Italy. As to the ſovereignty of the pope, it is peculiar to this country, being veſted in a ſpiritual perſon, and yet altogether a temporal power, exerciſed as abſolutely, and, as is generally ſuppoſed, with more policy than in any other monarchy. The dominions of thoſe two crowned heads (for yet there are no more) that lie within its limits, are thoſe of his Sardinian majeſty at one end, and of the king of Naples or the Two Sicilies at the other. The duchy of Milan, once the largeſt and richeſt in this part of the world, together with the duchy of Mantua, and its dependencies, belong to the houſe of Auſtria. His imperial majeſty is conſidered as one of the Italian powers, not only in that capacity in which he claims a title, paramount to the greateſt part if not the whole, but particularly alſo as grand-duke of Tuſcany. The duke of Parma is in poſſeſſion of a ſettlement, compoſed not only of that duchy and of Placentia, which was the patrimony of his anceſtors by the mothers' ſide, but likewiſe of Guaſtalla. The duke of Modena holds that duchy and Reggio, together with the duchy of Mirandola; and beſides theſe there are ſome other leſſer princes, who are ſtyled ſovereigns. The republic of Venice is an unmixed ariſtocracy. Still venerable for the wiſdom of its government, as heretofore formidable by the extent of its dominions, as well as great naval force. The republic of Genoa is an ariſtocracy alſo, but not quite ſo pure as that of Venice. There are beſides theſe two free ſtates, dominions of which are ſurrounded by of ſovereign princes, to whom, no ſtanding, they owe no obedience, or homage; the firſt of which is the com wealth of Lucca, in the neighbourh Tuſcany, and the latter the republic Marino, in the midſt of the pope's terr Such is the diſtribution of power in I and in ſupporting this diſtribution, a maintaining each of theſe princes and in their reſpective rights, ſo as to pr their encroaching upon each other, or over-borne by a foreign force, conſiſt preſervation of the balance of Italy. principal countries or ſtates of Ita Piedmont, Savoy, Genoa, the Mi Mantua, eſtates of Venice, Parma, dena, Tuſcany, Naples, ſtates of the c or the dominions of the pope, the republics of Lucca and St. Marin principality of Monaco, &c. with the of Sicily, Sardinia, Corſica, and ſome o all which are treated of under their re tive heads.

Itanna, or *Eſtanna*, a kingdom of A on the Slave Coaſt, dependent on Benin.

Itche, a town of Aſia, in Thibet: nin five miles SW. Cha-tcheou.

Itching, or *Alre*, a river of Engla the county of Hants, which riſes near A ford, and runs into Southampton W a little below Southampton.

Itchora, a river of Ruſſia, which run the Lena, near the Itchorſka, in the go ment of Irkutſk.

Itchorſka, a town of Ruſſia, in the go ment of Irkutſk, on the Lena: eighty NE. Kirenſk.

Iteri, a town of the iſland of Sard twelve miles SE. Saſſari.

Itfu, a town of Egypt: eight mile Tahta.

Ithon, a river of Wales, which runs the Wye: three miles N. Bealth, in county of Radnor.

Itkarinſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the vernment of Kolivan: 156 miles E Kolivan. *Long.* 103. 30. E. Ferro. *L* 55. 36. N.

Itrabo, a town of Spain, in the pro of Grenada: ten miles WNW. Motril.

Itri, a town of Italy, in the kingdo Naples, and province of Lavora: th miles SE. Fundi.

Itſch, a river of Germany, in the circ Upper Saxony, which paſſes by Coburg, runs into the Maine, one mile S. Ratt dorf, in the biſhopric of Bamberg.

Itter, a river of Germany, in the cir of the Upper Rhine, which runs into t Eder, two miles SW. Vohle, in the pr cipality of Upper Heſſe.

Itterbeck, a river of Germany, in t biſhop

…ic of Liege, which runs into the …, about five miles below Maeſyck.

… *Thal*, or *Iuter en Val*, or *Bergſtadt*, … of Germany, in the circle of the … Rhine, and principality of Upper … eight miles NW. Waldeck, and … or W. Caſſel.

…, a town of Spain, in the province … : thirteen miles SSW. Civdad-…

…, a town of Germany, in the cir… Lower Saxony and duchy of Holſtein. … derives its origin from an order … 809, by the emperor Charles the …, to count Egbert, that on the Stor, … called Eſſesfeld, he ſhould build … and fortreſs againſt the Danes. … fortreſs afterwards obtained the name … or Etzehoe, which in the four… century was changed into that of … In the year 1200, the burg, and … all part of the adjoining place, was … ved; but the latter was rebuilt, and … greater ſtrength ſurrounded by water, … de canal being drawn to it from the …. In 1238, count Adolphus IV erected … to a town, conferring on it Lubeck … ts; and in 1260, the counts John and … hard made it a ſtaple, ſo that all ſhips … ng up the Stor out of the Elbe and … Wilſter are to unlade here, and offer … goods to ſale, and not to proceed farther … ds without the permiſſion of the … ſracy. On account of the above-men… d rebuilding of this place, all that part … the town environed by the Stor, is called … Town, though in reality, more ancient … than that named the Old, which did not … municipal rights till 1303, though … of it eſcaped the deſtruction of the … 1200. The Old Town was indeed, … it at the end of the thirteenth, or the … ning of the fourteenth century, but … proceſs of time is fallen to decay, and its … annexed to the bailiwic of Steinburg. … 1643, Itzehoe was taken and fortified by … Swedes, but wreſted from them again in … In 1657, however, they reduced it … rely to aſhes: eight miles NNE. Gluck… and twenty-nine NNW. Hamburg. … 26. 47. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 1. N.

Juan Fernandes Iſland, ſee *Fernandes*.

Juan de la Frontera, ſee *Chacapoyas*.

Juan de Fuca (Straits of), a large bay or … of the North Pacific Ocean, on the … coaſt of North America. The en… ſituated in *Long.* 124. 55. W. Green… ; *Lat.* 48. 25. N.

Juan de los Llanos, a province of South … America, in Terra Firma, ſituated on the … of New Grenada, but little known.

Juan Rio, a town of the iſland of Cuba : … twenty-ſix miles ESE. Spirito Santo.

Ivangorod, a town of Ruſſia, in the go… vernment of Peterſburg, on the Pliuſa, near the Baltic, oppoſite Narva, built by Ivan Baſilowitz, ſurrounded with a treble wall and defended by a number of ſmall towers : fifty-two miles SW. Peterſburg. *Long.* 46. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 59. 16. N.

Ivanits, a town of Croatia, on the river Lonia : forty-two miles NE. Carlſtadt, and thirty-two S. Varaſdin. *Long.* 34. E. Ferro. *Lat* 46. 5. N.

Juarros, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile : eight miles SE. Burgos.

Juaye, or *Juais*, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bayeux, on the Aure : one league and a quarter S. Bayeux, and four and a quarter W. Caen.

Jubo, a kingdom of Africa, on the coaſt of Ajan, near the Eaſtern Indian Sea, with a capital of the ſame name, ſubject to the Portugueſe. *Long.* 43. 20. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 0. 50. N.

Jubo, a river of Africa, which runs into the Indian Sea, a little to the north of the equinoctial line. *Long.* 60. 50. E. Ferro.

Jubu, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Benin.

Jucendro, a town of the iſland of Madagaſcar. *Long.* 65. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 23. 10. S.

Judenbach, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Coburg : twelve miles NE. Coburg.

Judenburg, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, on the river Muehr, ſituated in a plain ſurrounded with lofty mountains, always covered with ſnow. It has a a caſtle, a college, and two convents : thirty-two miles WNW. Graz, and eighty-four SW. Vienna. *Long.* 32. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 17. N.

Judoigne, or *Geldenacken*, a town of Brabant, on the Geete ; near it are the ruins of an ancient caſtle, where the children of the dukes of Brabant were heretofore brought up on account of the excellency of the air. Godefroi III, duke of Brabant, enlarged and embelliſhed the town in 1155. In 1578, the troops of the prince of Orange ſet fire to it, which conſumed a conſiderable part : twelve miles SSE. Louvain, and twenty-five W. Liege.

Judomſkoi Kreſt, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk : 100 miles WNW. Ochotſk.

Juefras, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Barra.

Ivel, a river of England, in the county of Bedford, which paſſes by Biggleſwade, from which place it is navigable for barges, and joins the Ouſe at Tempsford.

Ivel, or *Ivil*, a river of England, which riſes in Dorſetſhire, and ſoon after entering

Somerſetſhire, paſſes by Yeovil, Ivelcheſter, &c. and joins the Parret at Langport.

Ivelcheſter, or *Ilcheſter*, a town of England, in the county of Somerſet, ſituated on the river Ivel. It was formerly a place of great conſequence, the evidences of which are ſcarcely left, and was encompaſſed with a double wall and ditch, defended with a caſtle, now in ruins. It at preſent conſiſts of four ſtreets, and contains only one church, with ſome other places of worſhip. It was made a county town, and the aſſizes appointed to be held here, in the reign of Edward III; they are now held alternately at Bridgewater, Wells, and Taunton. The county gaol is ſituated here. Ivelcheſter ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament, and has a weekly market on Saturday: twenty-one miles S. Bridgewater, and 129 W. London.

Ivenack, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg: thirty miles SE. Roſtock.

Ivenitz, a river which riſes in Sileſia, and runs into the Queis, near Naumburg.

Iverſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Novgorod: eighty miles SE. Novgorod.

Jug, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Dwina, near Uſtiug, in the government of Vologda.

Jugang, a town of Aſia, in Thibet: ten leagues ENE. Zuenga.

Jugnac, a town of France, in the department of the Charente: fifteen miles S. Angouleſme.

Jugon, a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſts, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lamballe, on the Arquenon, containing about 700 inhabitants, two leagues and three quarters SE. Lamballe, and three and a half W. Dinan.

Jugui, or *Jugvi*, or *Xuqui*, a town of South America, in the county of Tucuman.

Iviça, an iſland of the Mediterranean, belonging to Spain, about five leagues long, and four wide: fertile in corn, grapes, figs, and other fruit. A great number of olive trees grow wild. The chief employment of the inhabitants is making ſalt, highly eſteemed for its whiteneſs: the ſaltworks belong to the archbiſhopric of Tarragon. Iviça, the capital, which is ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the iſland, is fortified in a modern manner: but is little more than a fortreſs, as the garriſon without being numerous is more ſo than the town. It is ſaid, no noxious reptile will live on this iſland, and that if they be brought there they die. *Long.* 18. 6. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 38. 58. N.

Juida, ſee *Whidah*.

Juigne, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte: one league NE. Sablé.

Juillac, a town of France, in the department of the Correze, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Uzerches: leagues and a half W. Tulle, and four S. Uzerches.

Juillac le Coq, a town of France, in the department of the Charente: five miles Cognac.

Jully, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne: ſeven miles NW. Meaux.

Juine, a river of France, which unites with the Eſtampes, forms the Eſſone.

Ivingo, a town of England, in the county of Buckingham, with a weekly market Saturday. The chief manufacture is making lace: ten miles ENE. Ayleſbury, thirty-two NW. London.

Jukum, a town of the duchy of Courland, thirty-two miles ESE. Goldingen.

Julbach, a village of Germany, in Upper Bavaria, with a caſtle: four miles from Branau, and eight NNE. Burkhauſen.

Juleta, a town of Sweden, in the province of Sudermania: thirty-five miles NW. Nykioping.

Julfar, a town of Arabia, in the province of Oman, ſituated in a bay of the Perſian Gulf: 160 miles NW. Maſkat, and 200 NW. Oman. *Long.* 56. 24. E. Green. *Lat.* 25. 55. N.

Juliers (Duchy of), a country of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, bounded on the north by the duchy of Gueldre, on the eaſt by the electorate of Cologn and the Rhine, on the ſouth by the territories of Blankenheim and Schleiden, and on the weſt by the biſhopric of Liege, the duchy of Gueldres, and the Meuſe. This duchy enjoys a fruitful ſoil, which produces all ſorts of corn in abundance, together with good meadow and paſture land. The breed of cattle here is conſiderable, and in particular it has a good breed of horſes, which are partly ſent to the neighbouring countries, and partly to France. Much woad alſo is cultivated here, and linen manufactures. Near Eſchweiler is found ſtone coal. The towns in this country are twenty-ſix towns, and about eleven freedoms and boroughs. The provincial ſtates of Juliers bound themſelves in the years 1628 and 1636, with thoſe of Berg, for the maintenance of their privileges; and theſe united Land-ſtates of Juliers and Berg conſiſt of the nobility of both countries, as alſo what are called the four head towns of each duchy; which in the duchy of Juliers are the towns of Juliers, Deuren, Munſter-Eyfel, and Euſtkirchen; and in the duchy of Berg, the towns of Lenneſs, Rattingen, Duſſeldorff, and Wipperfurt. Theſe aſſert that they depend on the unlimited arbitrary will of their ſovereign, but were always governed accord-

their own, and their countries' free-
privileges, ancient uſages, cuſtoms,
and immunities, and at the land-diets
deliberated, but even determined
cided, and were alſo to be conſulted
moſt weighty matters. The com-
d-diets are held at Duſſeldorff. By
f the religious agreement, entered
April twenty-ſixth, 1672, at Colln
Spree, as alſo on July twentieth, 1673,
eldorff, between Frederic William,
of Brandenburg, and the palatine
William; thoſe of the Augſburg con-
as well Calviniſts as Lutherans, were
main unmoleſted, and protected in the
exerciſe of their religion, their
es, chapels, ſchools, &c. which they
nd enjoyed in the duchies of Juliers
rg, at the time of entering into this
ment. In the tenth century, Juliers
verned by a count; in the year 1337,
erected into a marggraviate, and in
, into a dukedom; after paſſing through
wer of ſeveral families, it came, in the
1742, by agreement, with the king of
, together with Berg and Ravenſtein,
houſe of Sulzbach, elector palatine.
er Juliers nor Berg, have a voice in
college of princes. To the impoſts, how-
. Juliers is charged in the matricula 639
, 45 kruitzers; and Berg 284 florins,
itzers: both duchies together pay for
chamber, term 676 rixdollars, 26
zers and three quarters.

Juliers, a city of Germany, and capital
the duchy of the ſame name, in the cir-
of Weſtphalia, ſituated on the Ruhr,
ved its name from the Romans. It
ll but ſtrong, and has a regular citadel.
It contains a church, and a convent. With-
the walls are a Calviniſt and a Lutheran
rch. This city ſurrendered at diſcretion,
the troops of the French republic, in the
th of October, 1794. The arſenal was
provided, and well furniſhed with ſixty
es of cannon, and 50,000 pounds of
der: twenty-two miles W. Cologn, and
ty-ſeven NE. Liege. *Long.* 23. 53. E.
ro. *Lat.* 50. 58. N.

Jurſberg, or *Dreſſy*, a town of Sileſia,
the principality of Oels: four miles N.
Oels, and fifteen NE. Breſlau.

Jurie, a town of France, in the depart-
ment of the Rhône and Loire: five leagues
N. Villefranche, and nine ENE. Roanne.

Juſſo, a town of Sweden, in the province
of Weſtmaniand: fifty-two miles NW.
Stroemſholm.

Jutoxkow, a town of Poland, in the pala-
tinate of Braclaw: fifty-four miles WNW.
Braclaw.

Jumella, a town of Spain, in the province
of Murcia: twenty-two miles SW. Mur-
cia.

Jumelle, a town of France, in the depart-
ment of the Mayne and Loire, and chief
place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Baugé:
three leagues and a half N. Saumur, and
two S. Baugé.

Jumelliers (La), a town of France, in the
department of the Mayne and Loire: four
leagues and a half SSW. Angers.

Jumiege, a town of France, in the depart-
ment of the Lower Seine, on the Seine:
twelve miles WSW. Rouen.

Jumilhac, a town of France, in the depart-
ment of the Dordogne, and chief place of a
canton, in the diſtrict of Exideuil: three
leagues N. Exideuil.

Jummoo, a town of Aſia, in the country
of Lahore: ſeventy-ſix miles NE. Lahore,
and 285 NW. Delhi. *Long.* 73. 40. E.
Greenwich. *Lat.* 31. 54. N.

Jumnah, a river of Hindooſtan, which
riſes in Thibet, and runs into the Ganges,
at Allahabad.

Juna, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into
the Aldan. *Long.* 153. E. Ferro. *Lat.*
60. 52. N.

Junagur, a town and fortreſs of Hin-
doſtan, in the country of Guzerat: 170
miles SW. Amedabad. *Long.* 69. 54. E.
Greenwich. *Lat.* 21. 50. N.

Juncal, a ſeaport of South America, in
the country of Chili, ſituated on the coaſt of
the Pacific Ocean: fifty miles N. Copiapo.

Juncalas, a town of France, in the de-
partment of the Upper Pyrennées, and chief
place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Argeliez:
four leagues S. Tarbes.

Junco, a river of Africa, which croſſes
the Grain Coaſt, and runs into the Atlantic,
thirty leagues ESE. Cape Monte.

Junculam, a town of the iſland of Java,
ſituated on the ſouth-weſt coaſt: fifty-five
miles SSW. Batavia. *Long.* 105. 15. E.
Greenwich. *Lat.* 6. 40. S.

Jundgeh, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in
the province of Natolia: ſixteen miles W.
Kiutaja.

Junere, a town of Hindooſtan, in the
Baglana country: forty-ſeven miles S. Naſ-
ſuck, and 122 WSW. Aurungabad.

Juneville, a town of France, in the de-
partment of the Ardennes, and chief place
of a canton, in the diſtrict of Rethel: two
leagues and a half N. Rethel.

Jung Buntzel, ſee *Buntſlau*.

Jungewſko, a town of Ruſſia, in the go-
vernment of Tobolſk: fifty-ſix miles S.
Kemſkoi.

Jungnau, a town of Germany, in the cir-
cle of Swabia, and capital of a lordſhip of
the ſame name, belonging to the princes of
Furſtenberg: fourteen miles W. Buchau,
and forty S. Stuttgart.

Jungs-head, a cape of Denmark, on the

eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Zealand. *Long.* 12. 15. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 9. N.

Juniatta, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania: five miles WNW. Huntingdon.

Juniatta, a river of United America, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, which runs into the Suſquehana: ten miles NW. Harriſburg.

Juniow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw: fifty-two miles N. Bracclaw.

Junkeradt, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Blankenheim: ſeven miles N. Gerolſtein.

Junkſeilon, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, near the ſouth coaſt of Siam, twenty-one leagues long, and from three to ſeven wide. The principal town, of the ſame name, is ſituated in the north part of the iſland, with a harbour capable of receiving veſſels only of a moderate ſize; but the road has good anchorage, and affords a ſecure retreat for veſſels ſurpriſed by ſtorms or hurricanes: the ſituation is convenient for commerce. Near it is a mine of loadſtone, but the pieces do not preſerve their virtue above four or five months. The iſland is fertile in rice, fruit, &c. *Long.* 98. 5. to 98. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 7. 37. to 8. 40. N.

Junquere (La), a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: thirty miles N. Gerona.

Ivory Coaſt, a name given to a country of Africa, ſituated on the coaſt of the Atlantic, between Cape Apollonia and Cape Palmas, containing ſeveral towns, which are ſituated at the mouths of rivers called by the ſame name. The interior country is but little known, the natives refuſing the Europeans leave to build ſettlements, or even to trade amongſt them, except by means of the coaſt negroes, and even this with the moſt circumſpect caution. The chief commodities are gold, ivory, and ſlaves, the former in the greateſt plenty, but no regular tariff, or table, of the different proportions of each was ever ſettled. The inhabitants of this diſtrict have the reputation of being the moſt ſavage and barbarous on the whole coaſt; and ſome writers ſcruple not to call them anthropophagi. Barbot adviſes mariners to touch with caution on this ſhore; the natives, ſays he, bring on board ſome beautiful ivory, as a bait to draw the ſeamen on ſhore, and, perhaps, to devour them. This is the more probable, from their keeping their goods at ſo high a price, as will aſſuredly ever prevent Europeans from purchaſing them, although they aſk for every thing they ſee, and are greatly incenſed if they meet with a refuſal. Their ſuſpicion and jealouſy are predominant qualities; inſomuch, that, on the leaſt noiſe, they will precipitate themſelves headlong into the ſea, and ſwim to the canoes; for many of them have been carried off by European traders. What the Gold Coaſt produces, is alſo found here in greater abundance and perfection. Here, indeed, the fruits and vegetables of the warmer climates ſeem all to be united on the Ivory Coaſt.

Jura, a mountain, or rather a long chain of mountains, which extend from the Rhine near Bâle, to the Rhône, about ten miles below Geneva; ſometimes more ſometimes leſs elevated; and in different places have different names.

Jura, a department of France, bounded on the north by the department of the Upper Saône, on the eaſt by the department of the Doubs and the canton of Bern, in Switzerland, on the ſouth by the department of the Aine, and on the weſt by the departments of the Saône and Loire and Côte-d'Or. Lons le Saunier is the capital.

Jura, an iſland in the North Sea, near the weſt coaſt of Scotland, about twenty-eight miles in length, and from two to ſix in breadth: chiefly mountainous or barren heath; however, from the thinneſs of the population, there is generally bear and oats enough for the conſumption of the inhabitants, if not made into whiſkey; as the oats and potatoes form the principal food of the poorer people. What are called *The Paps of Jura*, are three lofty mountains, of a conical form, of ſtupendous height. Some black cattle are raiſed, and about 300 or 400 exported annually out of the iſland, and about 200 horſes: the wool is remarkable for its fineneſs; but the ſheep are ſmall, and not numerous: goats are in greater plenty. Some wild deer are ſtill remaining, but the number is continually growing leſs. The number of inhabitants is ſaid ſcarcely to exceed 900, who all reſide on the eaſt ſide of the iſland: the weſtern part being too rugged for cultivation. There are two good harbours on the eaſt ſide of the iſland, but no veſſels above five or ſix tons belonging to them. The village of Jura is ſituated about the centre from north to ſouth, on the eaſt coaſt. *Long.* 2. 45. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 55. 58. N.

Jura Sound, a ſtrait of the ſea, which ſeparates the iſland of Jura from the main land of the county of Argyle; about four miles wide.

Jurançon, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrennées, celebrated for its wine: near Pau.

Jurborg, a town of Samogitia: twenty miles SSW. Roſienne.

Jurby Point, a cape on the north-weſt part of the Iſle of Man: five miles W. Ramſey.

Ivrea, or *Jurea*, a city of Italy, in Pied-

...n the Doria Baltea, or Grand Do... ...nally a Roman colony, ſent thither ... the ſixth conſulſhip of Marius, and ... of Valerius Flaccus, and was called ... It is ſituated partly in a plain, ...n a hill of eaſy aſcent: the num... ...bitants about ſix thouſand: it is ... of a biſhop, ſuffragan of the arch... of Turin: the cathedral is ſaid to ... an anciently a temple of Apollo. ...re ſtill ſome remains of an ancient ..., called *il Caſtellazzo*, ſuppoſed to ...en built by Ardouin, firſt marquis of ... and afterwards king of Italy, againſt ..., duke of Bavaria, his competitor for ...wn. The emperors having granted ...me, with the lordſhips of the town, to ... comes of Blanderate, the inhabitants, ... of the yoke, demoliſhed it, in the year ..., and drove the comtes from the town. ... afterwards rebuilt, and came into the ... of the marquis of Montferrat, but the ...tants were equally offended with him, ... demoliſhed it a ſecond time; at the ſame ... paſſing an ordonnance, that the principal ...trate ſhould every year, on entering his ..., be compelled to carry away one ſtone, ... make a public declaration of his hatred ... marquis of Montferrat. It has a caſtle ... to the town, with four large towers, ... by Amadeus VI, ſirnamed the Green ...: it has two other fortreſſes, one built ... the Spaniards, in the war between Charles ... Francis I, king of France: the other ... by Thomas, prince of Savoy, during ... civil war in Piedmont. A third, named ...*ſtelletto*, was demoliſhed by the French, ... 1641. Beſides the cathedral, it has three ... parith churches, and ſeveral religious ...es. The marquiſate was founded by ...rlemagne: twenty miles N. Turin, and ...y-three W. Milan. *Long.* 25. 24. E. ...rro. *Lat.* 45. 12. N.

Jurev Povolſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the ...vernment of Koſtrom, on the Volga: ſe...ty-three miles ESE. Koſtrom. *Long.* ... E. Ferro. *Lat.* 57. 10. N.

Jurevſka, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Olonetz: forty miles NE. Olg...a.

Jurgiany, a town of Lithuania, in the ...inate of Troki: twenty-eight miles S. ...ra.

Jurgiſtan, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan: thirty-five leagues N. Schiras.

Jurkewicze, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minſk: forty miles E. Minſk.

Jurkewo, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minſk: twenty miles ENE. Minſk.

Jurjura, a mountain of Africa, and one of the higheſt in Algiers, about twenty miles in length, full of ſharp rocks, and covered with ſnow in winter: ſixty miles SE. Algiers.

Jur Tcheremonſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, on the Oby: ſixty-eight miles SW. Tomſk.

Jury, a town of France, in the department of the Eure: twenty-four miles N. Dreux.

Jury, a town of France, in the department of the Côte-d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Beaune: three leagues SE. Arnay le Duc.

Jury, a town of France, in the department of Paris: one league S. Paris.

Jurzec, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minſk: twenty miles N. Rohaczow.

Juſeritz, a river of Sileſia, which runs into the Oder: three miles N. Steinau.

Juſhpour, a province of Hindooſtan, in the country of Oriſſa.

Juſſey, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Upper Saône, on the Amance: ſeven leagues and a quarter E. Langres, and five NW. Veſoul. *Long.* 23. 34. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 49. N.

Juſſy, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne: five miles S. Auxerre.

Juſtingen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and capital of a lordſhip, purchaſed, in the year 1751, by the duke of Wurtemburg, for 300,000 florins: it gives a ſeat and voice at the diets of the empire, and pays twenty florins for a Roman month, and fifteen rixdollars eleven kruitzers to the imperial chamber: ſixteen miles NNE. Buchau, and thirty-two SE. Stuttgart.

Juterbeck, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Querfurt, with two fauxbourgs, ſituated on the Angerbach. In the year 1644, a battle was fought here between the Swedes and Imperialiſts, in which the latter were defeated: eighteen miles NE. Wittenberg, and twenty-four S. Potzdam. *Long.* 30. 38. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 1. N.

Juthia, or *Odia*, or *Siam*, a town of Aſia, capital of the kingdom of Siam, and reſidence of the king, ſituated in a large iſland in the river Menan, ſome leagues from the ſea. The city contains a great number of magnificient pagodas, and the royal palace is large and beautiful: the Dutch have a factory here, and number of merchants from different countries come there to trade. *Long.* 118. 38. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 14. 18. N.

Jutland, a peninſula of Europe, in the kingdom of Denmark, formerly called *Cimbria*, and *Cherſoneſus Cimbrica*: it is bounded on the eaſt by the Scaggerak, the Little Belt, and the Baltic; on the ſouth by the duchy of Holſtein; and on the weſt and north by the Northern Sea; about 200 miles in length, and ninety-five in breadth. It is generally divided

divided into North Jutland, more eſpecially called *Jutland*, and South Jutland, more generally called *The Duchy of Sleſwick*.

Jutland, or *North Jutland*, is bounded on all ſides by the ſea, except towards the ſouth, where it is bounded by the duchy of Sleſwick; it is about 150 miles in length, and from ſixty to eighty in breadth, and of all the territories belonging to the crown of Denmark, it is the largeſt, and yields the greateſt revenue. The middle part of it, excepting a few ſpots of arable land, is nothing but heaths and moors, which, however, afford good paſture for oxen, ſheep, and goats. But the other parts (which are of greater extent) are exceedingly fertile, as appears from the large quantity of all ſorts of grain annually exported from hence to Sweden, Norway, and Holland; and from the conſiderable ſums accruing to the inhabitants from the ſale of oxen, horſes, and hogs. Hence Jutland is commonly ſaid to be *the land of bacon and rye bread*. Here is alſo a great plenty of ſea and freſh water fiſh of all kinds. Jutland is every where interſperſed with hills and eminences, and, on the eaſt ſide, with fine woods of oak, beach, fir, &c. but the weſt ſide is not ſo woody; ſo that the inhabitants are obliged to uſe turf and heath for fuel: here is alſo great plenty of all kind of game. The air is ſomewhat keen and cold, eſpecially towards the North Sea. The Jutlanders are of a robuſt, vigorous, conſtitution, and reſolute temper; and ſeem to have raiſed themſelves to a ſtate of freedom, ſuperior to that of the other inhabitants of Denmark. Many of the Jutland peaſants have freeholds, for which they pay only a ſmall acknowledgment to the lord of the manor, and the public taxes. The Daniſh language is ſpoke with leſs purity and elegance in Jutland than in the other provinces; and the Jutlanders have alſo a particular accent. Fredericia is the only place where the exerciſe of any religion, beſides Lutheraniſm, is tolerated. North Jutland is now compoſed of four dioceſes, or general governments. Each of theſe has its biſhop and general governor; and they derive their name from the four chief cities, Aalborg, Wiborg, Aarhuus, and Ripen.

Jutwar, a circar of Hindooſtan, in the country of Guzerat.

Juvelſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Toboliſk: 212 miles SW. Obdorſkoi. *Long.* 79. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 63. 40. N.

Juvenec, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Wilna: ſeventy miles E. Lida.

Juvigny, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mortain: four miles NW. Mortain, and fourteen E. Avranches.

Juvigny, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chaalons: leagues NW. Chaalons.

Juvigny, a town of France, in the ment of the Mayenne, and chief pl canton, in the diſtrict of Ernée: one and three quarters SW. Ernée, and f a half NW. Laval.

Juyuen, a town of China, of the rank, in the province of Quang-ton teen miles WSW. Chao-tcheou.

Juzennecourt, a town of France, department of the Upper Marne, and place of a canton, in the diſtrict of C mont: two leagues NW. Chaumont.

Iwami, or *Sekiju*, a province of Jap

Iwanczowicza, a town of Lithuar the palatinate of Novogrodeck: fifty miles SSW. Novogrodeck.

Iwangrod, a town of Poland, in the tinate of Braclaw: ſixty miles ESE. B

Iwie, a town of Lithuania, in the nate of Wilna: twenty-four miles E. I

Iwnica, a town of Poland, in the p nate of Kiov: ſixty miles WSW. Kiov.

Ixar, ſee *Hijar*.

Ixworth, a town of England, in the ty of Suffolk, with a weekly market on day: thirty-ſix miles S. Norwich, and ſev ty-nine NNE. London.

Jyenagur, a country or province of H dooſtan, ſituated to the ſouth of the Mo

Jyepour, a town of Hindooſtan, in the vince of Jyenagur: 104 miles W. Agra, ſeventy ENE. Agimere.

Izé, a town of France, in the departm of the Mayenne, and chief place of a ca in the diſtrict of Evron: two leagues N Evron.

Izé, a town of France, in the departm of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place canton, in the diſtrict of Vitré: one le and a half NW. Vitré, and five ENE. L nes.

Izer, a town of Africa, in the weſtern p of the country of Berdoa.

Izeron, a town of France, in the dep ment of the Rhône and Loire, and chief of a canton, in the diſtrict of Camp de L ten miles SW. Lyons.

Izeron, a town of France, in the dep ment of the Iſere, and chief place of a ca ton, in the diſtrict of St. Marcelin: league E. St. Marcelin.

Iziginſk, a town of Ruſſia, in the gover ment of Irkutſk: 520 miles NE. Ochot *Long.* 177. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 63. 10. N.

Izink, a town of Ruſſia, in the gove ment of Toboliſk, on the Irtiſch: eig miles NW. Kaniſk, and 240 ESE. Tob

Izium, a town of Ruſſia, in the gov ment of Charkov, on the river Donetz: ty-four miles SE. Charkov.

Izmid, ſee *Iſmid*.

Izquintenango, a town of Mexico, in th province of Chiapa.

K.

[illegible] a town of Arabia Felix, in the [illegible]nce of Yemen: twelve miles N.

[illegible] *Ibud*, a village of Arabia Felix, [illegible] chiefly inhabited by Jews, who are [illegible] to lodge in the town of Sana, [illegible] it is situated.

[illegible], a town of Asiatic Turkey, in [illegible]ian Irak: 162 miles W. Bassora.

[illegible], a fortress of Russia, in the go[illegible]nt of Upha: eighty miles SE. Oku[illegible] *Long.* 83. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55.

[illegible], a town of Russia, in the go[illegible]nt of Irkursk: twenty-eight miles [illegible] Verchnei Udinsk.

[illegible], a town of Russia, in the go[illegible]nt of Caucasus: thirty-two miles S. [illegible]ograd.

[illegible], a town of Egypt: three miles SE.

[illegible], a town of European Turkey, in [illegible]ince of Albania: twenty-four miles [illegible]

[illegible], a district of Africa, on the [illegible]

[illegible], a town of Persia: thirty-eight [illegible] S. Sch[illegible]as.

[illegible] town of European Turkey, in [illegible]: sixteen miles S. Ternova.

[illegible], a river of Asiatic Turkey, which [illegible] the Euphrates, near Kerkisia, in [illegible]

[illegible], a town of Persia, in the province [illegible] thirty-five leagues N. Ispahan.

[illegible], a town of Africa, in the kingdom [illegible], on the river San Domingo, about [illegible] from the mouth. It is surrounded [illegible] rampart and pallisades, and defended [illegible] artillery and a Portuguese garrison. [illegible] is a parish church, and a convent of [illegible]

[illegible], or *Cachtan*, a small district of [illegible], situated among mountains, about six [illegible]rney NNE. from Saade, governed by [illegible]

Kaciazyn, a town of Lithuania, in the pa[illegible]te of Wilna: thirty-six miles NE. Wilna.

Kacova, a town of Transilvania: twelve miles S. Colosvar.

Kadan, or *Caaden*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz: twelve miles W. Saatz, and forty-four S. Dresden.

Kaden-kan, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: twenty-eight miles W. Cogni.

Kader, an island at the north-west extremity of the Persian Gulf, formed between the streams of the Euphrates and the Tigris.

Kaderskill, a town of United America, in the state of New York: ten miles N. Kingston.

Kadesia, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the Arabian Irak: eighty miles SW. Bagdad.

Kadiampetty, a town of Hindoostan, in the Mysore Country: seven miles S. Wombinellore.

Kadiei, a town of Russia, in the government of Kostrom: sixty-eight miles ENE. Kostrom.

Kadnikov, a town of Russia, in the government of Vologda: ten miles NNE. Vologda.

Kadom, a town of Russia, in the government of Tambov: 108 miles NNE. Tambov.

Kadros, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: twenty-four miles E. Amasich.

Kadsusa, or *Koosju*, a province of Japan.

Kaen, a town of Africa, and capital of a kingdom, on the banks of the river Gambia.

Kaffernburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Schwartzburg: two miles SE. Arnstadt.

Kagalmitzkaia, a fortress of Russia, in the country of the Cosacs, on the Don: seventy-six miles E. Azoph.

Kagaron, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: eight miles SE. Korn Neuburg.

Kagerod, a town of Sweden, in the province of Skone: twelve miles SE. Helsingborg.

Kabec, a town of Persia, in the province of Segestan: thirty-one leagues SE. Zareng.

Kabblan, a town of Arabia Felix, in the province of Yemen: fifty-six miles E. Loheia.

Kabl, a town of Germany, in the circle of the

the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Mentz, on a river of the ſame name, near the Maine: four miles S. Hanau.

Kahl, a river of Germany, which runs into the Maine, four miles S. Hanau, in the circle of the Lower Rhine.

Kahla, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Altenburg: four miles N. Orlamunda, and eight S. Jena.

Kahun, a town of Perſia, in the province of Kerman: twelve leagues SW. Sirgian.

Kai, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Viatka, on the Kama: 124 miles NE. Viatka.

Kai, or *Kaſhaju*, a province of Japan.

Kaiderm, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan: eighteen leagues SW. Kin.

Kai-fong, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Ho-nan: 325 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 132. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 53. N.

Kaigel, a town of Perſia, in the province of Choraſan: ſeventy-five leagues N. Herat.

Kaiguez, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: eighteen miles S. Mogla.

Kai-hoa, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Tche-kiang: twenty-five miles W. Kiu-tcheou.

Kajipet, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Cuddapa: twenty miles SE. from Cuddapa.

Kailaſuetuevskoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Argun: 160 miles SSE. Nertchinſk.

Kain, a town of Perſia, in the province of Choraſan: ſixty miles SSW. Herat.

Kainach, a river of Germany, which runs into the Muehr, near Wildan, in the duchy of Stiria.

Kainer, a town of Aſia, in Perſian Armenia: eight leagues SE. Erivan.

Kaingenskoi, a ſmall iſland in the North Pacific Ocean, near the eaſt coaſt of Kamtſchatka, belonging to Ruſſia. *Long.* 177. 44. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 40. N.

Kainsk, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, on the Om: 108 miles SE. Tara, and 152 NW. Kolivan. *Long.* 95. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 56. 55. N.

Kaiſarieh, or *Kaiſarijah*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania, and capital of a ſangiacat, ſituated at the foot of a mountain, always covered with ſnow, about a league and a half, or two leagues in circumference, and ſurrounded with walls, and defended by a caſtle. It is populous, divided into 180 quarters, in each of which is a moſque, or chapel. The Greeks have a metropolitan and one other church, and the Armenians have three. The principal trade is in Morocco leather. It was known to the ancients, under the name of *Mazaca*, afterwards that of *Ceſarea of Cappadocia*, 150 miles NE. Cogni, and 250 ESE. Conſtantinople.

Kaiſer, a mountain of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: eight miles NW. Inſpruck.

Kaiſersberg, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, with a caſtle, ſituated on a hill: five miles SW. Leoben.

Kaiſerſtihul, a town of Switzerland, in the county of Baden, ſituated on a hill, on the Rhine: three miles NE. Baden, and eight N. Zurick.

Kai-ton-gi, a town of the iſland of Java, ſixty miles SSE. Negara.

Kaknab, a river of Hindooſtan, which runs into the Beemah, twenty-five miles S. Ca[illegible]

Kaladgik, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: eight miles SE. Kiangari.

Kalback, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſtmanland: four miles N. Stockholm.

Kaldenhart, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and duchy of Weſtphalia: three miles S. Rhudem, and nine NNW. Brilon.

Kalderuza, a river of European Turkey, in Moldavia, which runs into the Pruth, twenty miles N. Jaſſi.

Kalduroſan, a town of Walachia: 30 miles NNE. Buchoreſt.

Kale, a river of Scotland, which runs into the Tiviot, four miles S. Kelſo, in the county of Roxburgh.

Kalenberg, or *Calenberg*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Paderborn: three miles S. Warburg.

Kalf, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: forty-five miles S. Gotheborg.

Kalgagicha, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel: forty miles SSW. Oneg.

Kalguev, an iſland in the Frozen Sea, about 140 miles in circumference: 240 miles N. Archangel. *Long.* 63. 18. to 65. 12. Ferro. *Lat.* 68. 20. to 69. 18. N.

Kalham, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: ſeven miles W. Enzerding.

Kalinina, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, on the Jungas. *Long.* 124. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 60. 56. N.

Kalinova, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Caucaſus, on the Malva: fifty-ſix miles E. Ekaterinograd.

Kaliſch, or *Kalitz*, a city of Poland, the capital of a palatinate of the ſame name, in what is called Great Poland, or Weſt Pruſſia, on the river Proſna, ſurrounded with moraſſes, walls, and towers. In

1655, this town was taken by the ..., and near it, in the year 1706, the ...sh army and their general, Mardefield, ...tally defeated, and taken prisoners, by ...federates, under the command of Au... II, king of Poland. This palatinate called the *Palatinate of Gnesen*, from ... of that name: fifty-seven miles NE. ..., and 154 S. Dantzick. *Long.* 35. ... Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 52. N.

...a, a town of Russia, in the govern... of Voronez: sixty miles SSE. Vo...

...*enskaia*, a town of Russia, in the ... of the Cosacs, on the Donetz: 104 ... NNE. Donetz.

...*-pira*, a river of Chinese Tartary, ...issues from a mountain, called *Svelki*, ..., about 130 miles west from Tcitci..., and empties itself into lake Coulon. It ... name to the nation of Tartars who ... an extensive country to the east and ... of this river.

...*-Targar*, a country of Chinese Tar..., which contains one standard of Mon... Tartars. *Long.* 5. 55. W. Peking. *Lat.* ... N.

...*am*, a town of Germany, in the arch... of Austria: seven miles W. Efferding.

...*sse*, a town of the island of Ceylon: ... miles S. Columbo.

...*reut*, a town of Germany, in the cir... of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of ...sen: four miles E. Grossen Hayn.

...*hauge*, a town of Denmark, in the ... of Zealand: eight miles E. Wording...

...*leninken*, a town of Prussia, in the pro... of Smaland: seventeen miles W. Til...

Kallery, a town of Sweden, in the pro... of Smaland: twenty-eight miles SSW. ...kioping.

Kal...stein, a town of Silesia, in the prin... of Neisse: five miles S. Weydenau.

Kalm, a mountain of European Turkey, in ... republic of Ragusa: twelve miles N. ...

Kalmiskova, a fortress of Russia, on the ... Ural: 108 miles N. Guriev.

Kalmunz, a town of Germany, in the cir... of Bavaria, and principality of Neuburg, ... the conflux of the Vilz and the Nab: four... miles NE. Dietfurt, and twelve NNW. ...

Kalnick, a town of Poland, in the palati... of Braclaw: twenty-four miles ENE. Braclaw.

Kal, a town of Hungary: twenty-two ... ENE. Nanas.

Kalodzicic, a town of Lithuania, in the ...tinate of Minsk: eighteen miles N. Minsk.

Kalscharpovi, a town of Russia, in the government of Upha: twenty-eight miles SE. Buguruslansk.

Kalstorff, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: eight miles S. Hardeberg.

Kaltanskoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, on the Tom: fourteen miles S. Tomsk.

Kalte Bach, a river of Silesia, which runs into the Oder, one mile NE. Steinau, in the principality of Wolau.

Kalten Nordheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and county of Henneberg: seven miles NW. Meinungen, and twenty two N. Schweinfurt.

Kalten Sundheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and county of Henneberg: seven miles W. Meinungen.

Kaltenberg, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: twenty miles N. Gitschin.

Kaltenbrunn, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and principality of Sulzbach: twelve miles NE. Sulzbach, and six W. Weiden.

Kaltenbunn, a town of the duchy of Courland: twenty-four miles SE. Seelburg.

Kaltenstein, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and bishopric of Passau: ten miles N. Passau.

Kalthof, a town of Prussia, in the province of Smaland, near Konigsberg.

Kaltiou, a river of Thibet, which passes by Lassa, and runs into the Sanpoo.

Kaluga, a city of Russia, and capital of a government, called *Kalutskoe*, or *Government of Kaluga*, situated on the Occa: 390 miles SE. Petersburg, and 540 E. Warsaw. *Long.* 53. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 28. N.

Kalukala, a river of Africa, in the kingdom of Angola, which joins the river Coanza, near its mouth.

Kalus, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Podolia: thirty-two miles E. Kaminiecz.

Kalutskoe, or *Government of Kaluga*, a government of Russia, bounded on the north by the government of Moscow, on the east by the governments of Moscow and Tula, on the south by Orlovskoe, and on the west by Smolenskoe, about 140 miles in length, and from thirty to ninety in breadth. It is divided into twelve districts: Kaluga is the capital. The principal river is the Occa.

Kama, a river of Russia, which rises near Kai, in the government of Viatka, and runs into the Volga, twenty-four miles below Kasan.

Kamakura, an island of Japan, situated near the south coast of Niphon, scarcely more than a league in circumference; the coasts are so sharp that a crane is made use of to raise the freight from the boats. It is used as a state prison.

Kamalava, a town of Persia, in the province

vince of Chuſiſtan: nine leagues N. Suſten, or Suſa.

Kamaris, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: twenty-eight miles W. Artaki.

Kambala, mountains of Thibet, between lake Jamdro and the Sanpoo river.

Kambamba, a province of Africa, in the kingdom of Angola, with a town of the ſame name, on the river Coanza.

Kambele, a town of Perſia, on the ſea-coaſt of the province of Mecran: forty-three leagues S. Kidge.

Kameb, a province of Aſia, in the Cabuliſtan, to the weſt of Cabul.

Kameb, a river of Aſia, which riſes in the Hindookho mountain, and runs into the Indus, near Attock: ſometimes called *Attock* and *Cabul*.

Kameinoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Pskov: twelve miles SE. Opogka.

Kamen, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kaliſh: twelve miles SE. Gneſna.

Kameniz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: five miles ESE. Gitſchin.

Kameniz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: ten miles S. Chrudim.

Kamenka, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolsk: 120 miles E. Eniſeiſk.

Kamenka, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Tunguska. *Long.* 113. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 58. 21. N.

Kamenka, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Lena, near Derbinskoi.

Kamenogerskaia, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Kolivan, on the Irtiſch: 168 miles SSW. Biisk.

Kamenſchna, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: ſix miles N. Geyerſberg.

Kamenskaia, a town of Ruſſian Tartary, in the country of the Coſſacs, on the Donetz: 112 miles N. Azoph.

Kamenskaia, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Saratov, on the Volga: forty-four miles ESE. Tzaritzin.

Kamenskoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel: 124 miles SE. Kola.

Kamenskoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the province of Ekaterinburg, on the Iſet: forty miles SE. Ekaterinburg.

Kamer, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlau: three miles S. Nimes.

Kameran, a ſmall iſland in the Red Sea, near the coaſt of Arabia. *Long.* 42. 25. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. 6. N.

Kamerie, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: forty-eight miles S. Saade.

Kamerina, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiov: twelve miles SE. Czerkaſy.

Kameritz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechln: ſixteen miles N. Fiſtritz.

Kameryk, a town of the United Dutch States: ſeven miles W. Utrecht.

Kamien, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: thirty-four miles Lucko.

Kimien, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna: ſixty-four miles E. Lida.

Kamieniec, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzeſc: fifteen miles NNW. Brzeſc.

Kamincze, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiov: ſix miles NW. Bialacerkiew.

Kaminiec, a town of Poland, and capital of the palatinate of Podolia, with a caſtle built on a rock; but more beholden to nature than art for its ſtrength. However, is one of the beſt fortifications in Poland. A little below it runs the river Smotrich, which falls into the Dnieſter. A Popiſh abbot, an Armenian biſhop, and a Caſtellan, reſide in this city; and a court of juſtice and provincial diet are alſo held here. This Epiſcopal ſee was founded in the year 13—. Here is alſo a college, which formerly belonged to the Jeſuits. In 1651, the Coſſacs laid ſiege to the caſtle of Kaminiec, but without ſucceſs. In 1672, the Turks obliged it to ſurrender, and held it till the peace of Carlowitz, which was concluded in 16—. The whole province is ſometimes called *Kaminiec*: 100 miles W. Braclaw. *Long.* 43. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 58. N.

Kamieniecz, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Maſovia: thirty-ſix miles ENE. Warſaw.

Kamionka, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: forty-eight miles NNE. Zytomiers.

Kamir, a town of Perſia, in the province of Lariſtan: twenty leagues ESE. Lar.

Kamiſchenka, a river of Ruſſia, which joins the Derkul, fifteen miles S. Bielovodsk.

Kamiſchin, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Saratov, on the Volga: eighty-eight miles S. Saratov.

Kamitnicza, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw, near the Dnieſter: fifty-four miles S. Braclaw.

Kamitz, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe: two miles SW. Patſchkau.

Kamlach, a river of Germany, which joins the Mindel, about two miles NNW. from Burgau, in the circle of Swabia.

Kammagoja, a town of Africa, in the country of Quoja.

Kammerſwalda, or *Cammerſwalda*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: fifteen miles SSE. Freyberg.

Kamnig, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe: eight miles NNE. Patſchkau.

Kamnik,

...nik, a town of Croatia: six miles N. ...

...ka Kiamen, a post of Chinese Tar... thirty miles S. Merguen.

...nitz, or *Chemnitz*, a town of Bohe... the circle of Leitmeritz; the manu... of stockings forms the principal trade ... place: twenty-one miles NNE. Leit... and thirty SE. Dresden.

..., a river of Germany, in the arch... of Austria, which rises on the borders ...emia, eight miles W. Westra, and ... into the Zwetl, at Zwetl.

...chevska, a town of Russia, in the ... of Ekaterinburg, on the Iset, fifty-... SE. Ekaterinburg.

...blov, a town of Russia, in the pro... of Ekaterinburg: fifty-six miles E. ...rinburg.

...tchatka, a peninsula of Russia, in the ...ment of Irkutsk, bounded on the north ... province of Ochotsk, on the east and ... by the Northern Pacific Ocean, and on ... by the Sea of Ochotsk and the Pen... Gulf; about 600 miles in length, and ... thirty to 200 in breadth. Captain ... who visited it in the year 1779, gives a ...ption of the country, of which the ...ing is an extract:—Its southern ex... is Cape Lopatka, a word signifying ... blade bone of a man, and is so called ... its supposed resemblance to it. The ... of the whole peninsula is not unlike ... a shoe, widening from the toe (which ... may suppose to be Cape Lopatka) to... the middle, and narrowing again to... the heel, a neck of land connecting it ... the continent. A chain of high moun... stretches the whole length of the coun..., from north to south, dividing it nearly ... two equal parts, from whence a great ...er of rivers take their rise, and empty ...mselves on each side, into the Pacific ...an and the Sea of Ochotsk. The soil is ...ren, with not the smallest spot of ground ... resembled what is called in England a ... green turf; or that seemed as if it could ...urned to any advantage either in the way ... pasturage, or other mode of cultivation. ... face of the country in general was thin... covered with stunted trees, having a bot... of moss, mixed with low weak heath. ... whole bore a more striking resemblance ... Newfoundland, than to any other part of ... world I had ever seen. It must, how... be observed, that I saw at Paratounca ... or four stacks of sweet and very fine... hay; and Major Behm informed ... that many parts of the peninsula, par...larly the banks of the river Kamtchatka, ... the Bistraia, produce grass of great ...ght and strength, which they cut twice in ... summer; and that the hay is of a suc...ent quality, and particularly well adapted to the fattening of cattle. It is natural to suppose, that the severity of the climate must be in due proportion to the general sterility of the soil, of which it is probably the cause. The first time we saw this country was in the beginning of May, 1779, when the whole face of it was covered with snow, from six to eight feet deep. On the 15th of June, the thermometer had never risen higher than 58°, nor the barometer than 30°. 4'. The winds blew almost invariably from the eastward during our stay, and the south-east was more prevalent than any other. On our return, the 24th of August, the foliage of the trees, and all other sorts of vegetation, seemed to be in the utmost state of perfection. For the remainder of this month and through September, the weather was very changeable, but in no respect severe. But at the beginning of October, the tops of the hills were again covered with new-fallen snow, the wind continuing westerly. In computing the seasons, the spring ought certainly not to be taken into the account. From the middle of June to the middle of September, may be properly said to constitute the summer. October may be considered as an autumnal month; from thence, till the middle of June, it is perfect winter. This peninsula abounds in volcanos, of which only three have, for some time past, been subject to eruptions. The country is likewise said to contain numerous springs of hot water. Of the trees which fell under our notice, the principal are the birch, the poplar, the alder (with the bark of which they stain their leather) many species of the willow, but all small, and two sorts of dwarfish pines or cedars. One of these grows upon the coast, creeping along the ground, and seldom exceeds two feet in height. It was of this sort we made our essence for beer, and found it excellent for the purpose. The birch was by far the most common tree we saw; and of this we remarked three sorts. Two of them fit for timber, and differing only in the texture and colour of the bark; the third of a dwarfish kind. Of the shrub kind, as juniper, the mountain-ash, wild rose-trees, and rasberry-bushes, the country produces great abundance; together with a variety of berries; blue-berries, of two sorts, round and oval, partridge-berries, cran-berries, crow-berries, and black-berries. These the natives gather at proper seasons, and preserve by boiling them into a thick jam, without sugar. They make no inconsiderable part of their winter provisions, and are used as sauce to their dried and salt fish; of which kind of food they are unquestionably excellent correctives. They likewise eat them by themselves, in puddings, and various other ways, and make decoctions of them for their ordinary liquor. We met with

ſeveral wholeſome vegetables in a wild ſtate, and in great quantities, ſuch as wild celery, angelica, chervil, garlic, and onions. Upon ſome few patches of ground, in the vallies, we found excellent turnips, and turnip-radiſhes. There are two plants, which, from the great uſe made of them, merit a particular mention. The firſt, called by the natives the ſaranne. The plant grows wild, and in conſiderable abundance: the women are employed in collecting the roots, which are of the bulbous kind, at the beginning of Auguſt, which are afterwards dried in the ſun, and then laid up for uſe. It is uſed in cookery in various ways. When roaſted on embers, it ſupplies the place of bread, better than any thing the country affords. After being baked in an oven, and pounded, it becomes an excellent ſubſtitute for flour and meal of every ſort, and in this form is mixed in all their ſoups, and moſt of their other diſhes. It is eſteemed extremely nouriſhing; has a pleaſant bitter taſte, and may be eaten every day without cloying. We uſed to boil theſe roots, and eat them as potatoes, either alone, or with our meat, and found them very wholeſome and pleaſant. The other plant alluded to, is called the ſweet graſs. This plant was formerly a principal ingredient in the cookery of moſt of the Kamtchadal's diſhes; but ſince the Ruſſians got poſſeſſion of the country, it has been almoſt entirely appropriated to the purpoſe of diſtillation. The liquor is of the ſtrength of brandy; and is called by the natives raka. Two pood (ſeventy-two pounds) of the plant yield generally one vedro (twenty-five pints) of raka. The nettle, as the country produces neither hemp nor flax, ſupplies the materials of which are made their fiſhing-nets; and without which they could not poſſibly ſubſiſt. For this purpoſe, they cut it down in Auguſt; and after hanging it up in bundles in the ſhade, under their balagans, the remainder of the ſummer, treat it like hemp. They then ſpin it into thread with their fingers, and twiſt it round a ſpindle, after which they twine ſeveral threads together, according to the different purpoſes for which it may be deſigned. Though there is little doubt but that many parts of this peninſula would admit of ſuch cultivation as might contribute conſiderably to the comfort of the inhabitants, yet its real riches muſt always conſiſt in the number of wild animals it produces; and no labour can ever be turned to ſo good account as what is employed upon their furreries. The animals, therefore, which ſupply theſe, come next to be conſidered; and theſe are, the common fox; the ſtoat, or ermine; the ſable; the arctic fox; the varying hare; the mountain rat, or earleſs marmot; the weaſel; the glutton, or wolverine; the argali, or wild ſheep; rein-deer; bears; wolves; &c. The coaſt and bays of this country are frequented by almoſt every kind of ſea fowl; and amongſt the reſt are the eagles, but not, as at Oonalaſka, in numbers. The rivers inland (if I may from what I ſaw in our journey to Bretſk) are ſtored with numerous ſwild ducks of various ſpecies: in the through which we paſſed, were ſeen of a prodigious ſize: this country affords woodcocks, ſnipes, and two ſ grouſe, or moor game. Swans are a to be in great plenty. Fiſh may conſidered as the ſtaple article of ſ which Providence hath ſupplied the tants of this peninſula; who, in gener never expect to draw any conſide of their ſuſtenance either from grain tle. The preſent inhabitants of Kamt are of three ſorts. The natives, or K chadales; the Ruſſians and Coſacks; a mixture of theſe two by marriage. Steller, who reſided ſome time in this try, and ſeems to have taken great pa gain information on this ſubject, is ſuaded, that the true Kamtchadales people of great antiquity, and have for ages inhabited this peninſula; and that are originally deſcended from the M lians, and not either from the Te Tartars, as ſome, or the Japaneſe a have imagined. Volodimir Atl Coſack, ſtands for the firſt acknow diſcoverer of Kamtchatka. This per ſent, in the year 1697, from the for kutsk, to the Anadirſk, in the quali commiſſary, with inſtructions to call in aſſiſtance of the Koriacs, with a view diſcovery of countries beyond their ſ, and the ſubjecting them to a tribute. In he penetrated, with about ſixty Ruſſian ciers, and the ſame number of Coſacks, the heart of the peninſula, gained the T and from thence, levying a tribute in in his progreſs, croſſed over to the Kamtchatka, on which he built the Kamtchatka oſtrog, called Verchnei, he left a garriſon of ſixteen Coſacks, turned to Yakutsk in 1700, with an menſe quantity of rare and valuable furs. The Ruſſian government eſtabliſh over this country is mild and equitable, conſidered as a military one, in a very high degree. The natives are permitted to their own magiſtrates from among themſelves in the way, and with the ſame powers, had ever been uſed. One of theſe, under the title of toion, preſides over each oſtrog, is the referee in all differences; imp fines, and inflicts puniſhments for all crimes and miſdemeanors; referring to the govern of Kamtchatka ſuch only as he does not chooſe from their intricacy or heinouſneſs

e upon himſelf. The toion has like- appointment of a civil officer, who a corporal, who aſſiſts him in the of his office, and in his abſence acts ty. By an edict of the late em- crime whatſoever can be puniſhed . But we were informed, that in rder (of which there are very few) ment of the knout is adminiſtered everity, that the offender, for the , dies under it. The only tribute which can be conſidered as little an acknowledgment of the Ruſ- ion over them) conſiſts, in ſome of a fox's ſkin, in others of a ſable's, e Kurile Iſles, of a ſea otter's; but much the moſt valuable, one skin pay the tribute of ſeveral perſons. collect the tribute in their reſpec- cts. Beſides the mildneſs of their , the Ruſſians have a claim to for the pains they have beſtow- which have been attended with great in converting them to Chriſtianity, remaining, at preſent, very few idola- ong them. The religion taught is the Greek church. Schools are like- iſhed in many of the oſtrogs, where dren of both the natives and Coſſacs voluntarily inſtructed in the Ruſſian ge. The commerce of this country, as concerns the exports, is entirely ed to furs, and carried on principally mpany of merchants, inſtituted by the ts. The articles of importation are pally European, but not confined to n manufactures; many are Eng- d Dutch; ſeveral likewiſe come Siberia, Bukharia, the Calmucs, and . They conſiſt of coarſe woollen and thes, yarn ſtockings, bonnets, and thin Perſian ſilks, cottons, and pieces en, ſilk and cotton handkerchiefs, ppers and pans, iron ſtoves, files, owder and ſhot; hardware, ſuch as s, hills, knives, ſciſſars, needles, glaſſes, flour, ſugar, tanned hides, &c. There are ſix veſſels (of forty y tons burthen) employed by the em- etween Ochotzk and Bolcheretsk; five ch are appropriated to the tranſport- ſtores and proviſions from Ochotsk to eretsk; except that once in two or years ſome of them go round to Awat- and the Kamtchatka river; the ſixth y uſed as a packet-boat, and al- kept in readineſs, and properly equip- for conveying diſpatches. *Long.* 176. to 180. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 10. to N. according to the Ruſſian map; accord- to captain King, the *Long.* of the ſouth- ra extremity 156. 45. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. to 61. N.

Kamtchatka, a river of Ruſſia, in the peninſula of Kamtchatka, which runs into the North Pacific Ocean, twenty miles S. Lower Kamtchatskoi.

Kamtchatskoi, a cape of Ruſſia, on the eaſt coaſt of Kamtchatka: forty miles E. Niznei Kamtchatskoi.

Kamtchatskoi (Niznei, or *Lower)*, a town of Ruſſia, in the peninſula of Kamtchatka, where there are barracks and an hoſpital: 184 miles NNE. Verchnei Kamtchatskoi. *Long.* 178. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 56. 40. N.

Kamtchatskoi (Verchnei, or *Upper)*, a town of Ruſſia, in the peninſula of Kamtchatka: ſixty miles NNE. Bolchoretzkoi. *Long.* 175. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 50. N.

Kan, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Eniſei, near Baltchutzko, in the government of Kolivan.

Kan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-ſi: 720 miles W. Peking. *Long.* 118. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 1. N.

Kan, a river of China, which riſes in the ſouth part of the province of Kiang-ſi, and runs into the lake Po-yang: twenty miles N. Tchang.

Kan Junes, or *Darom*, a town of Egypt: ſixty-ſix miles NE. Catieh.

Kanadei, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Simbirsk: ſeventy-two miles SSW. Simbirsk.

Kananikolskoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha: fifty-two miles SE. Sterlitamatsk.

Kan-aradmerd, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan: thirty leagues S. Schiras.

Kanavna, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria: twenty-two miles NE. Varna.

Kandabil, a town of Aſia, in the Sewee country: 200 miles SW. Moultan.

Kandalaks, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel, on the north coaſt of the White Sea: 140 miles SSE. Kola.

Kandeghere, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic. In the year 1599, this town was the capital of a kingdom, called Narſinga, the reſidence of a Hindoo king, whoſe dominions extended over Tanjore and Madura; and in the year 1640, a deſcendant of that prince who reigned here, permitted the Engliſh to form a ſettlement at Madras: fifty miles SW. Nellore, and ſeventy NW. Madras. *Long.* 79. 24. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 13. 46. N.

Kandek, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: forty-eight miles E. Iſmid.

Kandel, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Wiſſembourg: two leagues and a half SSE. Landau, and two N. Lauterburg.

Kander,

Kander, a river of Swiſſerland, which runs into lake Thun, by a canal made between Thun and Spietz.

Kanderi, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: twenty-four miles NE. Iſmid.

Kane See, a lake of Pruſſia, in the province of Ermeland, near Biſchburg.

Kanem, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Bornou.

Kang-chan, a town of the kingdom of Corea: fixteen miles SW. Kang-tcheou.

Kangik, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Black Sea, in the province of Romania.

Kang-tcheou, a town of the kingdom of Corea, in the province of Kin-chan: 170 miles SE. Peking. *Long.* 146. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 35. 46. N.

Kang-tchin, a town of the kingdom of Corea: forty-eight miles SSW. Koang-tcheou.

Kanbar, a river of Hindooſtan, which runs into the Bain Gonga: ſixty miles E. Nagpour.

Kanbaway (Great), a river of United America, formed by the union of Green Brier river and New River, which runs into the Ohio, in the north-weſt part of Virginia. *Long.* 82. 11. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 38. 35. N.

Kanbaway (Little), a river of America, which runs into the Ohio. *Long.* 81. 53. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 39. 6. N.

Kan-bia-tchin, a town of China, in the province of Quang-tong: ſixty-two miles SE. Hoei.

Kaniow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiov, ſituated on the Dnieper; remarkable for an interview, in the year 1787, between the empreſs of Ruſſia and the late king of Poland, on board a veſſel which the empreſs had choſen to convey herſelf and train to Cherſon: fifty-ſix miles E. Bialacerkiew.

Kanitz, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Brunn: eight miles SW. Brunn.

Kannaka, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Cattack, at the mouth of the river Bram, near fifteen miles NW. Point Palmiras.

Kan-ngan, a town of China, of the third rank, on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Hai-nan: ſixty-two miles SW. Tchen.

Kanoon, a town and fortreſs of Hindooſtan, in the country of Mewat: ſeventy miles SW. Delhi.

Kan-ſiuen, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-ſi, on the river Lo: ſeventeen miles S. Yen-ngan.

Kanſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kolivan, on the Kan, with conſiderable trade in furs: 140 miles E. Kraſnoiarſk.

Kanſzili, a town of European Turkey, in Beſſarabia: twenty-eight miles S. Ider.

Kan-tcheou, a city of China, of the rank, in the province of Kiang-ſi. It is a city of great reſort; it is ſituated on river from which it has its name, alſo it receives another in this place, which call, Tchangho. Near the wall of K tcheou, and where theſe two rivers there is a bridge of boats, which are faſte to one another with iron chains. On theſe boats belonging to the bridge, contrived that they can open a paſſage let the barks through. The juriſdict this city extends a great way, for it conta twelve towns of the third order; its produces a great many of the trees fr which varniſh diſtills, and this varniſh reckoned the beſt in China: 840 miles Peking. *Long.* 132. 16. E. Ferro. *L* 25. 52. N.

Kantor, a kingdom of Africa, ſituated the ſouth ſide of the river Gambia.

Kao, one of the Friendly Iſlands, in South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 184. 56. Greenwich. *Lat.* 19. 42. S.

Kao-lin, a town of China, of the third rank; in the province of Chen-ſi: twenty five miles S. Yao.

Kao-ming, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong: ſeventeen miles SE. Tchao-king.

Kao-ping, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-ſi: twenty miles S. Lou-ngan.

Kao-tcheou, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Quang-tong, ſituated on a river, about thirty-ſix miles from the ſea. The tide flows and ebbs, as far this town, ſo that the Chineſe barks go to it; the country is very fruitful. The city has within its diſtrict, one city of the ſecond order, and five of the third. The diſtrict is ſurrounded on one ſide by the ſea, and on the other by mountains; there are great number of peacocks, and ſeveral ſorts of birds of prey. There is alſo a kind of ſtone like marble, which naturally repreſents the fall of waters from the mountains, and landſcapes; they cut it in leaves, and make tables, and other curious houſehold-goods of it. There is a kind of crayfiſh, like the common ſort; but when they are out of the water they petrify, without loſing their natural form. The Chineſe phyſicians uſe them for a remedy againſt fevers 1130 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 127. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 21. 40. N.

Kao-tching, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan, on the river Ho-ang: twenty-five miles NW. Koue-te.

Kao-tchuen, a town of the kingdom of Corea: 104 miles NE. King-ki-tao.

..., a town of China, of the ſecond ... the province of Kiang-nan: 460 ...E Peking. *Long.* 136. 40. E. *Lat.* 32. 48. N.

..., a town of the iſland of Borneo, ... caſt coaſt: 100 miles ESE. Ne-...

...w, a town of Poland, in the pa... f Kiov: four miles NNE. Biala-...

...rf, or *Capellendorf*, a town of ..., in the circle of Upper Saxony, ...ipality of Weimar: ſix miles E. ...

...bergen, a town of Germany, in the ... Stiria: two miles NNE. Pruck.

...ſtein, a town of Germany, in the ... Stiria: ten miles N. Rackeſburg.

...ſii, a town of European Turkey, ...rovince of Macedonia: ſixty miles ...rida.

...-Banya, ſee *Nagy Banja.*

..., a town of Hungary: twelve miles ...regnye.

..., a river of Hungary, which runs ... Danube: ſix miles from Mohacs.

...ſar, or *Kapurwar*, a town and caſtle ...gary: twelve miles SW. Altenburg.

..., a town of North America, on ... ſide of the Miſſiſippi. *Long.* 90. ... Greenwich. *Lat.* 34. 35. N.

...ſas (Old), a town of North America, ... weſt ſide of the Miſſiſippi, near ... place Ferdinand de Soto, firſt diſ... the Miſſiſippi, in 1541. *Long.* 91. ... Greenwich. *Lat.* 34. 12. N.

...an, a town of European Turkey, ... province of Moldavia: ſixty miles ...

...rf, a town of Hungary: twenty-... NNW. Caſſovia, and ſixty WNW. ...

...ſinecz, a town of Poland, in the ...te of Braclaw: eighty miles NW. ...

...ſinoi, a town of Poland, in the pala... of Kiov: ſixteen miles SE. Czer-...

..., a town of Perſia, in the province ...: fifty-two leagues N. Iſpahan.

...ra, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into ...Karſkoi Sea, at Karſkoi.

...Agatz, a town of European Turkey, ... province of Romania: ſix miles S. ...ople.

Kara Sea, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, ... province of Caramania: 100 miles ... Yurcup.

Kara-baglar, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, ...e province of Natolia: twenty-four ... S. Miletz.

Karabas, a town of Perſia, in the province ...ac Agemi: twenty-three leagues SSW. ...ahan.

Kara-bignar, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: twenty miles S. Akſerai.

Karabazari, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: twenty miles W. Kiangari.

Karabiow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Podolia: twelve miles N. Kaminec.

Karaboa, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: twenty-four miles W. Artaki.

Karabunar, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: forty miles E. Cogni.

Karacal, or *Caracalla*, a town of Walachia: ſixty miles SW. Buccharеſt, and twelve NNW. Nicopoli.

Karacoz, a town of Aſia, in Perſian Armenia: twenty-two leagues ESE. Erivan.

Karadjouk, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: twenty miles SE. Degnizlu.

Karadſhetar, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: forty miles N. Angura.

Karadſheviran, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: thirty-two miles NW. Kiangari.

Karaevian, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Perm: ſixty-four miles SSW. Ekaterinograd.

Karaginſkoi, an iſland in the North Pacific, near the north-eaſt coaſt of Kamtchatka, about eighty miles in circumference. *Long.* 180 E. Ferro. *Lat.* 59. N.

Karagode, a town of the iſland of Ceylon: eighty-ſix miles S. Candi.

Karahiſſar, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: thirty miles S. Yurcup.

Kara-biſſar, ſee *Aphiom Kara-biſſar.*

Kara-Hotun, a town of Tartary, in the country of the Monguls: 120 miles NW. Peking. *Long.* 139. 39. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 16. N.

Karakakooa Bay, a bay on the weſt coaſt of Owhyhee, one of the Sandwich Iſlands. *Long.* 204. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 19. 28. N.

Kara Kechis, a town in Perſian Armenia: ſixteen leagues NE. Erivan.

Karakerman, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria: thirty-ſix miles SSE. Iſmail.

Karalanſka, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Tunguſka: ſeventy-two miles NW. Ilimſk.

Karaman, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria: forty-four miles NNW. Ternova.

Karameiſchevo, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tver: ſeventy-two miles N. Tver.

Karamuſal,

Karamuſal, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: thirty-ſix miles NNE. Burſa.

Karanſebes, a town of Hungary, on the Temis: thirty-eight miles ESE. Temiſwar, and thirty-eight N. Orſowa.

Karaſbag, a town of Aſia, in Perſian Armenia: fifty-eight leagues ESE. Erivan.

Kara-ſu, or *Meſto*, a river of European Turkey, which empties itſelf into the Egean Sea: ten miles E. Cavala, in the province of Romania.

Karat, a town of Arabia, in the province of Oman: 190 miles SW. Maſcat.

Karatchin, a Ruſſian Oſtrog, in the peninſula of Kamtchatka: fifty miles from Bolcheretſkoi.

Karat Sirim, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in Kurdiſtan: forty miles SE. Kerduk.

Karaulnoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kolivan, on the Eniſei: ſixty miles S. Kraſnoiarſk.

Karajin, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw, near the Bog: fifty miles SE. Braclaw.

Karbening, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſtmanland: thirty miles N. Stroemſholm.

Karcoja, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan: ſeven leagues NW. Zareng.

Karczow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Maſovia: ſixteen miles SW. Czerſk.

Kardub, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan: thirty-ſeven leagues SW. Zareng.

Kareh, a town of Perſia, in the province of Kerman: ſixteen leagues SSE. Tuberan.

Karek, a town of Perſia, in the province of Lariſtan: fourteen leagues S. Lar.

Karek, or *Garak*, a ſmall iſland in the Perſian Gulf, where the Dutch have made a ſettlement: celebrated for its pearl fiſhery. *Long.* 67. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 28. 45. N.

Karendar, a town of Perſia, in the province of Choraſan: ſeventy leagues N. Herat.

Karepos, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel: ſixty miles NE. Archangel.

Kargaldzin, a lake of Ruſſian Tartary, ſixty miles in circumference: 340 miles S. Orenburg.

Kargalinka, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, on the Malwa: twenty miles W. Kizliar.

Kargapol, a town of Ruſſia, on the north of the Lake Latcha. *Long.* 56. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 61. 30. N.

Kargherou, a town of Perſia, in the province of Ghilan: twenty-one leagues WNW. Reſhd.

Karginigi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Olonetz; thirty-two miles W. Vitegra.

Kargo, a province of Africa, in the kingdom of Loango, which contains ſome mines of excellent copper.

Kariadeh, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: fifteen miles E. Smyrna.

Karikal, or *Carical*, a town of Hindoſtan, ſituated on the coaſt of the kingdom of Tanjore, on one of the branches of the Cavery: ceded by the king of Tanjore to the French. It contains five moſques, four pagodas, and about 5000 inhabitants. It was fortified by the French, and taken by the Engliſh, in the year 1760. In the year 1779, it was retaken: twelve miles S. Negapatam, and ſix S. Tranquebar.

Karinin, a town of Perſia, in the province of Choraſan: ſixty leagues NNE. Herat.

Karkel, a town of Pruſſian Lithuania, eight miles S. Ruſs.

Karki, an iſland in the Mediterranean, ſix miles W. Rhodes. *Long.* 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 25. N.

Karlanda, a town of Sweden, in the province of Warmeland: forty-two miles WNW. Carlſtadt.

Karleby Gamla, a ſeaport town of Sweden, in Eaſt Bothnia, with a good harbour. Its principal trade is in hemp, ſalt, and ſhip building: ſixty miles SW. Cajana.

Karleby (Ny), a town of Sweden, in East Bothnia, ſituated on the river Lappa, about five miles from the ſea, built in the year 1620, by Guſtavus Adolphus: ſeventy miles SW. Cajana.

Karlich, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Treves, with an epiſcopal palace: four miles NW. Coblentz.

Karlovitz, a town of Sclavonia, on the Danube, the ſee of a Greek archbiſhop. Remarkable for a peace concluded here, in the year 1699, between the emperor and the Turks: five miles SE. Peter Wardein, and thirty-ſeven NW. Belgrade.

Karlſtkalerbad, or *Schlangenbad*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Catzenelnbogen: twelve miles NW. Mentz, and ten SE. Naſſeu.

Karlutzka, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk: eight miles E. Nertchei Udinſk.

Karm, an iſland in the North Sea, about twelve miles long, and two wide, near the coaſt of Norway. *Long.* 5. 32. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 59. 17. N.

Karm el Arab, a town of Egypt: ten miles S. Beniſuef.

Karmſund, a ſtrait of the North Sea, between the iſland of Carmen, and the coaſt of Norway.

Karnabrun, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: nine miles N. Keuſs Neuburg.

[illegible], a town of Africa, in the kingdom [illegible]nou.

[illegible], a town of Russia, in the govern- [illegible] Novgorod Sieverskoi: twenty-eight [illegible] Novgorod Sieverskoi.

[illegible], a town of European Turkey, [illegible]abia: sixty-eight miles SW. Ben-

[illegible]wka, a town of Poland, in the [illegible] of Kiov: eight miles NNW.

[illegible], a town of Arabia, in the pro- [illegible] Yemen: twenty miles SSE. Cha-

[illegible]nskoi, a fortress of Russia, on the [illegible] miles N. Guriev.

[illegible], a small island near the west coast [illegible] Greenland. *Long.* 45. 20. W. [illegible]ich. *Lat.* 60. 35. N.

[illegible]a, a river of Sclavonia, which [illegible] into the Drave: six miles NW. [illegible]

[illegible]oi, a settlement of Russia, in the [illegible]ment of Archangel, at the mouth of [illegible]ra: 600 miles ENE. Archangel. [illegible] E. Ferro. *Lat.* 68. 35. N.

[illegible] *More*, or *Karskoi Sea*, a part of the [illegible] Ocean, between the continent of [illegible] and Nova Zembla, extending from [illegible] to 86. E. Ferro; and from 70. [illegible] N. latitude.

[illegible] *Zaliv*, or *The Gulf of Karskoi*, a large [illegible] the Frozen Ocean, which lies to the [illegible] the Karskoi Sea. *Long.* 80. to 87. [illegible]rro. *Lat.* 68. to 70. N.

[illegible]rp, a town of Sweden, in the pro- [illegible] Smaland: forty-eight miles SE. [illegible]ping.

[illegible], a town of Russia, in the govern- [illegible] of Simbirsk: sixty miles WSW. Sim- [illegible]

[illegible], a river of Germany, in the circle [illegible] Saxony, which joins the Old Elbe, [illegible] Wittenberg.

[illegible], a town of Russia, in the go- [illegible]ment of Tobolsk, on the Irtisch: forty- [illegible] miles S. Tara.

[illegible], a town of Persia, in the pro- [illegible] of Segestan: seventeen leagues W. [illegible]

[illegible]up, a town of Sweden, in the province [illegible]land: fifteen miles S. Halmstadt.

[illegible]zanka, a town of Poland, in the [illegible] of Kiov: forty-eight miles SSE. [illegible]erkiew.

[illegible]zala, a town of Russia, in the govern- [illegible] of Saratov, on the Choper: eighty [illegible] NW. Saratov.

[illegible]zerom, a town of Persia, in the pro- [illegible] of Farsistan: twenty leagues WSW. [illegible]

[illegible] *(El)*, or *Ras Kasaron*, a mountain [illegible] Egypt: four miles N. Catieh.

[illegible]ansa, a river of Africa, which runs into the Atlantic, forty miles S. from the mouth of the Gambia.

Kasbaite, or *Gasbaite*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers: sixteen leagues SW. Constantina.

Kaschgar, or *Caschgar*, or *Kashgar*, a city of Asia, which at one time gave name to little Bukharia, of which it was the capital. Since the Tartars have been in possession of the country, Kashgar has lost much of its ancient splendour, yet at present carries on a considerable commerce with the neighbouring countries: 530 miles NE. Cachemire. *Long.* 98. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 35. N.

Kaschil, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Benguela.

Kaschin, a town of Russia, in the government of Tver: sixty miles NE. Tver.

Kasching, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria: five miles NE. Ingoldstadt.

Kascoira, a town of Russia, in the government of Tula: fifty-six miles N. Tula.

Kaschkarantzi, a town of Russia, in the government of Archangel, on the White Sea: 140 miles NW. Archangel.

Kash, a town of the kingdom of Samarcand, near which Tamerlane was born.

Kasimadab, a town of Persia, in the province of Irac: forty-six leagues N. Ispahan.

Kasimov, a town of Russia, in the government of Riazan, on the Oka, formerly the residence of a Tartar prince: seventy-six miles ENE. Riazan.

Kaskaskias, a river of North America, which runs into the Mississippi. *Long.* 90. 35. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 37. 35. N.

Kaskaskias, a town of North America, at the union of the river Kaskaskias with the Mississippi.

Kasleken, a town of Prussian Lithuania: eight miles SE. Gumbinnen.

Kasr Kiassera, a town of Egypt, built on the ruins of the ancient Nicopolis, on the coast of the Mediterranean: five miles NE. Alexandria.

Kasson, or *Kassou*, a kingdom of Africa, in Negroland, on the banks of the river Senegal, abour 450 miles from the Atlantic Ocean.

Kastamoni, see *Castamena*.

Kastanovitz, a town of Croatia, situated on an island in the river Unna: fifty miles SE. Carlstadt, and 125 W. Peterwardein.

Kastel, a town of France, in the department of the Moselle, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Sar Louis: two leagues NW. Sar Louis.

Kasza, a town of Hungary: eight miles SSW. Bolesko.

Kaszponar, a town of European Turkey, in Bessarabia: twenty-four miles NNW. Ismail.

Kaszuck, a town of European Turkey, in Bessarabia: six miles S. Akerman.

Kata, a river of Germany, which runs into the Danube, near Geiſingen, in the circle of Swabia.

Kataba, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen, ſituated in a fertile country, near a river which runs into the ſea at Aden, governed by a dola, and defended by a citadel: ſeventy-five miles N. Aden. *Long.* 44. 39. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 13. 54. N.

Kataren, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: ſixty miles S. Saade.

Katerinenſchſtat, a town of Ruſsia, in the government of Saratov, on the Volga: thirty-two miles NE. Saratov.

Kathtippacanunck, a town of the United States of America, in the country weſt of Penn'ylvania. *Long.* 87. 2. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 40. 20. N.

Katimbevole, a town of the iſland of Ceylon: thirty-ſix miles S. Candia.

Katmtumu, a town of Ruſsia, in the government of Irkutsk, on the Lena: ſixty miles E. Olekminsk.

Katirdgi, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: twenty-eight miles E. Iſmid.

Katirli, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: twenty-eight miles N. Burſa.

Katlebuge, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Danube: four miles E. Iſmail, in Beſſarabia.

Katna, a town of Sweden, in the province of Sudermanland: thirty miles SW. Stockholm.

Katneblow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiov: thirty-ſix miles S. Bialacerkiew.

Katnia Staniza, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutsk: ſixty-four miles NE Vitimskoi.

Katoene, a town of the iſland of Ceylon: ſixty-four miles S. Candia.

Katoun-ſerai, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: twelve miles S. Cogni.

Katrotzani, a town of Walachia: ſixteen miles N Buccharest.

Kats, a town of the United Dutch States, ſituated on the eaſtern coaſt of the iſland of North Beveland.

Katſkill, mountains of United America, in the ſtate of New York: 100 miles N. New York.

Katſkill, a town of United America, in the ſtate of New York: fifteen miles N. Kingſton.

Katta, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irac: ſixty-ſeven leagues ESE. Iſpahan.

Kattholtz, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: four miles W. Laab.

Katunſkaia, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Kolivan: twelve miles S. Biisk.

Katzbach, a river of Sileſia, which near Bleyberg Mountain, and runs Oder, near Leubus, in the princi Jauer.

Katzenbach, a river of Germany, runs into the Neckar, in the county henberg, in the circle of Swabia.

Kau, a town of Africa, in the kin Loango, where the next heir to the generally reſides.

Kauadi, an iſland of Egypt, in Lake clos: thirteen miles NE. Foua.

Kaubul, a town of European Tur Beſſarabia: thirty-four miles W. A

Kauerzina, a town of Ruſſia, in vernment of Tobolik, on the To twenty miles ESE. Eniſeiſk.

Kavettyrungapalcam, a town of H ſtan, in the Myſore country: three Wombinellore.

Kauffbeuren, an imperial town of many, in the circle of Swabia, ſitua the Wertach. Before the fourteen tury, and even ſo late as the year was ſtyled only Buren, or Burun burghers here are partly Luthera partly Roman Catholics, but its ma conſiſts of eight Lutherans, and four Catholics. In the town-court an council, are alſo two Roman Cath bers, but the reſt are all Lutherans. near this town, was anciently a caſtle, ſame name. On the extinction of of Swabia, of the Hohen-Stauffen town fell to the empire. The Charles IV, and Wenceſlaus, pro maintain it perpetually in its immed pendency thereon. Its aſſeſſment matricula of the empire, and circle, merly one hundred and ſixty flori 1683, was reduced to fifty-three an To the chamber at Wetzlar, it pa four rixdollars, ſixty-five kruitzers miles NNE. Kempten, and ſixty-two Conſtance. *Long.* 28. 14. E. Ferro 47. 57. N.

Kauffungen, a town of Germany, circle of the Upper Rhine, and pri of Heſſe Caſſel, the capital of a bai five miles SE. Caſſel.

Kauga, ſee *Gauga*.

Kauian, a town of Arabia, in the p of Hadramaut: 116 miles SSW. An din.

Kaukaſioi, a government of Ruſſ Caucaſus.

Kauke, a river of Pruſſian Lit which runs into the Curiſch-haff, miles W. Lappinen.

Kaukeban, a town of Arabia, and of a diſtrict in the province of governed by a Scheich; ſituated on of a mountain, almoſt inacceſſible: miles W. Sana, and ſeventy-two SSE. C

Kaiken, a town of Pruſsia Lithuania, the Kauke: twelve miles WNW.

Kaim, a town of Moravia, in the circle Znaym: ſix miles SW. Crumau, and NNW. Znaym.

Kaim, a town of Bohemia, and capital circle of the ſame name, on a river which into the Elbe: the circle contains a many woods; and much timber is ſent and other places: twenty-four miles Prague, and thirty-ſix WSW. Konig- *Long.* 32. 41. E. Ferro. *Lat.* N.

Kainar, a town of European Turkey, in a: twelve miles S. Bender.

Kainoki, or *Kaſu*, a province of Japan.

Kairoan, a country of Africa, bordering on a.

Kaisarow, a town of Lithuania, in the nate of Minsk: ſixteen miles SSW. K.

Kaiſer's Iſland, an iſland in the North Ocean, near the weſt coaſt of North erica, about thirty miles in length, four in breadth, diſcovered and named captain Cook, the ſouth-weſt point ſitu- in *Long.* 216. 58. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 49. N.

Kaiſmen, a town of Pruſsia, in the pro- of Samland: twelve miles ENE. giberg.

Kajor, a kingdom of Africa, near the coaſt, between the rivers Gambia and gal.

Kaiſerberg, or *Kaiſerberg*, a town of France, the department of the Upper Rhine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Colmar: one league and three quarters NW. Colmar, and five SE. St. Diey.

Kayſersheim, a princely abby of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, near Donauwert, ſeparated from Bavaria, and joined to the circle of Swabia in the year 1757, founded in the year 1126. It pays as an annual contribution, 300 florins, and is taxed to the imperial chamber 338 rixdollars, twenty-three kruitzers.

Kayſerſeſch, or *Keyſers-Eſch*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Treves: twelve miles W. Coblentz, and thirty-ſix NE. Treves. *Long.* 24. 34. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 21. N.

Kayſerſlautern, ſee *Lautern*.

Kayſerſwert, or *Keyſerſwert*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Cologn, on the eaſt ſide of the Rhine, engaged a long time to the biſhopric of Cologn, but in the year 1762, it was reſtored to the elector palatine. It was once fortified, but is now without walls: ſix miles NNW. Duſſeldorf, and twenty-four N. Juliers. *Long.* 24. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 20. N.

Kazakova, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutsk: twelve miles W. Nertchinsk.

Kazan, a city of Ruſſia, and capital of a government to which it gives name, ſituated on the Volga. In the Turkiſh and Tartarian languages, Kazan ſignifies a cauldron large enough to contain victuals for many perſons; and this name the Crim and Budziak Murſes give to the families of their ſubjects or vaſſals, about ten men being reckoned to a Kazan. This city conſiſts of a ſtrong fort, built with ſtone, the Wooden Town as it is called, and ſeveral adjoining ſuburbs, or ſuburbs; and among theſe there is one inhabited by Tartars, in which are four metſheds. Here are ſeveral churches, almoſt all of them built with ſtone, and eleven convents in and near the town. In the fort is the government's chancery, which is under the direction of the governor and deputy-governor. The governor of the fort has all the garriſons and regiments within the government under his command. The garriſon of the city conſiſts of three regiments, for the ſervice of which a very good hoſpital is provided. Kazan is alſo an archbiſhop's ſee. At one end of the town is a cloth manufacture, and all the cloth is bought up at a ſet price by the crown, in order to cloathe the ſoldiers. In the convent of Silandowo, which ſtands on the river Kazanka, about two werſts from the town, is a ſchool, where the children of Tartars are taught the Ruſſian and Latin languages, the principles of the Chriſtian religion, and the elements of philoſophy, in order to qualify them as preachers for the converſion of the nations to which they belong. In 1749, and 1752, this city was totally deſtroyed by fire. The Ruſſians firſt made themſelves maſters of this important place on the third of October, 1552: 400 miles E. Moſcow, and 660 SE. Peterſburg. *Long.* 66. 49. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. 45. N.

Kazanskaia, a town of Ruſſia, in the country of the Coſſacs, on the Don: 100 miles SSE. Veronez.

Kazansko, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolsk: 272 miles NNW. Turuchansk.

Kazanskoe, or *Government of Kazan*, a government of Ruſſia, bounded on the north and north-eaſt by Viatskoe, on the eaſt by Uphimskoe, on the ſouth by Simbirskoe, and on the weſt by Niane-Gorodskoe. About 200 miles in length, and from 100 to 120 broad. Kazan is the capital.

Kazimiers, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lublin: thirty miles WSW. Lublin.

Kbell, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw: two miles ESE. Benatek.

Keach, a river of Wales, which runs into the Tivy, about five miles above Cardigan.

Kebby, a river of England, which runs into the Usk, near Abergavenny, in the county of Monmouth.

Kebeek, a river of England, which runs into the Nid, two miles above Knaresborough, in the county of York.

Kebrinaz, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: eight miles NE. Iſbarteh.

Kedercou Houtchin, a poſt of Tartary, in the country of the Monguls. *Long.* 131. 38. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 30. N.

Kedercou-kiamen, a poſt of Chineſe Tartary, in the country of the Kalkas. *Long.* 123. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 48. N.

Kedbar, a town of Africa, in Upper Guinea, ſituated on the river Scherbro: 200 miles from the mouth.

Kedous, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: thirty-two miles W. Kiutaja.

Keene, a town of United America, in the ſtate of New Hampſhire: ſixty-five miles NW. Boſton.

Keeper (The), a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary: ſeven miles SSW. Nenagh.

Kefermarck, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: four miles SSE. Freuſtadt.

Keff, or *Keffis*, or *Urbs*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, defended by a citadel, and eſteemed the third town of the country in riches and ſtrength: ſeventy miles SW. Tunis.

Kefr il Batik, a town of Egypt: two miles S. Damietta.

Kefr Suleiman, a town of Egypt: five miles SSW. Damietta.

Kefreen, a town of Syria, on a large plain, to which it gives name, remarkable for the number of pigeons bred there: five leagues from Aleppo.

Kehemend, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan: twenty-ſeven leagues NE. Schiras.

Kehl, a fortreſs of Germany, in the circle of Swabia. Formerly, when Straſburg was an imperial city, its bridge was defended by forts on both ſides the river. In the year 1678, the French laid ſiege to that on the German ſide of the Rhine, and which, from the village of Kehl, was called *Fort Kehl*. Having taken it by ſtorm, they razed it, thereupon the village of Kehl was removed, and a fort built at the conflux of the Kinzig into the Rhine, which is ſtill called Kehl. At the peace of Ryſwick, in the year 1697, this fort being ceded to the emperor and the empire, it was declared an imperial fortreſs. But the ground belonging to it the emperor conferred as a fief on the houſe of Baden-Baden, reſerving ſtill the right of placing a garriſon in it to the empire. Poſſeſſion of this place [illegible] of conſequence to the French a war with Germany, for the ſake of ſu porting troops acroſs the Rhine, for wh reaſon, at the commencement of hoſtili they have generally endeavoured to m themſelves maſters of it. In the year 1 it was taken by the French. On the 1ſt October, 1754, on account of its ruin condition, the circle of Swabia withdrew body of troops which were quartered th on which the marggrave of Baden-Ba cauſed the garriſon to be replaced by h particular contingency; and referred to the E pire what meaſures it would take with re to the right of garriſoning, which had reſerved to it: one mile and a half E. Str burg.

Kebriez, a town of Perſia, in the prov of Choraſan: twenty-four leagues N. He

Keia-regian, a town of Perſia, in the pro vince of Irac: twenty leagues W.N Amadan.

Keider Peyamsber, a mountain of Per in the province of Irac: eighteen leagu NW. Amadan.

Keiſlinge, a town of Sweden, in the pr vince of Skonen: ſix miles NE. Lund.

Kei-gan, a town of the kingdom of Co thirty miles SE. Cou-fou.

Keigbley, a town of England, in the co ty of York: twelve miles N. Halifax, 209 NNW. London.

Keilleſay, one of the ſmaller weſtern iſlan of Scotland: three miles NE. Barray Iſl *Long.* 4. 9. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 57. 2. N

Keim Hotun, a town of Chineſe Tartary in the government of Kirin: 550 mile ENE. Peking. *Long.* 147. 10. E. Ferro *Lat.* 44. 45. N.

Keiſer's River, a river of Africa, at the Cape of Good Hope, which deſcends fro Table Mountain.

Keith, a town of Scotland, in the coun of Banff: ſixteen miles SW. Banff, and fi teen SE. Elgin.

Keko, a town and caſtle of Hungary, fif teen miles SE. Korpona.

Kela, or *Kelay*, or *Quilla*, a town of Af ca, on the Slave Coaſt, in the canton Koto.

Keles, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in th province of Natolia: forty-four miles ESE Smyrna.

Keleſtin, a town of Hungary: two mile S. Levens.

Kelheim, a town of Germany, in Low Bavaria, ſituated on an iſland, formed at th conflux of the Altmuhl and the Danube ſixteen miles SE. Dietfurth, and forty-ſix NNE. Munich. *Long.* 29. 41. E. Ferro *Lat.* 48. 50. N.

Kellat, or *Calaſate*, a town of Arabia, in the province of Oman: ſeventy miles SSE. Maſcat.

...*rampt*, a bailiwick of Swifferland, in ... of Zurich, of which Bremgarten principal place.

..., a town and fortreſs of Hindooſtan, ... Tanjore country: twenty-ſeven miles ...e, and fifty-two SW. Negapatam.

... a town of Ireland, in the county of ... which ſends two members to the ...rliament: nineteen miles W. Drog... nd thirty-two NW. Dublin.

...*ek*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in ...vince of Natolia: twenty-eight miles ...emo.

..., a town of Sweden, in the province ... Gothland: twenty-three miles N. ...ing.

...*g a-burun*, a cape of European Tur... on the Black Sea, in the province ...: twenty-two miles E. Varna.

... a town of Scotland, in the county ...rg, ſituated on the river Tweed, at ...flux with the Tiviot, with a bridge ... the Tweed, built in the year 1756, ...nother, either built or intended to be ... over the Tiviot. It is governed by a ...-bailly, and fifteen ſtent-maſters; the ..., and ſeven of the latter, appointed ... duke of Roxburg, who is lord of the ... The office of the ſtent-maſters is ... the authority of the baron-bailie, to ... ſtent, or rate, on the inhabitants, for ...upply of water, repairing the ſtreets, ... It contains 376 houſes, and about 3550 ... There are ſome manufactures of flan...nen, ſtuckings, and ſhoes. During the ... between the Engliſh and the Scotch, ... was burned down three times by the ...ter. In the latter end of the laſt century, ... deſtroyed by an accidental fire, and in ... middle of the preſent by another. At ...nt it is a handſome town, with a large ...ket-place, and four principal ſtreets, with ... ſmall ones. Here are the remains of a ...orated abby, founded by St. David, king ... Scotland, in the 12th century: forty-two ...th miles SSE. Edinburgh, and 338 N. ...don.

Keſterbach, a town of Germany, in the ...ſe of the Upper Rhine, and principality ... Heſſe Darmſtadt: ten miles N. Darm...dt, and two SW. Hochſt.

Keiuu, a town of Thibet: forty miles ...NE. Laſſa.

Keiuu puſnaclia, a town of Thibet, on ... Sanpoo: ſeven leagues ENE. Chan...ſſe.

Kelvan, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan: ſix leagues ENE. Schiras.

Kelvin, a river of Ireland, in the county of ...ondonderry, which runs into the Roe about ... miles and a half S. from Newtown Li...mavaddy.

Kelyn, a river of Wales, which runs into the Dee, in the county of Merioneth.

Kem, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the White Sea, at Kemi.

Kemaoon, a country of Aſia, feudatory of Thibet, ſeparated from Hindooſtan by lofty mountains, ſituated to the north of Oude and Rohilcund.

Kemar, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: eight miles S. Sinob.

Kematen, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: ſix miles W. Inſpruck.

Kemberg, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: ſeven miles NE. Pruck.

Kemberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and electorate of Saxony: ſix miles S. Wittenberg, and fifteen ESE. Deſſau.

Kemelpach, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, on the eaſt ſide of the Ips: three miles S. Ips.

Kemeret, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Anhalt Zerbſt: five miles W. Zerbſt.

Kemi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Olonetz, at the mouth of the river Kem, on the weſt of the White Sea: 192 miles N. Petrovadsk. *Long.* 46. 24. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 64. 55. N.

Kemmaten, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: eleven miles SW. Lintz, and twenty-four W. Steyr.

Kemnat, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria and Upper Palatinate: twenty-ſix miles N. Amberg, and fifteen ESE. Bayreuth. *Long.* 29. 46. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 49. N.

Kemnitz, a river of Sileſia, which runs into the Bober, four miles S. Lahn, in the principality of Jauer.

Kemnitz, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Jauer, on a river of the ſame name: ſix miles W. Hirſchberg.

Kemnitz, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which runs into the Elſter, four miles S. Plauen.

Kempach, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: ſix miles NW. Schwas.

Kempen, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Cologn. It contains a college and three convents, with ſome linen manufactures: fifteen miles NE. Ruremond, and ſeventeen NW. Duſſeldorp.

Kempentorp, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Pomerania: four miles WNW. Jacobshagen.

Kemps, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia: twenty miles E. Weſt Point.

Kempten, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Mentz: one mile E. Bingen.

Kempten, an Imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, ſituated on the river Iler. Both the burghers and magiſtracy here profeſs

profeſs Lutheraniſm, and in the town is a handſome pariſh church, and a grammar-ſchool. This town aſſerts that it is of greater antiquity than the Imperial abby which ſtands near it; and the latter again maintains that the town owes its walls and its very appearance of a town to the abbots, and was for a long time ſubject to them, not the leaſt ſhadow of their independency appearing before the thirteenth century. In 1525, this town, for the ſum of 30,000 gold guilders, purchaſed to itſelf all rights, prerogatives, profits, and perquiſites, particularly all tolls and taxes, belonging to the abby, both within and without the town; which compact received the ſanction not only of the emperor, Charles V, but alſo of all his ſucceſſors, and likewiſe that of the ſee of Rome. By virtue thereof, the abby is to build on its ground no more than what is abſolutely neceſſary, and for its own ſervice; and not to fortify the abby, or raiſe any ſtructures conducive thereto; nor within a mile of the town of Kempten, to hold, or cauſe to be held, any market, either public or private. In the year 1633, the town was taken, ſword in hand, by the Imperialiſts, with the ſlaughter of at leaſt two-thirds of the burghers. It aſſeſſment in the matricula of the diet and circle was, in the year 1683, reduced from one hundred and fifty-ſix florins to fifty-two. To the Imperial chamber at Wetzlar it pays forty rixdollars, fifty-four kruitzers. It has no villages, but is poſſeſſed of lands, monies, tithes, and other incomes: thirty-ſix miles S. Augſburg, and forty-four SE. Ulm. *Long.* 28. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 46. N.

Kempten, a princely abby of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, founded, or repaired and enriched, by Hildegard, wife of Charlemagne, in the eighth century. The abbot ranked among the eccleſiaſtical princes, at leaſt as early as the year 1150. In the matricula of the empire he is aſſeſſed at ſix horſe and twenty foot, or 152 florins; and pays the chamber of Wetzlar 182 rixdollars, fifty-ſix kruitzers. To this abby belong ſome towns and villages.

Kemſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolsk. *Long.* 109. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 57. 25. N.

Ken, a river of Scotland, which riſes in the ſouth-weſt part of Dumfrieſſhire, paſſes the Dalry, New Galloway, &c. in Kircudbrightſhire, and joins the Dee in Kenmoor Loch.

Ken, a river of England, which riſes about three miles eaſt from Ambleſide, in the county of Weſtmoreland, and runs into the Iriſh Sea, about ſix miles WNW. from Lancaſter.

Ken, a river of England, in the county of Devon, which runs into the Ex, near its mouth.

Ken, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Moultan, on the eaſt ſide of the Indus: 100 miles S. Moultan.

Kena, a town of Egypt, anciently called *Canopolis*. Here is a manufacture of fine earthenware. The caravans aſſemble here in their journey to Koſiir: four miles from Dendera. *Long.* 49. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 26. 2. N.

Kendall, a town of England, in the county of Weſtmoreland, ſituated in a valley, ſurrounded with hills, on the river Ken, celebrated for its manufactures, the principal of which are cottons, coarſe woollen, knitted ſtockings, fiſh-hooks, &c. It is incorporated by queen Elizabeth, and the charter renewed by James I, to be governed by a mayor, aldermen, burgeſſes, &c. It has a large weekly market on Saturday; near it are the remains of a caſtle: twenty-two miles N. Lancaſter, and 256 NNW. London.

Kenebeck, a river of United America, which riſes in the north-weſt part of the district of Main, and runs into the ſea. *Long.* 69. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 43. 40. N.

Kenilworth, a town of England, in the county of Warwick, with a weekly market on Wedneſday. Near it was a caſtle, in which king Edward II was ſome time priſoner. It was ſequeſtered and ſold, after the civil wars of the laſt century, and pulled down for the materials: five miles N. Warwick, and ninety-eight NW. London.

Kenkri, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Livadia: forty miles N. Athens.

Kenlet, a river of Wales, which runs into the Tanot, in the ſouth-eaſt part of Denbighſhire.

Kenmare, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kerry, at the mouth of a river of the ſame name: twelve miles S. Killarney.

Kenmare River, a river or arm of the Atlantic Sea, on the coaſt of Ireland, which extends about twenty miles in length, and about three in breadth, ſituated at the north-weſt ſide of the county of Kerry. It has a ſafe and capacious harbour, but little frequented. The mouth is ſituated *Long.* 57. W. Greenwich; *Lat.* 51. 40. N.

Kennet, a river of England, which riſes at a village of the ſame name, about four miles from Marlborough, in Wiltſhire, paſſes by Marlborough, Hungerford, and Newbury, from whence it is made navigable to the Thames, which it joins a little below Reading.

Kennoway, a town of Scotland, in the county of Fife: five miles ESE. Falkland.

Kenock, or *Knocque*, or *Quenocque*, a town of Flanders, built at the union of the rivers Iſere and Yperlee, in the village of Ronninghe; firſt built about the year 1662, by order of Philip IV, king of Spain, but afterwards

…rds much enlarged by the famous … who made it a regular fortreſs, … th four baſtions, built of freeſtone, … half-moons, by order of Louis XIV, … made himſelf maſter of Ypres, in It is very ſmall, not above 750 feet …, and 500 in breadth. In the year …ne French engineers marked out a … additional works, but the project … nothing. William III, king of …, ſent ſome troops, under the duke …burg, to attack this fort, on the … June, 1695, but only as a deception … his deſign of attacking Namur. The … October, 1712, a detachment from …riſon of Oſtend, which was then in …ds of the Dutch, made themſelves … of this fort by ſurprize, through the …y of the gardener: the French com…and the garriſon being made priſon…ers of war. It was ceded to the States by …ce of Aix-la-Chapelle, concluded in … and taken by the French in 1744: ten …W. Y…es, and ten SE. Nieuport.

…n, a river of Aſia, which riſes in …, and runs into the Sanpoo, in the …m of Ava.

…y, a river of England, in the county …mwall, which joins the Tamar ſoon …e mile.

…gton, a village of England, in which … a palace, purchaſed by William III, … earl of Nottingham, and greatly im…ed by the queens Mary, Anne, and Ca… It bears no external marks of mag…ce, though ſome of the apartments are …, and furniſhed with a few good paint… capital maſters. Genteel families re…here by permiſſion of the king. The …ns are upwards of three miles in cir…ference: two miles W. London.

Kingſton, a town of United America, in …ſtate of New Hampſhire: thirteen miles …W. Portſmouth.

Kent, a county of England, bounded on …e north by the river Thames, which …rates it from Eſſex, on the eaſt and ſouth… by the Engliſh Channel, on the ſouth by …ſex, and on the weſt by Surry. About …y miles in length from eaſt to weſt, and …m thirty to thirty-eight from north to …h. It is divided into ſixty-three hun…ds, which contain two cities, thirty-nine …rket-towns, and about 200,000 inhabi…ants. Two chains of hills run through the …iddle of Kent, called the *upper* and *lower* …s; the northern range, and whole north …de of the county, are compoſed principally …f chalk and flints; the ſouthern, iron and …one: more weſterly, towards Surry, clay …d gravel prevail upon the eminences. Be…een this laſt range lies the Weald, an exten…ve level tract of land, rich and fertile at …me places, where fine paſturage and tim…ber are produced. The ſoil a deep clay and marl, and ſo ſoft, that the carriage and ploughing work is moſtly done by unlhod oxen. The principal rivers of Kent are the Thames, the Medway, the Stour, and the Rother; the two former are navigable for the largeſt ſhips to Woolwich and Chatham, and for ſmall craft to a very great diſtance. The Stour and the Rother admit coaſting veſſels to Sandwich and Rye. The Ravenſborn, the Cray, and the Darent, are ſmall creeks, or ſtreams, that fall into the Thames; the firſt at Deptford, the others in one channel at Longreach. Moſt of the marſh land of this county lies along the margin, or at the mouths of theſe rivers, or has been formerly covered with the waters of ancient havens and ports, now in a great meaſure obliterated. Theſe rivers have formed iſlands towards their mouths. Thus the Thames and the Medway, at their extremities, contributed their waters jointly to the ſeparation of the Iſle of Graine from the main land, but the channel is now filled up. The Swale, one of the mouths of the Medway, in like manner, cuts off Sheppy from the continent of Eaſt Kent. Graine is throughout low and marſhy, and is about three miles and a half long, and two and a half wide. Thanet had a full claim to the title of an iſland when the Reculver was in its proſperity; but its pretenſion to the appellation is now barely kept up by a ſmall ſewer communicating with the Stour and the ſea. The bed of that once famous harbour now forms valuable tracts of marſhes, comprehending above twenty-five thouſand acres. Thanet, including Stonar, nearly forty-one ſquare miles, or about twenty-ſeven thouſand acres. The Weald of Kent, before mentioned, was formerly entirely covered with woods. It has now many ſmall towns and villages, but is more thinly inhabited than the other parts of the county, and, of courſe, much leſs cultivated. Its principal productions are large fat oxen, hops, fruit, and oak timber. Romney-marſh is an extenſive tract of rich marſhland, at the ſouth corner of the county, originally encloſed from the ſea by a ſtrong wall thrown up between the towns of Romney and Hythe. Its chief productions are mutton and wool. Thoſe of the county at large are horſes, cattle, ſheep, hogs, veniſon, poultry, game, rabbits, and fiſh; wheat, barley, oats, beans, peas, and tares; canary, clover, trefoil, cinquefoil, and moſt other garden ſeeds; aſparagus, potatoes, turnips, and all kinds of culinary plants; hops, timber, underwood, iron, ſtone, chalk, copperas, ſalt, &c. &c. &c. Its manufactures are but trifling. The Iſle of Thanet is a dry hard rock chalk. The tops of the ridges are about ſixty feet above the level of the ſea, and are covered with a dry, looſe, chalky mould,

from

from four to ſix inches deep; it has a mixture of ſmall flints, and is, without manure, a very poor ſoil. The vales, between the ridges and the flat lands on the hills, have a depth of dry loamy ſoil, from one to three feet, leſs mixed with chalk, and of much better quality. The open part, between Canterbury, Dover, and Deal, is of various ſoils. The principal are chalk, loam, ſtrong cledge, hazel mould, and ſtiff clay. Beſides theſe, there are ſome ſmall tracts of flints, gravel, and ſand. The woodlands of the eaſtern part of Kent furniſh the country with wood for firing, and for huſbandry uſes, and the dock-yards with timber for ſhip-building; but the moſt material part of their produce is the immenſe quantity of hop-poles cut out for the neighbouring plantations. The lands in the vicinity of Faverſham, Sandwich, and Deal, are extremely fertile, and under the moſt excellent ſyſtem of management; producing great crops of wheat, beans, barley, oats, peas, and ſometimes canary and radiſh ſeeds. In the vicinity of Sandwich there are many orchards, which ſome years produce large quantities of excellent apples; ſome of which go to the London market, but the principal part is ſent by the coal veſſels to Sunderland and Newcaſtle. The hop-grounds of the pariſhes between Sandwich and Canterbury are thoſe which produce the fine East Kent hops, ſo much ſought after by the London brewers. But the principal hop plantations are about Canterbury and Maidſtone. In the neighbourhood of Maidſtone, are a great number of ſmall fields, of from one to ten acres, and ſomewhat more, planted with fruit of different kinds, cherries, apples, and filberds, for which the rocky ſoil of the neighbourhood ſeems particularly adapted. The weſtern part of this county conſiſts of a great variety of ſoils and ſyſtems of management. It is much more encloſed than the eaſtern part, and produces more timber and underwood. The cities of Kent are Canterbury and Rocheſter. The towns are Maidſtone, Dover, Romney, Sandwich, Hithe, Queenborough, Chatham, Woolwich, Greenwich, Deal, Tunbridge, Folkſtone, Graveſend. Aſhford, Dartford, Appledore, Cranbrook, Eltham, Bromley, Sevenoaks, Wye, Tenterden, Smarden, Goudhurſt, Lenham, Malling, Lydd, Margate, Wrotham, Ramſgate, Elham, Milton, Feverſham, Weſterham, Deptford, Sittingburn, Northfleet, Crayford, and Folkingham. Two members are returned for each of the firſt eight, and for the county.

Kent, a county of United America, in the ſtate of Rhode Iſland.

Kent, a county of United America, in the ſtate of Delaware.

Kent, a county of United America, in the ſtate of Maryland.

Kent, a town of United America, ſtate of Connecticut: thirty-two mile Hartford.

Kentaſſe, a mountain of Thibet, be the heads of the Ganges and Sanpoo *Long*. 98. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 30. 40.

Kentucky, a river of United America. riſes in the ſtate to which it gives name, eighteen miles to the north-weſt of the rel Mountains, by one branch, call *North Fork*, in *Long*. 82. 40. W. Gre *Lat*. 37. 5. N. Another branch, c *South Fork*, riſes about forty-five mile weſt of the North Fork; and a third called the *Middle Fork*, riſes betw other two: all unite together near Fr ville, and the united ſtream taking a weſt courſe, empties itſelf into the *Long*. 85. 30. W. Greenwich; *La* 35. N.

Kentucky, one of the United States of A rica, bounded on the north and north-w the Ohio, on the eaſt by Virginia, ſouth by the Tenaſee ſtate, and on the the Miſſiſippi; about 390 miles long fr to weſt; the northern boundaries are ve regular, varying according to the wi of the Ohio, in ſome places it is 1 wide from north to ſouth, in others ſeventy; and towards the weſtern extre before the Ohio joins the Miſſiſippi, f forty miles, it is ſcarcely twenty mile This country was formerly part of Vi but formed into an independent ſtate in year 1792. It is divided into nine coun conſiderable extent. The ſoil is repre as exceedingly fertile, and the climate t perate and healthy; ſnow ſeldom fall the winter never continues above t months, ſeldom above two. The co abounds in rivers, and is, in general, furniſhed with timber. Among the trees found the oak, locuſt, poplar, beech, fu maple, coffee-tree, papwa, or cucumber-t ſo called from its fruit, which reſembles cucumber in ſize and ſhape, black mulber wild cherry, magnola, and a great varie others. Iron, lead, ſulphur, alum, ſalt, a copperas are found in different places, ſeveral medicinal ſprings. Among the n tive animals, the principal is the biſon, w ſome deer, panthers, wolves, elks, be foxes, beavers, ſquirrels, racoons, &c.; oth quadrupeds have been introduced by the ſet tlers, ſuch as horſes, cows, hogs, and ſhe This country was purchaſed by the ſtate Virginia of the Indians, in the year 1 ſince which it has been improved and cu vated almoſt beyond example, and conta many conſiderable towns, the principal of which are Lexington, and Waſhington. In the year 1790, the number of inhabitan was 73,677, ſince which time, perhaps, it would not be too high rated to compute them

...000. The principal rivers are the ..., Licking, Red River, Kentucky, Elk-..., Dick's River, Salt River, Green Ri-..., Cumberland, and Kanhawa, all which ...d in fish, and are navigable for boats ... to their ſources. By the conſtitution ... ſtate, the government is veſted in a ..., ſenate, and houſe of repreſenta-...

The declaration of rights aſſerts the ...quality of all; their right to alter the go-...ent at any time; liberty of conſcience; ... of elections, and of the preſs; trial ...; the ſubordination of the military to ... power; the rights of criminals to be ... their own defence; the right of the ... to petition for the redreſs of griev-..., to bear arms, and to emigrate from ...ate. It prohibits unreaſonable ſearches ...izures; exceſſive bail; confinement of ..., unleſs there be preſumption of fraud; ...ſion of habeas corpus writ, unleſs in ... or invaſion; ex poſt facto laws; at-...r by the legiſlature; ſtanding armies; ... of nobility, and hereditary diſtinction.

Kerbingen, a town of Germany, in the ... of Swabia, in the Briſgau, about a ...from the eaſt ſide of the Rhine: thir-... miles NW. Friburg.

Kerbeny, a river of England, in the coun-... Monmouth, which runs into the Uſk, ...e below Abergaveny.

Kergong, the moſt weſterly of the branches ...uths of the river Ava, in Pegu, which ... into the ſea, near Cape Negrais.

Kerialicha, a town of Chineſe Tartary: ...ty-three miles N. Petoune Hotun.

Kerſaie, a town of United America, in the ... of South Carolina, ſituated on a river of ... name: fifty-three miles NW. Pe-...g. *Long.* 82. 55. W. Greenwich. ... 34. 42. N.

Kerſaw, a river of United America, which ... in the Nunic Mountains, and joins the ...er Broad, at Peterſburg.

Keppel's Bay, a bay of the South Pacific ...ean, on the north-eaſt coaſt of New Hol-...d. *Long.* 150. 35. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* ... 28. S.

Keppel's Iſland, or *Traitor's Iſland*, an iſland ... the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 172. 33. ...5. 13. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. 53. ...

Keppel's Iſland, a ſmall iſland, on the north ... of the moſt weſterly of the Falkland's ...ands, in the South Atlantic. *Long.* 60. ... W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 24. S.

Keppel's Iſland, one of thoſe called *Queen ...arlotte's Iſlands*, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 194. 56. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 10. ... S.

Keppel's Iſlands, a group of iſlands, near ... north-eaſt coaſt of New Holland, before ...eppel's Bay.

Kepprizbach, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which runs into the Elbe, five miles below Meiſſen.

Kerali, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: twenty-ſix miles NW. Beiſhehri.

Keramo, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: twenty-four miles SSE. Miletz.

Keratia, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Livadia: twenty-four miles SSE. Athens.

Kerbeb, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: forty-four miles NE. Izmid.

Kercb, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the province of Tauris, on the channel between the Black Sea and the Sea of Azoph: 100 miles ESE. Perekop. *Long.* 54. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 16. N.

Kercha, a town of Perſia, in the province of Chuſiſtan: ten leagues NW. Suſter.

Kercolang, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, about eighty miles in circumference, inhabited by Malays. *Long.* 126. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 4. 28. N.

Kerda, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: thirty-eight miles WNW. Wexio

Kerede, a town of Chineſe Tartary. *Long.* 137. 38. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 14. N.

Kereio, a town of Tranſilvania, on the Maros: twenty miles WNW. Scheſburg.

Keresbanja, a town of Tranſilvania: forty-four miles SSW. Coloſvar, and fifty-two NE. Temeſvar.

Kereſtur, a town of Hungary: ſix miles S. Caniſcha.

Kerefztur, a town of Tranſilvania: thirty-ſix miles N. Scheſburg, and fifty-four NE. Coloſvar.

Keret, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Volchov, four miles N. Novgorod.

Keret, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel, on the White Sea: 148 miles S. Kola.

Keretzkor, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel, on the coaſt of the White Sea: thirty-two miles N. Archangel.

Kerguelen's Land, or *Iſland of Deſolation*, an iſland in the Southern Indian Ocean, diſcovered by Kerguelen, a Frenchman; and viſited, in the year 1779, by captain Cook, who gave it the latter name, from its appearance: none but amphibious animals were diſcovered, and few vegetables. *Long.* 69. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 49. 20. S.

Kerig, a river of North Wales, which runs into the Dovy, about two miles above Machunlleth, in the county of Montgomery.

Kerigar, a town of Hindooſtan, in the ſubah of Oude: eighty miles N. Lucknow.

Kerin, a river of Chineſe Tartary, which runs into the Amur. *Long.* 154. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 44. N.

Kerlog, a river of North Wales, which runs into the Dee, about five miles S. Wrexham, in Denbighſhire.

Kerion, a town of Aſia, in Thibet: twenty-four miles NW. Sarangpour. *Long.* 83. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 32. 35. N.

Kerift, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan: thirty-ſix leagues SSE. Schiras.

Kerkiſia, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbekir: eight miles N. Rabba.

Kerkuk, a town of Aſia, in Curdiſtan, the capital of a government, and reſidence of a pacha. It is ſurrounded with walls, and defended with a caſtle: ninety-five miles E. Moſul, and 120 SE. Betlis.

Kerkwyck, a town of the duchy of Guelderland: two miles S. Bommel.

Kerleb, a circar of Hindooſtan, in the country of Berar, ſituated about *Long.* 78. E. Greenwich; *Lat.* 22. N.

Kerloak Hill, a hill of Scotland, in the county of Kincardin: nine miles W. Stonehaven.

Kerlon, a river of Chineſe Tartary, which riſes about *Long.* 127. E. Ferro; *Lat.* 49. N. and runs into lake Coulon, *Long.* 134. 23. E. Ferro; *Lat.* 48. 52. N. after which it is ſaid to take the name of *Argan*, or *Ergone*.

Kerman, a province of Perſia, bounded on the north by Segeſtan, on the eaſt by the Mecran, on the ſouth by the Perſian Gulf, and on the weſt by Farſiſtan. The northern part is barren, and nearly deſert, without rivers or brooks, and the air unhealthy; towards the ſouth the air is more pure, and the land fertile. The Guebres are numerous, who are chiefly employed in manufactures of ſtuffs and ſilk. Here are ſome mines of copper, lead, and iron. Sirgian is the capital.

Kermini, a town of Perſia, in the province of Mezanderan: twelve leagues NE. Dagiſtan.

Kernaſcleden, or *Kernas Cleden*, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Foreſt: two leagues and a quarter ESE. La Faouet, and four N. Hennebon.

Kerowly, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Agra: twenty-ſix miles ESE. Rantampour, and ſeventy-four SW. Agra.

Kerpel, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Sea of Azoph, thirty-two miles N. Kopel.

Kerpen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, erected into a county by Charles VI, in the year 1712. The Roman month is twelve florins: ten miles ESE. Juliers. *Long.* 24. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 5. N.

Kerri, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the Arabian Irac, at the conflux of the Tigris and Euphrates: fifty miles NW. Baſſora.

Kerry, a county of Ireland, in the province of Munſter, bounded on the north by the river Shannon, on the eaſt by the county of Limerick and Cork, on the ſouth by the ſea, and on the weſt by the ſea: about fifty-four miles from north to ſouth, and from eighteen to forty from eaſt to weſt. It contains about 19,400 houſes, and 97,000 inhabitants. Kerry is full of mountains, moſt inacceſſible, ſo that a large part of it is hardly fit for habitation or culture. Conſequently, but little corn is produced: the land is more attended to, and butter in conſiderable quantities is exported, as well as cattle, hides, and tallow. Tralee is the chief town, which, with the county, the towns of Ardfert and Dingle, return each two members to the Iriſh parliament.

Kerry Head, a cape of Ireland, in the county of Kerry: eleven miles NW. of Tarbert. *Long.* 9. 48. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 36. N.

Kerry Point, a cape of Ireland, on the coaſt of the county of Down, in the Iriſh ſea. *Long.* 5. 23. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 42. N.

Kers, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol, on the river Inn: twelve miles NE. Landeck.

Kertz, mountains in the ſouth-weſt part of Tranſilvania, on the borders of Walachia.

Kerverdonk, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Cleves: ſeven miles N. Gueldres, and eight S. Cleves.

Kervignac, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Hennebon: two leagues NE. L'Orient.

Kerwiker, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: twenty-eight miles SW. Aphiom-Kara-hiſſar.

Kery, a river of South Wales, which runs into the Tivy, about ſeven miles above Cardigan.

Keſchim, a ſeaport town of Arabia, the reſidence of a ſovereign prince, in the province of Hadramaut, with a port on the Arabian Sea.

Keſion-Kiamen, a poſt of Chineſe Tartary, twenty miles SW. Tchahan Soubarkan.

Keſſelbauden, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: eighteen miles N. Gitſchin.

Keſſelſdorf, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: ten miles E. Gitſchin.

Keſſil-agag, a town of Perſia, in the province of Adirbeitzan, near the weſt coaſt of the Caſpian Sea: fifty leagues NE Taris.

Keſtirmak, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw, near the Dnieſter: forty-two miles S. Braclaw.

Keſtebeb, a town of Aſiatic Turkey

-rovince of Natolia: twenty miles NE. ...hr.

...r, a town of Persia, in the province ...an: seven leagues W. Reshd.

...kupri, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in ...vince of Caramania: twenty-four SSE. Kir-shehr.

... a town of the duchy of Guelder... the west side of the Meuse: seven ... Ruremond.

...ee, a lake of Germany, in the du... Carinthia: six miles N. Welach.

...rf, a town of Germany, in the ... Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of ...n. Where the troops of the elector ...ny were defeated by the king of Prus... the year 1745: seven miles W. ...n.

...berg, a town of United America, in ...e of Pennsylvania: thirty-one miles W. New York.

...gum, a river of Wales, which runs ...the Avon, two miles below Dolgelly, in ...nty of Merioneth.

...us, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the ...ce of Natolia: twenty miles S. Ama...

...ick, a town of England, in the county ...berland, situated on the Derwent... with considerable manufactures of ...n stuffs, flannels, duffels, &c. Near ...found that substance known by the name ...k lead, supposed to be peculiar to this ... The environs are deservedly praised ... their picturesque beauties, and the ...s in the lake, annually visited by great ...bers of strangers. There is a weekly ...ket on Saturday: thirty miles N. Ken... and 287 NNW. London.

Ket, a river of Russia, which runs into the ... at Narim.

Ke..., a small river of Scotland, which runs ... Whitehorn, in Wigtonshire; and empties ... into the sea, near Port Yarrick.

Ketchar-tchou, a town of Thibet: three ... and a half S. Giti.

Ketchiften, or Kesiften, a country of Chi... Tartary, divided into two standards. Long. 1. 10. E. Peking. Lat. 43. N.

Ketchou Kiamen, a post of Chinese Tartary. Long. 128. 10. E. Ferro. Lat. 41. 21. N.

Ketoi, one of the small Kurule islands, in the North Pacific Ocean. Long. 171. 24. E. Ferro. Lat. 48. 45. N.

Ketsio, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: forty miles NW. Wexio.

Ketskoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, on the Ket: sixty-four miles SE. Narim.

Ketskemet, a town of Hungary: forty-six miles NNW. Szegedin, and ninety-two E. Cassicha.

Kettering, a town of England, in the county of Northampton, containing about 650 houses. Here are considerable manufactures of tammies, serges, lastings, &c. It has a weekly market on Friday: eighteen miles NNE. Northampton, and seventy-five N. London.

Kettle Falls, a cataract in the river Utwas, in Canada: thirty leagues W. Montreal.

Kettwyck, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, belonging to the abby of Corvey: three miles WNW. Werden.

Ketzin, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg: eight miles NW. Potzdam.

Ketzlsdof, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: twelve miles SE. Leutmischl.

Kevenye, a river of Wales, in the island of Anglesey, which runs into the Irish Sea: two miles and a half W. Newburgh.

Keula, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Schwartzburg: eleven miles N. Mulhausen, and fourteen W. Sondershausen.

Kevrol, a town of Russia, in the government of Archangel: 100 miles SE. Archangel.

Keuschberg, or Kiade, a town of Germany, in the electorate of Saxony, remarkable for a victory obtained by Henry the Fowler over the Huns, in the year 933: two leagues SE. Merseburg.

Kew, a village of England, in the county of Surry, in which is a royal palace; situated near the Thames, over which is a handsome stone bridge: eight miles WSW. London.

Kexholm, a town of Russia, in the government of Viborg. The town is built on two islands, at the mouth of a river, on the side of lake Ladoga. The houses are of wood, but the town is well fortified, and defended with a citadel: forty miles ENE. Viborg, and sixty-eight N. Petersburg. Long. 47. 36. E. Ferro. Lat. 61. N.

Kexleboda, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: thirty-six miles SSW. Wexio.

Key Lough, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Roscommon: six miles NW. Carrick.

Keyel, a town of the duchy of Luxemburg: ten miles ENE. Echternach.

Keymen, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Neisse: six miles and a half N. Neisse.

Keynsham, a town of England, in the county of Somerset, near the Avon, in the road between Bath and Bristol, with a weekly market on Thursday: five miles E. Bristol, and 115 W. London.

Keyserestul, a town of Swisserland, in the county of Baden, on the river Rhine: nine miles NNE. Baden. Long. 26. 1. E. Ferro. Lat. 47. 37. N.

Kezemska, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutsk, on the Angara: forty miles SW. Ilimsk.

Kezereh, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: forty miles E. Caſtamena.

Kezil, a river of Perſia, which runs into the Caſpian Sea, near Reſhd.

Kezma, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutsk, on the Tunguska: 160 miles NNW. Ilimsk.

Khaulan, a diſtrict of Arabia Felix, in the province of Yemen: fifteen miles SE. from Sana.

Khi, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: 100 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 132. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 26. N.

Khi, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: 145 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 133. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 38. N.

Khi-tcheu, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: twenty miles ESE. Chun-te.

Kholenbrunn, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: eight miles SW. Ziſterſdorf.

Khu-tcheou, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: twelve miles NE. Quang-ping.

Ki, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Hou-quang, on the river Yang-tſe: 612 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 132. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 30. 5. N.

Ki, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: 137 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 133. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 48. N.

Ki, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan: twelve miles N. Oue-kiou.

Ki, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-ſi: twenty-ſeven miles E. Fuen-tcheou.

Ki, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan: twenty-two miles SE. Kia-fong.

Ki, a river of China, which riſes in the north-weſt part of the province of Ho-nan, and runs into the grand canal, in the province of Chan-tong, about ſeven miles W. Tong-p'in.

Ki, or *Kie*, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Chan-ſi: 365 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 128. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 6. N.

Kia, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Chen-ſi, on the river Hoang: 312 miles WSW. Peking. *Long.* 127. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 8. N.

Kia, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan: thirty-ſeven miles W. Hiu.

Kiachin, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Tche-kiang: miles E. Kia-hing.

Kia-king, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Tche-kiang. The country round is watered with lakes and canals, cut by the induſtry of the Chinese: the city is large, populous, and carries on a good trade; its ſuburbs are of great extent, and there are ſeveral bridges over the canals and ditches: there is not a houſe where they do not breed ſilk-worms. Canals are carried through all parts of the city, whoſe ſtreets are lined with free-ſtone, and in all the ſtreets there are handſome piazzas, under which one may walk free from rain; there are many triumphal arches both within and without the city, and fifteen marble towers on the ſides of the canal that lies to the weſt of the city, by which all the barks paſs. 590 miles SSE. Peking. *Long.* 135. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 30. 50. N.

Kia-bo, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang, on the Heng river: thirty-ſeven miles SW. Kiang-yang.

Kiai, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Chan-ſi: 312 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 128. 13. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 58. N.

Kiai, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Chen-ſi: 690 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 122. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 32. 20. N.

Kiai-hieou, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-ſi: ſeventeen miles S. Fuen-tcheou.

Kiai-kiang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: ſeventy-five miles ESE. Pei.

Kia kiang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-ſi, on the river Kan: twenty-five miles SSW. Li-kiang.

Kia-kiang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: fifteen miles NW. Kiating.

Kialing, a river of China, which runs into the Kin-cha, at Tchong-king, in the province of Se-tchuen.

Kiang, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: 14 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 124. 32. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 22. 20. N.

Kiangari, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, the chief place of a diſtrict or ſangiacate, in the province of Natolia, defended by a caſtle on a rock: 256 miles ESE. Conſtantinople. *Long.* 52. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 54. N.

Kiang-che-pao, a town of China, in the province of Hou-quang: thirty-five miles S. Koue.

Kiang-gan, a town of China, of the third rank,

on the Kin-cha, in the province of ...an: twenty miles E. Soui-tcheou.

...-hoa, a town of China, of the third ... the province of Hou-quang: fifteen ... Tao.

...-tien, a town of China, of the third ... the province of Se-tchuen: thirty ... SSW. Tchong-king, on the Kincha

...-tien, a town of China, of the third ... the province of Chan-ſi: ſeventeen ... ESE. Kiang-tcheou.

...ng-nan, a province of China, bounded ... north by Ch...-tong, on the eaſt by ...ea, on the ſouth by Tche-kiang and ...-ſi, and on the weſt by Ho-nan, and ...ang. Here the ancient emperors ... kept their court, till they were ...d for reaſons of ſtate to remove nearer ... and chooſe Peking for the place of ...idence. It is of vaſt extent, and ... fourteen cities of the firſt order, and ...-three of the ſecond and third order. ... cities are very populous, and of the ... note in the empire, eſpecially for ...erce; it is the rendezvous of all the ...arks, for the country is full of lakes, ... and canals, either natural or the effect ...ur, which communicate with the great ... Yang-tſe-kiang, that croſſes the pro...e; here are few mountains, but towards ...th. The ſilks, the japaned goods, ...k, the paper, and in general every ... that comes, as well from Nan-king ...m the other cities of the province, ... carry on a ſurpriſing commerce, is ... more eſteemed, and bears a greater ... than what is brought from the other ...ces: there are many ſalt-works along ... coaſt, and the ſalt they produce is ...ted almoſt through the empire: here ... found a great quantity of marble. In ... this province is ſo plentiful and rich, ... it pays the emperor, annually, about ...,000 crowns, without reckoning the ... of imports and exports, for the receipt ...reof ſeveral officers are eſtabliſhed. ...-king is the capital.

Kiang-ning, ſee *Nan-king*.

Kiang-ſe, or *Tchiang-ſe*, a town of Aſia, ... Thibet, near a river which runs into the ...ppo. It is repreſented as a fine city ... fortreſs, with a convent ſo extenſive as ... have the appearance of another city: ...enty-five leagues SW. Laſſa. *Long.* 90. ... E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 29. 58. N.

Kiang-ſi, a province of China, bounded ... the north by Kiang-nan, on the eaſt by ...-kien and Tche-kiang, on the ſouth by ...ang-tong, and on the weſt by Hou-quang. ...wards the provinces of Quang-tong and ...-kien, the country is mountainous; but ...erſified with fertile vallies and well cul...ated. Kiang-ſi is watered with brooks, lakes, and rivers, which abound with great variety of fiſh, eſpecially with ſalmon, trout, and ſturgeon. The mountains with which the province is ſurrounded, are either covered with wood, or famous for their minerals, ſimples, and medicinal plants. The ſoil produces all the neceſſaries of life in great plenty, and is very rich in mines of gold, ſilver, lead, iron, and tin. They make here very fine ſtuffs: and their wine, which is made of rice, is reckoned delicious by the Chineſe. It is, above all, famous for the fine China ware, which is made at Kiang-te-tching, and for the rice it produces, which is much eſteemed in the empire; at Kiang-ſi, they load many of the imperial barks with it. The river Kan-kiang divides the whole province into two parts, which contains thirteen cities of the firſt order, and ſeventy-eight of the ſecond and third orders. Nan-tchang is the capital.

Kiang-tcheou, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Chan-ſi: 300 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 128. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 6. N..

Kiang-tchuen, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Yun-nan: twelve miles ENE. Sing-hing.

Kiang-you, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: twenty miles N. Mien.

Kiang-yuen, a town of the kingdom of Corea: fifteen miles NE. Hoang-tcheou.

Kian-pou, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: eight miles W. Nan-king.

Kiao, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Chang-tong: 300 miles SE. Peking. *Long.* 137. 41. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 16. N.

Kiao-bo, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: thirty-two miles W. Tſang.

Kiao-ke, a town of the kingdom of Corea: ſeventy-two miles W. King-ki-tao.

Kiao tao, a ſmall iſland of China, in the Hoang-hai or Yellow river, near the coaſt of Corea. *Long.* 142. 11. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 13. N.

Kiare, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irac: ten leagues SW. Caſbin.

Kia-tching, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chang-tong: twelve miles W. Tei-ngin.

Kia-tchuen, a town of the kingdom of Corea: twenty-ſeven miles SSW. Sing-tcheou.

Kia-ting, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Se-tchuen, on the river Yang. Great plenty of muſk is collected in the environs: 900 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 121. 16. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 29. 29. N.

Kia-ting, a town of China, of the third rank

rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: seven miles SE. Taitsang.

Kiauten, a town of Prussian Lithuania, situated in a mountainous country, with an iron foundry, and a large manufacture of paper.

Ki-chan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-si: twelve miles SE. Fong-tsiang.

Ki-choui, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-si: ten miles NE. Ki-ngan.

Ki-choui, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: twenty-five miles E. Hoang-tcheou.

Ki-choui, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan: twenty miles SE. Hoai-king.

Kicydani, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna: forty-eight miles NNW. Troki.

Kid, a small island near the western coast of Ireland, a little to the north of Broadhaven: three miles SW. Binwy Head.

Kidderminster, a town of England, in the county of Worcester, on the river Stour, near the great Staffordshire and Worcestshire canal, long celebrated for different sorts of woollen manufacture, carpets, poplins, crapes, bombazeens, &c. It contains about 1150 houses, and nearly 6000 inhabitants. It has a weekly market on Thursday: fourteen miles N. Worcester, and 125 NW. London.

Kidelia, a town of Russia, in the government of Viborg, on the north coast of lake Ladoga: forty-eight miles NNE. Kexholm.

Kidge, a fortified town of Persia, in the province of Mecran: 100 miles N. Mecran, and 350 SSW. Candahar.

Kidwelly, a town of Wales, in the county of Caermarthen, situated on the river Gurendrath, near the bay of Caermarthen: near it is a colliery, from whence the coals are brought by a canal to the quay. It is governed by a mayor and aldermen. The market is on Friday: nine miles S. Caermarthen, and 224 W. London.

Kiel, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holstein, situated at the bottom of a bay or gulf in the Baltic, which forms a convenient harbour; it belongs with the territory to the empire of Russia. Here are 800 houses, three churches and an university, founded in the year 1665, and a college established in 1768. The prosperity of this place is not a little promoted by the annual resort to it, which consists of the meetings of the nobility, and persons of wealth in Holstein and Sleswick, for the transferring, placing out, and redemanding of their monies. This pecuniary intercourse lasts eight days, and at the same time also is held a considerable fair, which is rung in on twelfth day, and on the eve of the purification terminated, by a second ringing of the same bell. I[illegible] anciently one of the hanse-towns, [illegible] staple likewise for all goods exp[illegible] imported from Denmark, an advantage [illegible] count John III procured in 1321. Christopher II, king of Denmark [illegible] seven miles N. Hamburg, and thirty-six [illegible] Lubeck. *Long.* 10. 10. E. Greenwich. 54. 20. N.

Kiel, a lake of Norway, in the pr[illegible] of Christiansand: sixteen miles N. [illegible] tiansand.

Kielce, or *Kieltze*, a town of Pol[illegible] the palatinate of Sandomirz: twenty-[illegible] miles E. Malagocz.

Kieldrecht, a town of Flanders: five [illegible] E. Hulst.

Kielmy, a town of Samogitia: fe[illegible] miles NW. Rosienne.

Kien, a town on the east coast of the [illegible] of Ceram, one of the Molucca Islands.

Kienering, a town of Germany, in [illegible] archduchy of Austria: one mile NW. E[illegible] burg.

Kieng-hiever, a town of Persia, in [illegible] province of Irac: thirteen leagues [illegible] Amadan.

Kien-nhing, a town of China, of the [illegible] rank, in the province of Fo-kien: fifty [illegible] SW. Chao-ou.

Kien-ning, or *Kien-nghing*, a city [illegible] China, of the first rank, in the provi[illegible] Fo-kien. Eight towns of the third [illegible] are under the jurisdiction of this [illegible] which is situated on the river Min-h[illegible] is a place of plentiful trade, because al[illegible] modities that are carried up and down [illegible] river pass through it: at the time whe[illegible] Tartars conquered China, Kien-ning su[illegible] ed two sieges, and still refused to subm[illegible] the Tartarian government, but at le[illegible] after the second siege, which lasted a [illegible] time, the Tartars took it, and entirely [illegible] it, and put all the inhabitants to the sw[illegible] the greatest part of the houses have [illegible] rebuilt, but less magnificently than be[illegible] 780 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 134. 48. [illegible] Ferro. *Lat.* 27. 5. N,

Kien-ouei, a town of China, of the [illegible] rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: twe[illegible] two miles SE. Kiating.

Kien-pin, a town of China, of the th[illegible] rank, in the province of Kiang nan: tw[illegible] ty-two miles NE. Ning-koue.

Kien-si, a town of China, of the sec[illegible] rank, in the province of Koei: 950 m[illegible] SSW. Peking. *Long.* 123. 22. E. Fe[illegible] *Lat.* 27. 56. N.

Kien-tchang, a city of China, of the [illegible] rank, in the province of Kiang-si. T[illegible] city is situated on the borders of Fo-k[illegible] in a fertile country. The common rice [illegible] made use of to make wine, and a redish [illegible] made use of, by the richer people, for [illegible]

S. Peking. *Long.* 134. 6. E. ... 35. N.

..., a city of China, of the first ... province of Fo-kien: 730 miles ... *Long.* 134. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat.* ...

..., a town of China, of the third ... province of Kiang-si: twenty- ... N. Nan-tchang.

...-*ouei*, a town of China, in the ... Se-tchuen: eighty-seven miles ...-mong.

..., a town of China, of the third ... province of Se-tchuen: twenty- ... S. Koei-tcheou.

..., a town of China, of the ... in the province of Yun-nan: ... SW. Peking. *Long.* 117. 30. E. ... 26. 35. N.

..., a town of China, of the third ... province of Kiang-nan: twenty- ... S. Ngan-kiang.

..., a town of China, of the third ... the province of Chen-si: fifteen ... W. Fong-tsang.

..., a town of China, of the third ... the province of Fo-kien: twenty- ... NNW. Kien-nhing.

..., a town of China, of the third rank, ... province of Chan-tong: forty miles ...-tchan.

...-*pou*, a town of the kingdom of ... miles ENE. Peking.

...-*ang*, a city of China, of the first ... the province of Kiang-si, on the ... Po-yang. It is the rendezvous of ... arks which go and come from the ... of this province, and the pro- ... Kiang-nan, and Hou-quang. Al- ... is a hundred leagues distant from ... they take in the river which washes ... salmon, dolphins, and sturgeon: it ... flows every new and full moon, ... waters glide so slowly from the city ... that its current is scarcely per- ... 615 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 133. ... Ferro. *Lat.* 29. 53. N.

...-*an*, a town of China, of the second ... the province of Yan-nan: 1187 ... SW. Peking. *Long.* 117. 12. E. ... *Lat.* 26. 34. N.

...-*po*, a town of China, of the third ... the province of Quang-si: thirty ... NNE. Nan-tan.

... *Pi*, or *Pi*, a town of China, of the ... rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: ... SSE. Peking. *Long.* 135. 30. E. ... *Lat.* 34. 38. N.

...-*tong-lan*, a town of China, in the ... of Quang-si: twenty miles E. ...

..., a town of Persia, in the province ... seven leagues ESE. Casbin.

...-*ande*, a seaport town of Denmark, in the island of Funen, on the side of a large bay: merchants of Odensee have warehouses in this town: eight miles ENE. Odensee. *Long.* 10. 35. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 22. N.

Kietai, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: six miles S. Stambs.

Kiev, or *Kiov*, or *Kiow*, a town of Russia, and capital of a government to which it gives name, on the Dnieper. In the year 1037, the great duke Jaroslaw, declared it the capital of Russia, and it continued to be the residence of the great dukes till the twelfth century. Afterwards it fell into the hands of the Poles, but at the treaty of Andrussow, they gave it up, in 1667, to the Russians, for a certain term of years, and in 1686, ceded it to Russia for ever. It consists properly of three small towns, namely, the castle of Petshersky, with its suburbs, the old city of Kiev, and the town of Podol, that lies below the latter; which are partly inclosed with a common fortification, and in other parts have a communication by a large entrenchment, carried on as the inequality of the mountains would permit. The castle of Petshersky stands on an eminence, facing the south; and besides barracks for the garrison, magazines, officers' houses, and some churches, includes that rich and stately monastery, which was founded in the eleventh century, and called Petshersky, because the monks formerly lived in a Petshera, *i. e.* a cavern, on the mountain where the convent now stands. In its subterraneous vaults, which resemble a labyrinth, and consist of cells, chapels, &c. are found great numbers of undecayed bodies, supposed to be the remains of saints and martyrs. The old city of Kiew stands on an eminence facing the north, and is fortified according to the mountainous nature of the country, with horn-works, &c. Here stands the cathedral. Podol lies below Old Kiev in the plain, on the banks of the Dnieper, and, excepting the university, churches, and convents, entirely shops and tradesmen's houses. It is the see of a Greek archbishop: 420 miles E. Cracow, and 565 S. Petersburg. *Long.* 48. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 32. N.

Kieusk, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: forty miles NNW. Mogla.

Kievskoe, a government of Russia, bounded on the north and north-east by the government of Tchernigov, on the south-east by the government of Ekaterinoslav, on the south-west and north-west by Poland; about 148 miles in length, and sixty in breadth; situated for the most part on the left side of the Dnieper. This government is part of Little Russia, and inhabited by Cosacs, who, in the year 1562, entered into an alliance with Poland, and in 1674 became a part of Russia. The country is one continued plain,

exceedingly fertile, and producing abundance of grain and paſture, honey, flax, tobacco, &c.

Kiezvenſkoe, a town of Ruſsia, in the government of Perm: eighty miles N. Perm.

Kiſtelek, a town of Hungary: eighteen miles NW. Zegedin.

Kigigina, a fortreſs of Ruſsia, in the government of Upha: 160 miles E. Upha.

Kigna, a river of Hungary, which runs into the Drave: eighteen miles W. Ziget.

Kijaſa, a mountain of Thibet: twenty-five miles SE. Giti.

Kijnokumi, or *Kiſju*, a province of Japan.

Ki-kiang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: forty-five miles NW. Tchi-ngan.

Kikukovi, a town of Ruſsia, in the government of Tobolsk, on the Tchulim: ſixty-four miles NW. Atchinsk.

Kilbrannin Sound, a ſtrait between the Iſle of Arran and the ſouth part of the county of Argyle, in Scotland.

Kilbride, a town of Scotland, in the county of Lanerk: five miles W. Hamilton.

Kilcalmonil, a town of Scotland, in the county of Argyle, and peninſula of Kintyre: ſeventeen miles N. Cambleton.

Kildare, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinſter, bounded on the north by Meath, on the eaſt by Dublin and Wicklow, on the ſouth by Carlow, and on the weſt by King's County and Queen's County; about thirty-two miles in length from north to ſouth, and from twelve to twenty-one from eaſt to weſt. The number of houſes in this county is about 11,200, and inhabitants 56,000, the ſoil is generally fertile, and the air temperate. It is well watered: the principal rivers are the Liffy, the Barrow, and the Boyne. The principal towns are Kildare, Athy, Naas, and Monaſtereven: the three firſt and the borough of Harriſtown, which only conſiſts of a ſingle houſe, and the county, return each two members to the Iriſh parliament. The aſsizes for the county are held alternately at Athy, and Naas.

Kildare, a town of Ireland, in a county of the ſame name, the ſee of a biſhop, founded at the end of the fifth century; the cathedral church is ſmall, beſides which there is a parith church, but no epiſcopal palace. Kildare is chiefly ſupported by frequent horſe races on what is called the Curragh, a fine plain, containing upwards of 3000 acres. It is a borough town, and ſends two members to the Iriſh parliament: thirty-three miles WNW. Wicklow, and twenty-eight SW. Dublin. *Long.* 6. 57. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 9. N.

Kildun, a ſmall iſland in the North Sea, belonging to Ruſsia. *Long.* 52. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 69. N.

Kilſit, a ſeaport of Africa, on the coaſt of Nubia, in the Red Sea, with a harbour, miles in circumference, ſafe from *Long.* 36. 40. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 21. .

Kilgarring, or *Kilgarran*, a town of in the county of Pembroke, ſituated ſouth ſide of the Tivy, with a weekly on Wedneſday. Near it are the ru caſtle: three miles SE. Cardigan, a W. London.

Kilham, a town of England, in the of York, with a weekly market on day: twenty-eight miles N. Hull, a N. London.

Kilia, a town of European Turkey, province of Beſſarabia, at the mouth Danube, near the Black Sea: twenty ENE. Iſmail,

Kilkenny, a county of Ireland, bour the north by Queen's county, on the Carlow and Wexford, on the ſouth by terford, and on the weſt by Tipp about thirty-five miles from north to and nineteen from eaſt to weſt. It co 127 pariſhes, about 17,570 houſes, a wards of 95,000 inhabitants: the ſurf generally level, and the ſoil fertile in equal to moſt other parts of Ireland. principal rivers are the Barrow, w bounds it on the eaſt, the Suir, which its ſouthern boundary, and divides it Waterford, and the Nore, which cro from north to ſouth. Sixteen membe ſent to the Iriſh parliament by this c the city of Kilkenny, and the borou St. Canice, Gowran, Knocktopher, T town, Inniſtioghe, and Callen.

Kilkenny, a city of Ireland, and capi the county to which it gives name; ſ on the river Nore, over which are two ſome bridges: the borough of St. Ca Iriſh Town, is joined to it, and both to form one large town. It is the ſee biſhop, founded in the fifth century. cathedral is ſmall; the houſes are dec with a beautiful black and white m dug from quarries near the town: con rable manufactures of blankets and woollen cloths are carried on here. number of inhabitants is about 16,000: ſi five miles NE. Cork, and fifty-ſix So Dublin. *Long.* 7. 15. W. Greenwich. 52. 38. N.

Killbarchan, a town of Scotland, in county of Renfrew: four miles W. P

Killbeggan, a town of Ireland, in county of Weſt Meath. It is a bo town, and ſends two members to the parliament: fourteen miles E. Athlone, forty-two W. Dublin.

Killbrnie, a town of Scotland, in the ty of Ayr: eight miles N. Irvine.

Kill Buck Town, a town of America, in country weſt of Virginia. *Long.* 81. 55. W Greenwich. *Lat.* 40. 50. N.

K

...lla, a town of Ireland, in the county ..., the ſee of a biſhop, founded about ... of the fifth century, and united ...hanry. ſituated on a fine bay of the ... which it gives name. This bay ... miles from eaſt to weſt, and five ... to ſouth. Killalla is not a town ...quence: twenty-three miles N. Caſ... twenty-ſix W. Sligo. *Long.* 9. 3. ...enwich. *Lat.* 54. 12. N.

...e, a town of Ireland, in the county ..., the ſee of a biſhop, founded in the ...tury. In the twelfth century, it was ... with the biſhopric of Roſcrean, and ...year 1752, the biſhopric of Killſenora, ...nexed to it. It is ſituated on the ...n, by which it is ſeparated from the ... of Tipperary, with a bridge of com... tion: twenty miles E. Ennis, and ... NNE. Limerick.

...ore, a town of Hindooſtan, in the ...ic: nine miles NW. Tritchinopoly.

... Bay, a bay on the eaſt coaſt of the ... of Arranmore, in the county of Gal... in Ireland. *Long.* 9. 38. W. Green... *Lat.* 53. 5. N.

...ard Point, a cape of Ireland, on the ... coaſt of the county of Down, in the ...ſh Channel, ſix miles E. from Down... *Long.* 5. 27. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* ... N.

... Barney, a town of Ireland, in the county ... Kerry: thirty-ſix miles W. Cork, and ... SW. Limerick. *Long.* 9. 27. W. ...enwich. *Lat* 52..2. N.

... Merle's Harbour, a bay of the Atlantic, ... weſt coaſt of Ireland, between the ...ves of Mayo and Galway. *Long.* 9. ... W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 38. N.

... Sandra, a town of Ireland, in the ... ty of Cavan: eight miles SW. Cavan, ... eighteen E. Leitrim.

... ſenora, a village of Ireland, in the ... nty of Clare, and ſee of a biſhop, founded ... the twelfth century: united to Killaloe ... the year 1752: twelve miles NW. Ennis, ... fifteen WNW. Gort.

Killigray, a ſmall iſland of Scotland, between Lewis and North Viſt.

Killineſs Point, a cape of Scotland, on the coaſt of the county of Wigton, in Luce Bay: two miles and a half N. from the Mull of Galloway.

Killingſley, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Connecticut: twenty-two miles N. Norwich.

Killingtringan Bay, a bay of Scotland, on the weſt coaſt of the county of Wigton. *Long.* 4. 55. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 54. 58. N.

Killingworth, a town of United America, in the State of Connecticut: fourteen miles from Middleham.

Killmacduagh, a village of Ireland, in the county of Galway, and ſee of a biſhop, united with Clonfert. Nothing but the walls of the cathedral remain: near it are the ruins of a monaſtery and of ſeveral chapels. Theſe, with a large round tower, of very ancient and rude maſonry, denote the once conſequence of this now wretched village: twelve miles N. Ennis, and two and a half SW. Gort.

Killmallock, a town of Ireland, in the county of Limerick, about two centuries ago, one of the beſt built inland towns in the kingdom; the walls of many large houſes, of ſtone, and excellent workmanſhip, remain to this day, while the ruins of the churches and monaſteries, walls and gates, denote its former ſplendour. Though now reduced to the ſituation of a miſerable village, it is yet a borough, and ſends two members to the Iriſh parliament: four miles NE. Charleville, and ſixteen S. Limerick.

Killmaurs, a town of Scotland, in the county of Ayr: four miles ENE. Irvine.

Killmichael Point, a cape of Ireland, on the weſt coaſt of the county of Wexford, in the Iriſh Sea. *Long.* 6. 9. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 44. N.

Killmore, a village of Ireland, in the county of Cavan, the ſee of a biſhop, founded in the thirteenth century, under the name of Breſny, which in the fifteenth century was changed to that of Killmore. There is no cathedral, but a ſmall pariſh church, which joins the biſhop's palace: three miles SW. Cavan.

Killſith, a town of Scotland, in the county of Stirling: nine miles SSW. Stirling.

Killybegs, a town of Ireland, in the county of Donegal. It is a borough town, and ſends two members to the Iriſh parliament. It is ſituated on a creek, on the north ſide of Donegal Bay: thirteen miles W. Donegal. *Long.* 8. 18. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 38. N.

Killy Holm, one of the ſmaller Orkney Iſlands, about half a mile N. Egliſha.

Killy Leagh, a town of Ireland, in the county of Down, ſituated on the weſt coaſt of Strangford Lough, with a ſafe harbour for veſſels: ſeven miles NNE. Downpatrick, and fifteen SSE. Belfaſt. *Long.* 5. 32. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 23. N.

Kilmarnock, a town of Scotland, in the county of Ayr, and one of the moſt conſiderable manufacturing towns in the county, on a ſmall river to which it gives name, containing 5670 inhabitants: five miles E. Irvine, and nine NNE. Ayr.

Kilmes, a town of Ruſsia, in the government of Viatka: twenty-eight miles NE. Malmiſch.

Kilmes, a river of Ruſsia, which runs into the Viatka: thirty-two miles NNE. Malmiſch.

Kilmington, a village of England, in the county of Down, near Axbridge, where Athelſtan defeated the Danes.

Kilongo, or *Kalongo*, a province of Africa, in the kingdom of Loango.

Kilrenny, a town of Scotland, in the county of Fife: ſeven miles SSW. St. Andrew's.

Kilſee, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: three miles SE. Hainburg.

Kilvin, a river of Scotland, which runs into the Clyde: four miles NW. Glaſgow.

Kilwinning, a town of Scotland, in the county of Ayr: three miles NNW. Irvine.

Kimbolton, a town of England, in the county of Huntingdon, with a weekly market on Friday. Here is a caſtle, the ſeat of the duke of Mancheſter: eight miles WSW. Huntingdon, and ſixty-three N. London.

Kimborowka, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minsk: ſix miles E. Mozyr.

Kimedy, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Cicacole: thirty miles NW. Cicacole, and ſeventy SW. Ganjam.

Ki-men, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: forty miles W. Hoei-tcheou.

Kingſwiſen, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: ten miles N. Grein.

Kimlaſſa, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Malwa: thirty-five miles S. Chanderee, and 172 ENE. Ougein. *Long.* 78. 42. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 24. 15. N.

Kimnik, a town of Walachia, on the river Alaut: forty-four miles ESE. Tergoviſta, and ſeventy-ſix NE. Orſowa.

Kimos, a lake of Ruſſia, in the government of Olonetz: eight miles NW. from Lake Nuk, with which it communicates by a ſmall river. *Long.* 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 64. 45. N.

Kimozerſkaia, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Olonetz, on the Lake Kimos: eighty-eight miles N. Kemi.

Kimpina, a town of Walachia: thirty-ſix miles S. Cronſtadt, and forty-four N. Buccharest.

Kimpling, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: four miles W. Grieſkirchen.

Kimpolung, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia: forty-four miles NNW. Suczava.

Kimpolung, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia, on the river Moldava: thirty-ſix miles SW. Suczava, and ninety-two NE. Coloſvar.

Kimſla, a town of Sweden, in the province of Eaſt Gothland: ſeven miles SSW. Nordkioping.

Kim-tcha, a town of Thibet: five leagues WNW. Tchaſircong.

Kim-tcha, a town of Thibet: two leagues NW. Tchaſircong.

Kim-tcheou, a town of Chineſe Tartary. *Long.* 144. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 3. N.

Kin, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Chen-ſi: 527 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 124. 39. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 35. 23. N.

Kin, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-ſi: fifteen miles SE. Lan.

Kin, a town of Perſia, in the province Segeſtan, ſituated at the foot of a chain of mountains, near the Lake Zare. The air is pure, and the ſoil of the environs fertile, eſpecially in fruit: 110 leagues E. Iſpahan, and 127 W. Candahar.

Kinaſka, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk: twenty-eight miles W. Nertchinſk.

Kinburn, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Ekaterinoſlav, on a bay of the Black Sea, at the mouth of the Dnieper. It has frequently been attacked by ſea and land by the Turks, but without ſucceſs. In the year 1789, Haſſan Ali, admiral of the Turkiſh fleet, was defeated in the bay, with conſiderable loſs: ſixteen miles SE. Oczakov, and 164 SW. Ekaterinoſlav. *Long.* 49. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 18. N.

Kincardine, a town of Scotland, in the county of Perth, in a diſtrict ſeparated from the reſt of the county by the county of Clackmannan: nine miles W. Dunfermline, and twenty S. Perth.

Kincardine Oniel, a town of Scotland, in the county of Aberdeen: twenty miles W. Aberdeen, and twenty-two N. Montroſe.

Kincardineſhire, or *Mearns*, a county of Scotland, bounded on the north and north-weſt by Aberdeenſhire, on the eaſt by the German Ocean, on the ſouth and ſouth-weſt by the county of Angus; about twenty miles from north to ſouth, and ſeventeen in its mean breadth from eaſt to weſt. It is rather a level country, and the ſoil fruitful in corn and paſture. On its coaſt are ſeveral convenient harbours, and it is watered with ſeveral rivers. The principal towns are Bervie and Stonehaven.

Kincha, a river of Aſia, which riſes in the country of Thibet, paſſes through the Chineſe province of Se-tchuen, and enters the province of Hou-quang, where it changes its name to *Yang-tſe*, after which it croſſes the province of Kiang-nan, and runs into the ſea, *Long.* 130. 30. E. Ferro; *Lat.* 31. 55. N.

Kin-chan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: thirty-five miles SW. Te-ngan.

Kindelbrucken, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia,

... Wipper: five miles N. Weiſſenſee, ...enty-four ENE. Muhlhauſen. *Long.* ... E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 9. N.

...rbook, a town of United America, in ...e of New York: 105 miles N. New ... *Long.* 73. 34. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* ... N.

..., a river of Ruſſia, which runs into ...ara, at Alekſevſkoe, in the govern... of Simbirſk, twenty miles E. Samara.

...*ma*, a town of Ruſſia, in the go... of Koſtrom, on the Volga: forty ... Koſtrom.

..., a town of England, in the coun... Warwick, with a weekly market on ...av. King John is ſaid to have kept his ... a caſtle here: nine miles E. Strat... and eighty-eight WNW. London.

..., a town of China, of the ſecond ... in the province of Pe-tche-li: 130 ... S. Peking. *Long.* 133. 38. E. Ferro. ... 46. N.

..., a town of China, of the third rank, ... province of Kiang-nan: twenty miles ... Ning-koue.

..., or *Kin-yuen*, a city of China, of the ... rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: ... miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 125. 45. ...rro. *Lat.* 24. 26. N.

... and Queen, a town of the United ... of America, in Virginia: ten miles ...W. Weſt Point.

... George, a county of United America, ... ſtate of Virginia.

... George the Third Iſland, ſee Otaheita.

... George's Iſlands, two iſlands in the ... Pacific Ocean, diſcovered by com... re Byron, in the year 1765, and viſited ... captain Cook, in 1773. The larger is ... nine leagues in circumference, of an ... form, low, and bordered by a coral ... *Long.* 149. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* ... 21. N.

... George's Sound, the name which Capt. ... gave to Nootka Sound.

... George's Town, a town of United ...erica, in the ſtate of Virginia: three ... N. Port Royal.

... William, a town of United America, ... ſtate of Virginia: nine miles E. New... ...

Ki-ngan, a city of China, of the firſt rank, ... the province of Kiang-ſi, ſituated on the ... Kan; the ſtream is full of rocks, and ... dangerous to navigate without a pilot; ... barks which have none, provide them in ... city, to guide them through theſe dan... rous places, at leaſt they hire men to aſſiſt ... navigating the bark; for there are eigh... ...n currents, which require much ſtrength ... dexterity, either going up or coming ...wn: they call it *Che-pa-tan*. Although ... country is uneven, the vallies and fields ... nevertheleſs agreeable and fertile. They ſay that the mountains afford mines of gold and ſilver: 795 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 132. 18. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 27. 7. N.

Kingborn, a town of Scotland, in the county of Fife: ten miles E. Dunfermline.

King-ki-tao, a city of Aſia, and the capital of the kingdom of Corea. *Long.* 144. 27. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 38. N.

Kingroad, a part of the river Severn, below Briſtol, ſo called, from whence the outward-bound ſhips belonging to that port take their departure.

King's Bay, a bay on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of Nova Scotia. *Long.* 59. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 44. 32. N.

King's County, a county of United America, in the ſtate of New York.

King's County, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinſter, bounded on the north by Weſt Meath, on the eaſt by Kildare, on the ſouth by Queen's County, and on the weſt by Galway; thirty-four miles from north to ſouth, and, where broadeſt, thirty-two from eaſt to weſt. It contains 52 pariſhes, about 13,536 houſes, and 74,500 inhabitants. Except for the mountains of Sliebh-bloom, the ſurface is generally level, and the ſoil, in general, rich and well cultivated, ſome parts, however, are yet rude and uncultivated. The principal rivers are the Shannon, which forms its weſtern boundary, the Broſna, the Boyne, and the Barrow: Birr, or Parſonstown is the moſt conſiderable place, Philipstown, Banagher, and the county, returns two members each to the Iriſh parliament.

King's Iſland, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, near the weſt coaſt of Siam, about fifty-one miles in circumference. *Long.* 98. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 12. 18. N.

King's Iſland, a ſmall iſland in Beering's Straits. *Long.* 168. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 65. 2. N.

King's Point, the north-weſt extremity of the iſland of Sumatra: fifteen miles W. Acheen.

King's River, a river of Ireland, which runs into the Liffy, about a mile and a half S. Bleſſington, in the county of Wicklow.

Kingsberry, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Maryland: three miles W. Baltimore.

Kingsbridge, a town of England, in the county of Devon, ſituated on a creek of the Engliſh Channel, but without depth of water: fourteen miles SW. Dartmouth, and 218 WSW. London.

Kingsbury, a town of United America, in the ſtate of New York: thirty-five miles N. Albany.

Kingſclere, a town of England, in the county of Hants, with a weekly market on Tueſday: ſeven miles SSE. Newbury, and fifty-ſix W. London.

Kingſton, a town of Canada, on the north

coaſt of Lake Ontario: 280 miles SW. Quebec.

Kingſton, a town of United America, in the ſtate of New Hampſhire: ſixteen miles SW. Portſmouth.

Kingſton, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts: twenty miles SE. Boſton.

Kingſton (North), a town of United America, in the ſtate of Rhode Iſland: fourteen miles S. Providence.

Kingſton (South), a town of United America, in the ſtate of Rhode Iſland: twenty-four miles S. Providence.

Kingſton, a town of United America, in the ſtate of New York, ſituated on the Hudſon's River: eighty miles N. New York, and thirty-eight S. Albany.

Kingſton, a town of United America, in the ſtate of North Carolina: thirty-two miles W. Newbern.

Kingſton, a town of United America, in the ſtate of South Carolina: eighty-two miles NE. Charlſtown. *Long.* 78. 54. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 33. 52. N.

Kingſton, a ſeaport town, on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Jamaica, built in the year 1692-3, on the north ſide of a beautiful harbour, after the deſtruction of Port Royal. Mr. Edwards, in his Hiſtory of the Weſt Indies, ſays, "It contains 1665 houſes, beſides negro huts and warehouſes. The number of white inhabitants, in the year 1788, was 6539, of free people of colour 3280, of ſlaves 16,659, total number of inhabitants, of all complexions and conditions, 26,478. It is a place of great trade and opulence. Many of the houſes in the upper part of the town are extremely magnificent; and the markets for butcher's meat, turtle, fiſh, poultry, fruits, and vegetables, &c. are inferior to none. I can add, too, from the information of a learned and ingenious friend, who kept comparative regiſters of mortality, that ſince the ſurrounding country is become cleared of wood, this town is found to be as healthful as any in Europe:" ten miles E. Spaniſh Town. *Long.* 76. 33. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. N.

Kingſton upon Hull, ſee *Hull*.

Kingſton upon Thames, a town of England, in the county of Surry, ſituated on the river Thames, as its name imports, and once the reſidence of the Saxon kings, ſeveral of whom were crowned here. The aſſizes for the county are held here. It once returned members to the Britiſh parliament, but was diſfranchiſed by the deſire of the inhabitants. Here is a weekly market on Saturday: eighteen miles NNE. Guildford, and eleven and a half SW. London.

Kingſtown, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Kantor.

Kingſtown, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Jerſey: eleven miles SW. Brunſwick.

Kingſtown, a ſeaport on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of St. Vincent, ſituated on a bay to which it gives name. *Long.* 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 13. 6. N.

Kings-tree, a town of United America, in the ſtate of South Carolina: fifty miles N. Charlſtown.

King-tcheou, a city of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province Hou-quang, on the Yang-tſe river. The diſtrict of this city is conſiderable; it contains thirteen towns, two of the ſecond order, and eleven of the third: it makes a good appearance, while the hills which are round it contribute to render the land fruitful and pleaſant: it has a conſiderable trade, is well built, and populous. It is divided by a ſingle wall into two parts, one of which belongs to the Chineſe, the other to the Tartars, of which the garriſon conſiſts. 620 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 129. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 30. 28. N.

King-tcheou, a town of Chineſe Tartary, 235 miles ENE. Peking. *Long.* 133. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 6. N.

King-te-tching, a town of China, in the province of Kiang-ſi. This town, where the beſt makers of china-ware live, is as populous as the greateſt cities of China, wants nothing but walls to make it ſo. Theſe places are called *tching*, that are of great reſort and commerce, but not walled. They compute in this town more than 1,000,000 of ſouls. They conſume every day more than 10,000 loads of rice, and above 1000 hogs, without mentioning other animals which they feed upon. The lodgings of the great merchants take up a vaſt ſpace, and contain a prodigious number of workmen. King-te-tching is a league and a half long, ſtanding on the ſide of a river, the ſtreets are very long, and croſs one another at certain diſtances; all the ground is made uſe of, ſo that the houſes are too much confined, and the ſtreets narrow; in going through them, one ſeems to be in the middle of a fair, and hears only the noiſe the porters make to clear the way. Strangers are not permitted to lie at King-te-tching, they muſt either paſs the night in their barks, or lodge with their acquaintance who paſs their word for their conduct. 180 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 134. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 29. 25. N.

Kington, ſee *Kyneton*.

King-tong, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Yun-nan, on the Pa-pien river. This city is ſurrounded by very high mountains, in which there are ſilver mines; the country about it with rice, and the vallies are well watered with rivers and brooks. Although it is placed in the firſt rank, there is no other city

...rict: 1240 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* ... E. Ferro. *Lat.* 24. 30. N.

...ang, a city of China, of the firſt ... the province of Chen-ſi: 480 miles ...king. *Long.* 125. 6. E. Ferro. ... 6. N.

...n, a town of the kingdom of Co... five miles SE. King-ki-tao.

... n, or *Kin-yuen*, a city of China, ... rank, in the province of Quang-ſi. ... is not pleaſant, though it is built ... banks of a large river, becauſe it is ... with craggy mountains, and is ... diſtant from thoſe of the province of ...cheou, which are almoſt inacceſſible, ... by none but a people almoſt ... The vallies which are between mountains, are full of villages and ... and they find gold in the rivers. ... two towns of the ſecond order, and ... the third in its diſtrict: 1037 miles ... Peking. *Long.* 125. 45. E. Ferro. ... 26. N.

...uen, a town of China, of the third ... in the province of Tche-kiang: ſixty-... miles SW. Tchu-tcheou.

...hoa, a city of China, of the firſt rank, ... province of Tche-kiang. This city is ... in the heart of a province, and on the ... of a fine river, into which ſeveral lit... diſcharge themſelves. It was for... of great extent, and famous for the ... of its buildings, but the people, who ... a warlike diſpoſition, having long re... all the power of the Tartars who in... China, were at length ſubdued, and one ... of the city burnt. It is now rebuilt, as ... a large bridge, which is on the weſt ... Kin-hoa hath eight towns of the third ... in its diſtrict; they are partly ſituated ...evel country, and partly among moun... Rice grows here in great plenty, and ... wine made of it is much eſteemed. The ...itants carry on a great trade in large ... plumbs and hams, which are much ...med, and ſent into all the provinces of ...mpire. There are almoſt every where ...rtle ſhrubs, with a white flower, not ...e jeſſamin, which produce tallow, that ... very white candles, which will not ... to the hands, nor yield any bad ſmell ...n extinguiſhed: 682 miles SSE. Pe... *Long.* 137. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 29. 16.

Kingſtettin, a town of Germany, in the ...chy of Auſtria: four miles E. Tulln.

Kin-ki, a town of China, of the third ..., in the province of Kiang-ſi: twenty ... NE. Kien-tchang.

Kin-li, a town of the kingdom of Corea: ... miles ENE. Cou-fou.

Kin-lin, a town of China, of the third ..., in the province of Hou-quang: forty-... miles SE. Ngan-lo.

Kin-men-lo, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, near the coaſt of China, about eight leagues in circumference, of a triangular form. *Long.* 136. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 24. 30. N.

Kin-men, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Hou-quang: 595 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 129. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 31. 5. N.

Kinnegad, a town of Ireland, in the county of Weſt Meath: twelve miles SW. Trim, and thirty-one WNW. Dublin.

Kin-nhing, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Tche-kiang: thirty-two miles SSW. Tchu-tcheou.

Kinoli, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia, on the coaſt of the Black Sea: ſixteen miles NW. Sinob.

Kinroſs, a town of Scotland, in the county of the ſame name, on the river Leven, before it enters Loch Leven. The principal trade is in the linen manufacture and cutlery: ten miles S. Perth, and eighteen NNW. Edinburgh.

Kinroſſſhire, a county of Scotland, bounded on the north-eaſt, eaſt, and ſouth by the county of Fife, on the other by part the county of Perth; almoſt circular, and about thirty miles in circumference. Kinroſs is the principal town.

Kinſale, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork, ſituated at the mouth of the river Bandon, which forms a fine harbour, called the Harbour of Kinſale, and is navigable for large ſloops near twelve miles above the town, though a bar prevents large men of war coming into the baſon. In this port there is a dock furniſhed with ſtores for the uſe of the navy. The entrance of the harbour is defended by a fort, which, having been conſtructed in the reign of Charles II, is called *Charleſfort*, and in which there is always a good garriſon. The town, which contains at leaſt 10,000 inhabitants, is built on the ſide of Compaſs-hill, and cloſe to the water's edge: twelve miles S. Cork. *Long.* 8. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 43. N.

Kinſima, or *the Iſland of Gold*, an iſland of Japan.

Kin-tam, an iſland in the Eaſtern Sea, near the coaſt of China, about eight leagues in circumference. *Long.* 139. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 30. 8. N.

Kin-tan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: twenty miles SE. Nan-king.

Kintarra, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Cicacole: ten miles N. Coſſimcotta.

Kin-tcheng, a town of the kingdom of Corea: eighty miles E. King-ki-tao.

Kintien, a town of Pruſſian Lithuania: fifteen miles S. Memel.

Kintore, a town of Scotland, in the county of

of Aberdeen: two miles S. Inverury, and twelve NW. Aberdeen.

Kintsbeck, a town of United America, in the ſtate of New York: fifteen miles N. Pongkeepſie.

Kintyre, a peninſula of Scotland, in the ſouth part of the county of Argyle, about thirty miles long, and ſeven broad.

Kintzig, a river of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which runs into the Rhine, a little below the fortreſs of Kehl.

Kintzing, a river of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, which runs into the Maine, near Hanau.

Kinver, a river of Wales, in the county of Cardigan, which runs into the Dovy, between Machynlleth and the ſea.

Kinure Point, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of Ireland, in the county of Cork: three miles and a half E. Kinſale harbour.

Kin-yang, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Chen-ſi. This city has always been looked upon as a barrier againſt the incurſions of the Tartars, and is very ſtrongly fortified in the Chineſe manner; the country about is very fruitful; there is a kind of herd, called *Kin-ſee*, that is to ſay, *golden ſilk*, which is ſaid to poſſeſs ſome medicinal virtue, as likewiſe a kind of bean, which, as they ſay, is an admirable ſpecific againſt any ſort of poiſon. This city has in its diſtrict but one town of the ſecond order, and four of the third: 450 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 125. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 6. N.

King-yang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-tong: twenty-five miles SSW. Tci-ngin.

Kin-yang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-ſi: twenty-five miles S. Yao.

Kin-ye, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-tong: thirty-five miles ENE. Tſao.

Kioge, a ſeaport of Denmark, ſituated on a bay at the mouth of a river; formerly a place of conſiderable trade, with manufactures of valuable tapeſtry: ten miles SSW. Copenhagen. *Long.* 12. 14. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 30. N.

Kiolberg, a town of Norway: three miles N. Frederichſtadt.

Kiolen, a town of Sweden, in the province of Warmeland: forty miles NW. Carlſtadt.

Kiong-tcheou, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the iſland of Kai-nan, ſituated at the mouth of the river Limou. *Long.* 127. 19. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 20. N.

Kioping, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſtmanland: ten miles W. Strolemſholm.

Kiou, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Koei-tcheou: ſeventeen miles WNW. Tcu-yuen.

Kiov, or *Kiev*, a palatinate of Po[land] ſituated on the right ſide of the Dn[ieper]. Great part of this palatinate, with the city of Kiev, was ceded to Ruſſia, by treaty in the year 1693. Kiov, or Kiow, is the moſt uſual mode of ſpelling in the Poliſh maps, and Kiev in the great map of Ruſſia; ſee *Kiow* and *Kievskoe*.

Kiova, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Congo, and province of Sogno.

Kiou-long, a river of China, which takes this name in exchange for its former, at *Itſan*, in the ſouth part of the province of Yun-nan.

Kiour, a river of South Wales, in Brokeſhire.

Kiows, a river of South Wales, which runs into the Iriſh Sea, about four miles SW. of Cardigan.

Kiphanta, a town of European Turkey in the Morea: twenty miles E. Miſitra.

Kippure, mountains of Ireland, in the counties of Wicklow and Dublin: nine miles SSW. Dublin.

Kirabiana, a town of Hungary: fifteen miles ESE. Munkacz.

Kircajan, a town of Perſia, in the province of Kerman: thirty-nine leagues S. Sirgian.

Kirchbach, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: fourteen miles SE. Gratz.

Kirchbaum, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: five miles N. Freiſtadt.

Kirchberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Sponheim: twenty-two miles WNW. Creuznach, and forty-one W. Mentz. *Long.* 7. 46. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 59. N.

Kirchberg, a town and caſtle of Germany in Lower Bavaria: fourteen miles NW. Landſhut.

Kirchberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Hohenlohe, on the Jaxt: twenty miles E. Ottorengen, and twenty-eight W. Anſpach.

Kirchberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeberg: ſix miles S. Zwickau.

Kirchberg, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: two miles SSE. Pulzerſtorf.

Kirchberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and principality of Naſſau-Dietz: capital of a bailiwick: five miles S. Dietz, and ſix NE. Catzenelnbogen.

Kirchberg, or *Kirchperg*, a town of Germany, in the archducy of Auſtria: eight miles S. St. Polten.

Kirchborchen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Paderborn: five miles S. Paderborn.

Kirchheim Poland, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Weilburg: ſixteen miles W. Worms.

[illegible] eight NW. Manheim. *Long.* [illegible] Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 39. N.

[illegible], a town of Germany, in the [illegible] Carinthia, on the borders of Ty[illegible] miles WNW. Greiffenburg.

[illegible], a town of Germany, in the cir[illegible] Upper Rhine, and principality of [illegible] on the Wohra, containing above [illegible] five miles E. Marburg, and SSW. Cassel.

[illegible], a town of Lusatia, on the Lit[illegible] fourteen miles S. Luckau, and [illegible] Herwalda.

[illegible], or *Kirchheim sous Teck*, a town [illegible], in the circle of Swabia, and du[illegible] [illegible]mberg, on the Lauter, surround[illegible] [illegible] the year 1270: sixteen miles [illegible], and twenty-four NW. Ulm.

[illegible], a town of Germany, in the cir[illegible] [illegible], and duchy of Wurtemberg, [illegible] Imperial: two miles SSW. Lauf[illegible]

[illegible], or *Kirchhaim*, a town of Ger[illegible] [illegible] circle of Swabia, the capital of [illegible] belonging to the family of Fug[illegible] [illegible] miles SW. Augsburg, and [illegible] SE. Ulm

[illegible] a town of Germany, in the [illegible] Franconia, and principality of Ba[illegible] [illegible] miles N. Wunsiedel.

[illegible], a town of Germany, in the Franconia, and bishopric of Wurz[illegible] [illegible] miles NW. Bamberg, and twen[illegible] [illegible] Schweinfurt.

[illegible], a town of Germany, in the [illegible] of Austria: ten miles WNW.

[illegible], a town of Germany, in the [illegible] of Austria: four miles E. Weitra.

[illegible], a town of Germany, in Lower [illegible] miles ENE. Plaffenhofen, and [illegible] NW. Mosburg.

[illegible], a town of Germany, in the [illegible] of Austria: six miles S. Glag[illegible]

[illegible], a town of Germany, in the [illegible] of Austria: eight miles SW. Son[illegible]

[illegible]lag, or *Kirchschlagen*, a town of [illegible] in the archduchy of Austria: [illegible] S. Ebenfurth, and thirty-eight [illegible]

[illegible]gen, a town of Germany, in the [illegible] of Austria, with a medicinal bath: [illegible] Zwetl.

[illegible]lede, a town of Germany, in the [illegible] Westphalia, and county of Verden: [illegible] NE. Verden.

[illegible], a town of Germany, in the cir[illegible] Upper Rhine, and principality of [illegible]esse: seven miles W. Alsfeld, and [illegible] Marburg.

[illegible], a river of Russia, which runs [illegible] Irkutsk, near Kirensk.

Kirensk, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, on the Lena: 1232 miles E. Tobolsk, and 348 NNE. Irkutsk. *Long.* 126. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 57. 40. N.

Kirenskoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, on the borders of China, built in the year 1655, in a fertile soil, but at present in a state of decay: 112 miles SW. Doroninsk.

Kirgonga, a river of Thibet, which runs into the Dewah, or Gogra: fifty miles N. Dharmsaleh.

Kirian, a mountain of Asia, which divides Thibet from the country of Hotom. *Long.* 97. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 33. 12. N.

Kiriani, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Livadia: eight miles SE. Athens.

Kirilov, a town of Russia, in the government of Novgorod: fifty-two miles NW. Vologda, and 220 ENE. Novgorod.

Kirilovo, a town of Russia, on the Indigirka: 320 miles NNE. Zasschiverk. *Long.* 162. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 72. 25. N.

Kirilovskaia, a fortress of Russia, in the government of Ekaterinoslav, on the Donskaia: seventy-two miles SE. Ekaterinoslav.

Kirin, a country of Chinese Tartary, bounded on the north by the river Saghalien, on the east by the sea, on the south by Corea, and on the west by the pallisade of the province of Leao-tong. This country, which is rendered extremely cold by the number of forests with which it is covered, is scarcely inhabited; it contains only two or three ill-built towns, surrounded by plain mud-walls. The valuable plant gin-seng grows here; and the emperor sends hither those criminals who are condemned to banishment by the laws.

Kirin-oulah, a city of Chinese Tartary, on the river Songaric, which is called also *Kirin*. It is the capital of a country, to which it gives name, and the residence of a Tartar general, who is viceroy: 500 miles NE. Peking. *Long.* 144. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 48. N.

Kirk-Clissa, or *Kirk Ekklesia*, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania: thirty-two miles E. Adrianople.

Kirkby Lonsdale, a town of England, in the county of Westmoreland, situated in a vally, on the river Lune, with a weekly market on Thursday: twelve miles SE. Kendal, and 250 NNW. London.

Kirkby Moreside, a town of England, in the county of York, with a weekly market on Wednesday: twenty-eight miles N. York, and 225 N. London.

Kirkby Steven, or *Steven Church*, a town of England, in the county of Westmoreland, on the west side of the river Eden, near the borders of Yorkshire, with a weekly market on Monday: twenty-four miles NNE. Kendal, and 281 NNW. London.

Kirkcaldy,

Kirkcaldy, a ſeaport town of Scotland, in the county of Fife, on the north coaſt of the Frith of Forth, with a dock-yard for building ſmall veſſels: twelve miles ENE. Dunfermline, and ten N. Edinburgh.

Kirkcudbright, a ſeaport town of Scotland, and capital of a county, to which it gives name, ſituated on the river Dee, near its mouth: twenty-one miles SW. Dumfries. *Long.* 0. 54. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 54. 54. N.

Kirkcudbrightſhire, a county of Scotland, bounded on the north by the counties of Ayr and Dumfries, on the ſouth by Solway Frith and the Iriſh Sea, on the weſt by Wigtonſhire and Ayrſhire; about forty-three miles from eaſt to weſt, and thirty-two from north to ſouth. The northern parts are mountainous, and uncultivated. On the ſides of the rivers is ſome fertile land, end great number of cattle and ſheep are fed in the county. The principal town is Kircudbright.

Kirkham, a town of England, in the county of Lancaſter, with a weekly market on Tueſday: nine miles WNW. Preſton, and 214 NW. London.

Kirkintillock, a town of Scotland, in the county of Dumbarton, with manufactures of linen and cotton: ſeven miles ENE. from Glaſgow, and forty-nine W. from Edinburgh.

Kirk Oſwald, a town of England, in the county of Cumberland, with a weekly market on Thurſday: ſixteen miles SE. Carliſle, and 291 N. London.

Kirkoſwald, a town of Scotland, in the county of Ayr: eight miles S. Ayr.

Kirkwall, a ſeaport town of Scotland, on the north coaſt of Pamona, the principal of the Orkney iſlands. It is waſhed on one ſide by the ſea, which forms what is called *The Road of Kirkwall*, on the other by a pleaſant inlet of the ſea, which flows by the back of the gardens at high water. It is near an Engliſh mile in length; its breadth is very inconſiderable, and it has only one ſtreet, which is narrow and ill paved. The number of houſes amounts to about 300. It was formerly the reſidence of the biſhop of Orkney. The cathedral of St. Magnus, the king's caſtle, and the biſhop's and earl's palaces, are the only buildings here that are any way remarkable. The principal articles of exportation are beef, pork, butter, tallow, hides, calf-ſkins, rabbit-ſkins, ſalt fiſh, oil, feathers, linen yarn, and coarſe linen cloth, kelp, and, in years of fruitfulneſs, corn in conſiderable quantity. The chief commodities imported are wood, flax, coal, ſugar, ſpirits, wines, ſnuff and tobacco, flour and biſcuit, ſoap, leather, hardware, broadcloth, printed linens, and printed cottons. The manufacture of linen yarn was introduced here in the year 1747, and about the year 1730, the manufacture of kelp. As of the latter was very low for the years, the quantity made was but From the year 1740 to 1760 the ported to have been forty-five ton, and the money which it is have brought into the country period near about 20001. per ann average price for the ſubſequent amounted to about four guineas the whole value to the place to ſterling per annum. Of each ton from the year 1770 to 1780, the a medium to about five pounds, and ſum which the proprietors in that ceived for it was not leſs than annum. For thirteen years prece year 1791, the value of a ton was ſix pounds, and the quantity each ye ſum of 17,000l. ſterling. Thus, in of fifty years, the proprietors of theſe where the ſeaſons are very deceitful, crops can by no means be depended ſubſiſting the inhabitants, have rec addition to their eſtates, the enorm of 370,000l. ſterling. *Long.* 0. 24. burgh. *Lat.* 58. 51. N.

Kirlak, an iſland, of a triangu about 240 miles in circumference, Frozen Sea. *Long.* 139. to 144. *Lat.* 71. 30. to 72. 15. N.

Kirn, a town of Germany, in the the Upper Rhine, and county of the Nahe: ſeventeen miles W. C and thirty-eight W. Mentz. *Lon* E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 50. N.

Kirnweiler, a town of Germany circle of the Upper Rhine, and pa Spire: twelve miles W. Spire, and Landau.

Kirnyinuir, a town of Scotland, county of Angus: three miles NW.

Kirſanov, a town of Ruſſia, in the ment of Tambov: fifty-ſix miles S. bov.

Kirſchrod, a village of Germany, circle of the Upper Rhine, and Salm; near which copper and a are found: ſix miles ESE. Kirn.

Kirſhehr, a town of Aſiatic Tur the province of Natolia, and capi diſtrict. It was formerly a conſider and called *Diocæſarea*. Salt is m neighbourhood: eighty-four miles NE. *Long.* 51. 59. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 12.

Kirton, or *Kirton Lindſey*, a town land, in the county of Lincoln, with ly market on Saturday: eighteen m Lincoln, and 151 N. London.

Kirzack, a town of Ruſſia, in the ment of Vladimir: forty-eight mile Vladimir.

Kiſdowo, a town of the iſland of C twenty miles WNW. Canea.

K

...lenka, a river of Russia, which runs ...e Lena, *Long.* 139. E. Ferro; *Lat.* ... N.

... a sand-bank in the Irish Sea, about ...s long, and hardly one wide: seven from the coast of the county of Dub- *Long.* 5. 54. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* ... N.

...nagur, a town of Hindoostan, in the ... of Bengal: fifty miles S. Moorshe- ...nd forty-five N. Calcutta.

...ngonga, a river of Asia, which runs ...e Behat, twenty miles W. Pucknoli.

...ran Mountains, mountains of Ire- ...n the county of Sligo: thirteen miles ...

...e, an island in the Persian Gulph, ...xteen leagues in circumference, with pearl fishery on its banks.

...ac, an island in the North Pacific ... about 100 miles in length, and from ... to fifty in breadth. *Long.* 152. 30. ... 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 57. to ... N.

...ewar, a country of Asia, lying to the ...ast of Cachemire, on the banks of the Chunaub.

...isar, a town of European Turkey, ... province of Bulgaria: thirty-six miles ... fia.

...n Ostrog, a town of Russia, in the ...sula of Kamtchatka: fifty-two miles ...erch Kamtchatskoi.

...ik, a town of Poland, in the palati- ...f Braclaw: twenty miles ESE. Brac-

...ch, a citadel of Germany, in the cir- ... the Upper Rhine, and bishopric of ... eleven miles SE. Spire, and twelve ...delberg.

...ria, a town of Persia, in the province ...n: seven leagues WNW. Reshd.

K...alo, a town of Hungary: twelve ... NNE. Gran.

...mich, or *Kismish*, a fertile island in the ... of Persia, situated to the west of Or-

...averam, a town of Hindoostan, in the ...atic: twenty-seven miles WNW. ... hinopoly.

K...ssingen, a town of Germany, in the cir- ... Franconia, and bishopric of Wurz- ...g, in the environs of which are some ...nal and salt springs: twenty-four ... N. Wurzburg, and nine NW. Schwein- ... *Long.* 27. 46. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 5.

Kistnah, a river of Hindoostan, which ... in the mountain of Visiapour, about ...ty miles from Sattara, and crossing ... the whole of Hindoostan, from west to ... falls into the Bay of Bengal, by several ...ths, between Masulipatam and Nizampa- ... in the circar of Guntoor.

Kistnagheri, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, in the Mysore country. This town was attacked by the British troops, under the command of colonel Maxwell, in the latter end of October, 1789. The lower fort, including the pettah, or suburb, was gained without much difficulty; but the garrison in the upper fort defended it with a degree of heroism bordering on despair. Immense rocks and showers of stones were hurled down into the road; the scaling ladders were broken to pieces, and after two hours' vigorous assault, colonel Maxwell at length found it necessary to desist from the attempt: fifty-four miles SE. Bangalore, and sixty-six WSW. Arcot.

Kiswarda, a town of Hungary: seventeen miles E. Tokay, and thirty-six WNW. Zatmar.

Kiozenau, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia: seventy-two miles E. Jassi.

Ki-tchang, a town of the kingdom of Corea: sixty-five miles SSE. Kang-tcheou.

Kitcheng, a town of the kingdom of Corea: sixty-five miles ENE. King-ki-tao.

Kitchwara, a circar of Hindoostan, in the country of Malwa, situated about *Long.* 76. and 77. E. Greenwich; *Lat.* between 24. and 25. N.

Kitoi, a river of Russia, which runs into the Angara, near Zueva.

Kitoiska, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, on the Kitoi. sixty-eight miles NNW. Irkutsk.

Kitsik-ioutlou, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: twenty miles NNE. Isbarteh.

Kittery, a town of United America, in the district of Main, on the Piscataqua: four miles S. York.

Kitzhick, a river of Asia, in the country of Napaul, which runs into the Cosa, twenty-six miles S. Nogarcot.

Kitzingen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and bishopric of Wurzburg, on the Maine. It is large and handsome, and owes its rise to a noble convent of Benedictines, founded in the year 745, by duke Pepin. The inhabitants are almost all Lutherans: ten miles ESE. Wurzburg, and thirty-four NNW. Anspach. *Long.* 27. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 40. N.

Kiu, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Tche-kiang. The situation of this city is agreeable enough; it is built near a fine river, and between two others that are smaller, that run into it. It borders on the provinces of Kiang-si and Fo-kien; but the road which leads to this last province, which is but three days' journey, is very difficult to travel in, because of the mountains, which there is a necessity of passing:

687 miles SSE. Peking. *Long.* 136. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 29. 2. N.

Kiu-ou, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-ſi: twenty-two miles S. Pin-yang.

Kivak, a town of Perſia, in the province of Choraſan: 100 leagues N. Herat.

Kiumen, a river of Ruſsia, which runs into the Gulf of Finland. *Long.* 44. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 60. 50. N.

Kiun, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Honan: twelve miles WNW. Oue-kiun.

Kiun, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Hou-quang: 515 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 128. 32. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 32. 42. N.

Kiun, a city and ſeaport of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Quang-tong, and capital of the iſland of Hai-nan, ſituated on a promontory, on the north coaſt. Ships often anchor under its walls. It is governed by mandarins, and the juriſdiction extends over three towns of the ſecond claſs, and ten of the third. *Long.* 127. 24. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 20. N.

Kiun-tchin, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chang-tong: thirty miles E. Po.

Kirſderen, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania: thirty-four miles W. Filipopoli.

Kiutaja, or *Cutaja*, or *Kutâjah*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, and capital of a ſangiacate, and reſidence of the beglerberg of Natolia, ſituated at the foot of a mountain, near the river Purſak, which runs into the Sakaria. It contains ſeveral moſques, and three Armenian churches. The ſoil is fertile, and the air healthy. Near it are ſome warm baths, much eſteemed in ſeveral diſorders: 136 miles SSE. Conſtantinople. *Long.* 48. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 14. N.

Kiwacze, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Brzeſk: twenty miles E. Brzeſk.

Ki-yang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong: twenty miles WSW. Tchao-tcheou.

Kizbubl, or *Kitzbichl*, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol, on the river Acha: thirty-ſix miles E. Inſpruck, and twelve SE. Kuffſtein. *Long.* 30. 13. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 25. N.

Kizil, a river of Ruſsia, which runs into the Ural, in the government of Upha.

Kizil Kaja, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: twenty miles N. Satalia.

Kizilſkaia, a fortreſs of Ruſsia, in the government of Upha, on the Ural: 144 miles ENE. Orenburg.

Kizliar, a town of Ruſsia, in the government of Caucaſus, on the Malva, built in the year 1735, as a frontier town bet Ruſsia and Perſia, near the Caſpian Se habited by Coſacs, who profeſs Chr according to the rites of the Greek The environs are exceedingly fertile i and fruit, with plenty of game: twenty miles from the Caſpian Sea, and 160 Aſtrachan. *Long.* 64. 30. E. Ferro. 44. 50. N.

Kladan, a river of Boſnia, which near a village of the ſame name, and into the river Spretze.

Klan, a town of Iſtria: thirteen mile a half NE. Pedena.

Klan, or *Clano*, a town of Germar the duchy of Carniola: twenty-eight E. Trieſte, and five W. Fiume.

Klattau, a town of Bohemia, in the of Pilſen, built in the year 775, and rounded with walls in the year 1000. T are ſome ſilver mines in the neighbour twenty-one miles S. Pilſen, and ſix SSW. Prague.

Klaubendorf, a town of Germany, in archduchy of Auſtria: ſeven miles W. neberg.

Klaus, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Auſtria: ten miles S. Steyr.

Klebani, a town of Poland, in the latinate of Braclaw: ten miles S. law.

Klebanow, a town of Poland, in the latinate of Podolia: ſixty miles N. E niec.

Kleck, a town of Lithuania, in the tinate of Novogrodeck: twenty-four WNW. Sluck.

Kleczk, a town of Poland, in the nate of Kaliſh: twelve miles WNW. na.

Kleeberg, or *Cleeberg*, a town of many, in the circle of the Upper Rhine principality of Upper Heſſe: four WNW. Butzbach, and ſix S. Wetzlar.

Klein, a town of Germany, in the of Stiria: twelve miles ESE. Landſperg.

Kleinenberg, a town of Germany, circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Paborn: eight miles NW. Warburg.

Kleinern, a village of Germany, in circle of the Upper Rhine, and county Waldeck, with a mineral ſpring: four m S. Waldeck.

Kleinmauth, a town of Germany, in duchy of Stiria, on the river Muehra: t miles N. Luttenberg.

Klempenow, or *Clempenow*, a town Germany, in the circle of Upper Sa in Anterior Pomerania: eight miles Treptow.

Klems, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg: thirty miles SE. Lemberg.

Klepot, a town of Tranſilvania: fourteen miles S. Hunyad.

[illegible], a town of Norway: eleven miles S. [illegible].

[illegible]en, a town of Bohemia, in the cir- [illegible] Leitmeritz: five miles WNW. Leit- [illegible].

[illegible]berg, a town of Germany, in the [illegible] Upper Saxony, situated in a lord- [illegible] same name, so called from an an- [illegible], now in ruins: five miles NW. [illegible]men, and ten N. Bleichenrode.

[illegible], a landgraviate of Germany, in [illegible] of Swabia, known likewise by the [illegible] *The County of Sulz*, situated near the [illegible] it leaves the Lake of Constance. [illegible] line of the counts of Sulz became [illegible] the year 1687, when the prince of [illegible]enberg succeeded. He pays sixty [illegible] a Roman month, and is taxed to [illegible] chamber thirty-seven rixdollars [illegible] kruitzers.

[illegible], a town of Poland, in the pala- [illegible] Volhynia: twenty-four miles ENE. [illegible].

[illegible], a river of Russia, which runs [illegible] Oka, at Gorbatov, in the govern- [illegible] Nizegorod.

[illegible]skoi, a town of Russia, in the go- [illegible] of Novgorod: forty-four miles [illegible] Novgorod.

[illegible]tzkoi, an island of Russia, in the [illegible] Onetzkoi: forty-eight miles NNE. [illegible]sk.

[illegible], a town of Russia, in the govern- [illegible] Tobolsk, on the Tunguska: 200 [illegible] E. Enesеisk.

[illegible], a town of Russia, in the govern- [illegible] of Tobolsk, on the Mura: 232 miles [illegible] Enesеisk.

[illegible]gi, a town of Russia, in the go- [illegible] of Mogilev: eighty miles E. [illegible]ev.

[illegible], a town of Russia, in the govern- [illegible] of Moskow: thirty-six miles NNW. [illegible]ow.

[illegible], a small island in the North Pacific [illegible], near the east coast of Kamtchatka.

[illegible]gbach, a river of Germany, which [illegible] into the Rhine, about three miles S. [illegible] Germersheim.

Klingenfel, a town of Germany, in the [illegible] of Carniola: nine miles SW. Land- [illegible], and three NE. Rudolfwert.

Klingenthal, a town of Germany, in the [illegible] Upper Saxony, in the Voghtland, [illegible] chiefly by miners and woodmen, [illegible] out of Bohemia on account of their [illegible]: twelve miles E. Oelsnitz.

Klingerskoi, a town of Russia, in the go- [illegible] of Irkutsk: seventy-six miles [illegible] Nertchinsk.

Klingenbach, a river of Silesia, which rises [illegible] Neu Bielau, in the principality of [illegible]weidnitz, and runs into the Peil, at [illegible]chenbach.

Klingnau, a town of Swisserland, in the county of Baden: twenty-two miles E. Bâle, and nine N. Baden.

Klinkosce, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Podolia: fifty-two miles NNE. Kaminiec.

Klinkosce, a river of Poland, which runs into the Dneister, eight miles S. Kaminiec.

Kliutchevskoi, a fortress of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk: forty miles S. Tunguskoi.

Kloben, a mountain of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: eighteen miles WNW. Welach.

Klorocz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleslaw: four miles ENE. Turnau.

Klodawa, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lenczicz: twelve miles NW. Lenczicz.

Klodnitz, a river of Silesia, which runs into the Oder, one mile E. Kosel, in the principality of Oppeln.

Klœtzen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Luneburg Zell: forty-five miles E. Zell, and thirty SE. Ultzen. *Long.* 28. 52. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 41. N.

Klokotz, a town of Croatia: twenty-four miles S. Carlstadt.

Klucz, a town of Croatia: twenty-eight miles E. Bihacs.

Kmidomouka, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiov: thirty-two miles SSE. Bialacerkiew.

Knap's Bay, a bay in Hudson's Bay. *Long.* 94 54. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 61. 15. N.

Knared, a town of Sweden, in the province of Halland: fourteen miles ESE. Halmstad.

Knaresborough, a town of England, in the county of York, on the river Nid, which almost encompasses it, containing about 500 houses: it is a borough town, and sends two members to the British parliament. Here is a manufacture of linen cloth, sheeting, &c. and near it are several medicinal springs. The market is on Wednesday: thirteen miles WNW. York, and 199 N. London.

Knau, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Neustadt: four miles N. Ziegenruck.

Knaudenheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and bishopric of Spire: seven miles S. Spire.

Knee Lake, a lake of North America. *Long.* 95. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. N.

Knekinice, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg: twenty-eight miles SE. Lemberg.

Knesselart, or *Knaslaer*, a town of Flanders: eleven miles ESE. Bruges.

Knezdo, or *Sokolovo*, a mountain of Croatia: thirty-two miles E. Bihacs.

Knezriosts, a town of Bohemia, in the cir-

ele of Boleſlaw: eight miles NE. Jung Buntzel.

Kniaginin, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Nizegorod: forty miles ESE. Niznei Novgorod.

Kniaſe, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: fifty miles SW. Lucko.

Knighton, a town of Wales, in the county of Radnor, on the river Teme, which ſeparates it from Shropſhire. It carries on a conſiderable trade, and has a good weekly market on Thurſday: twenty-eight miles NNW. Hereford, and 155 WNW. London.

Knight's Iſland, a ſmall iſland in Hudſon's Bay. *Long.* 93. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 61. 50. N.

Knightſbridge, a village of England, in the county of Middleſex: one mile W. London.

Knin, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Beraun; in the neighbourhood of which there is a gold mine: twelve miles SE. Beraun.

Knip Bay, a bay on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Curaçao.

Kniphauſen, a town and lordſhip of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and ſigniory of Jever, which takes its name from an ancient caſtle, where the tribunal of juſtice is held: five miles ESE. Jever.

Knittelfeldt, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, on the river Muehr: twenty miles SW. Pruck, and ſeventy-eight SW. Vienna. *Long.* 32. 43. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 19. N.

Knittlingen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemberg; the birth place of Fauſt, one of the firſt printers: twenty-two miles S. Heidelberg, and nineteen NW. Stuttgart.

Knock Head, a cape of Scotland, on the north coaſt of Banffſhire: two miles and a half WNW. Banff.

Knockbrack, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Cork: ten miles N. Cork.

Knockclogban, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Londonderry: four miles N. Lough Neagh.

Knockduagh, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Galway: eighteen miles W. Galway.

Knocklayd, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Antrim: two miles S. Ballycaſtle.

Knockmeledown, mountains of Ireland, between the counties of Tipperary and Waterford: twenty-four miles W. Waterford.

Knocknarea, a promontory or cape of Ireland, in Sligo Bay: ſix miles W. Sligo.

Knocknaſhee, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Sligo: thirteen miles SW. Sligo.

Knocktopher, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kilkenny, which ſends two members to the Iriſh parliament: fifteen miles N. Waterford, and ten S. Kilkenny.

Knonau, a bailiwick of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Zurich.

Knox Fort, a fort of United America, in the country weſt of New York, on a branch of the White River. *Long.* 85. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 39. 37. N.

Knoxville, a town of United America, in the Tenneſee government. *Long.* 85. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 35. 48. N.

Knuckle Point, a cape on the north coaſt of New Zealand, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 186. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 34. 51. S.

Knud's Head, a cape of Denmark, on the eaſt coaſt of Sleſwick: eight miles N. Hadersleben.

Knutsford, a town of England, in the county of Cheſter. Here is a ſilk manufacture, and a manufacture of ſhag velvets. It has a weekly market on Saturday: fifteen miles SSW. Mancheſter, and 173 NW. London.

Knutweil, a bailiwick of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Lucern.

Knyndt, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Troki: ten miles S. Grodno.

Knyno, a river of Wales, which runs into the Tivy, about five miles below Cardigan.

Knyſzyn, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Bielsk: thirty-ſix miles N. Bielsk.

Ko, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-ſi: twelve miles SW. Tai.

Koang-tcheou, a town of the kingdom of Corea: 150 miles S. King-ki-tao. *Long.* 143. 27. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 35. 6. N.

Koang-chon, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan: twelve miles and a half SW. Kouang.

Koang-hoa, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: twenty-ſeven miles NNW. Siang-yang.

Koang-ſi, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Fo-kien: twelve miles NW. Chaou-ou.

Kobas, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Yani.

Kobal, a river of Sileſia, which riſes in the principality of Jagerndorf, and runs into the Oppa, near Burgerſdorf.

Kobelnika, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg: thirty-four miles S. Lemberg.

Koben, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Glogau, ſituated on the Oder: five miles S. Guhrau, and ſixteen SE. Glogau.

Koberſtein, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe: eight miles S. Ziegenhals.

Kobi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Caucaſus: ſixty miles SE. Ekaterinograd.

Kobiele, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Troki: twenty miles NNE. Grodno.

...en, a town of Poland, in the pala... of Kalish: twenty-eight miles W.

..., a town of Russia, in the govern... of Petersburg, on the east coast of the ...chor Lake: twenty-four miles N.

...kaia, a town of Russia, in the coun... Cosacs: 156 miles ENE. Azoph.

..., a town of Persia, in the province ...an: ten leagues S. Zareng.

..., a town of Lithuania, in the pa... of Wilna: fifty-two miles ENE.

..., a river of European Turkey, ... runs into the Reut, eight miles W. ... in Moldavia.

..., a town of Lithuania, in the pala... of Brzesk: twenty-eight miles E.

...*rg*, a town of Germany, in the ...chy of Austria: three miles W.

...*kaia*, a town of Russia, in the go...ment of Irkutsk, on the Ilga: twenty-... miles NW. Vercholensk.

..., a river of Silesia, which runs into ..., in the principality of Jauer.

...*dorf*, a town of Germany, belong... the circle of Franconia, insulated in ..., at the union of the Cocher and the ...ar: two miles and a half SE. Wimp... and six N. Heilbronn.

...*sperg*, a town of Germany, in the ... of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtem...: ten miles S. Elwangen, and six N. ...enhaim.

...*k*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate ... Lublin: twenty four miles N. Lub...

...zarawac, a town of Poland, in the pa...te of Braclaw: forty-eight miles SSW. ...law.

...wa, a town of Poland, in the pala...te of Kiov: twenty-two miles SSE. Bia...kiew.

...n, a town of Lithuania, in the pala...te of Brzesk: twelve miles S. Brzesk.

...geab-shehr, a town of Asiatic Turkey, ... the province of Natolia: twelve miles ...NE. Kutaja.

...ack, an island in the North Pacific ...ean. *Long.* 160. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* ... N.

...di-hissar, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in ... province of Natolia: eighteen miles N. ...gari.

...ang, a river of Germany, in the duchy ... Stiria, which rises eight miles SSE. Win... Gratz, and runs into the Save, two ... S. Cilley.

...inska, a town of Russia, in the go...nment of Tobolsk: 224 miles E. Enisciſk. *Long.* 117. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 58. 30. N.

Kodeme, a river of Poland, which runs into the Bog, in the palatinate of Braclaw.

Koei, or *Koey-yang*, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Koei-tcheou. This is one of the smallest cities of China, the circuit of it being not above a league; the houses are partly of earth and partly brick. It is a place of no trade, the river not being navigable. It has within its jurisdiction three towns of the second order, and four of the third, as also a great many forts about it. The country is smooth and level in some places, in others it abounds with very steep mountains: 940 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 124. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 26. 30. N.

Koeingsbruck, a river of France, which runs into the Rhine, near Seltz, in the department of the Lower Rhine.

Koei-tcheou, a province of China, bounded on the north by Se-tchuen, on the east by Hou-quang, on the south by Quang-si, and on the west by Se-tchuen. It is full of lofty mountains, and partly inhabited by people that would never submit to the emperor, and who live independent of the laws of the empire. The emperors have tried several times to people this province, and have sent thither Chinese colonies, and governors, with their families; there are abundance of forts and places of war, where they keep strong garrisons. The taxes of this province are not sufficient to defray the expence of their subsistence, and the emperor is obliged to send new supplies every year. In the mountains there are mines of gold, silver, and mercury; and it is from part of this province that they get copper, with which they make all the small brass money which is in the empire. Between the mountains there are very agreeable and fruitful vallies, especially near the rivers. Provisions are cheap, but not so plentiful as in other places. There are no silks, but they make stuffs of a certain herb, which resembles hemp, and is very proper for summer clothes. Cows and stags are in great plenty here, as also the best horses of China; there likewise multitudes of wild hens, which are esteemed excellent. Koei-yang is the capital.

Koei-tcheou, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Se-tchuen. This city is seated on the banks of the great river Kincha, or Yang-tse, and is the key to the province, where there is a custom-house kept to receive the duties of the merchandizes which are brought there. It is very rich, through its great commerce. There are ten towns within its jurisdiction, one of the second order, and nine of the third. Although the country is mountainous, yet the industry of the husbandmen has made it very fruitful. Great quantities of musk are collected in the neighbourhood, and here are several springs, from which they procure salt. Orange and

lemon-trees are very common. In the northern part the mountains are very rugged and ſteep, and inhabited by a very barbarous people, when compared with the common Chineſe: 637 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 127. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 31. 10. N.

Koeiting, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Koei-tcheou: twenty-five miles NW. Tou-yuen.

Kœllira, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Schwartzburg Rudolſtadt: ſix miles N. Franckenhauſen, and twelve SE. Nordhauſen.

Koelſkaia, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha, on the Upelka: forty miles SW. Tcheliabinsk.

Koen, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: thirty-ſeven miles W. Han.

Koen-chan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: ten miles NE. Sou-tcheou.

Kœnigſhofen in der Grabfeld, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Wurzburg, ſituated on the Saal: thirty-eight miles NE. Wurzburg, and twenty-ſix NW. Bamberg. *Long.* 28. 13. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 12. N.

Koen-yang, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Yun-nan: 1170 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 120. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 24. 6. N.

Kœpenick, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg: ſix miles SE. Berlin.

Koey-yang, ſee *Koei yang*.

Kofel, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Tyrol, on the borders of the Vicentin: twenty-one miles E. Trent.

Kofla, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: two miles WNW. Voitſberg.

Kogalnik, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Reut: four miles WNW. Orhei, in Moldavia.

Kogelberg, a fortreſs of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and duchy of Weſtphalia: one mile E. Volkmarſen.

Kogilnick, or *Kunduk*, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Black Sea, twelve miles S. Tatar-Bunar.

Kogl, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: ſeventeen miles NNW. Rackerſpurg.

Kogorli, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Pruth, twenty-four miles N. Galatz, in Moldavia.

Kogſten, a town of Pruſſian Lithuania: ſeven miles W. Pilkallen.

Kohbel, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: ten miles N. Debin.

Kohlberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and principality of Sulzbach: ſeven miles SW. Weiden, and eleven NNE. Sulzbach.

Ko-hoa, a town of China, of the ſe rank, in the province of Quang ſi: miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 124. Ferro. *Lat.* 23. 22. N.

Kohone, a town of Africa, in the k of Burſali.

Kojetin, a town of Moravia, in the of Olmutz: ten miles SE. Prognitz.

Koiluſch, a town of Servia, at the of the rivers Morava and Danube: ſix NW. Paſſarowitz.

Koiviſta, a town of Ruſſia, in the ment of Viborg: twenty miles S.

Kokano, a town of Poland, in the nate of Braclaw: twenty-eight mi Braclaw.

Kokonor, or *Kokbonor*, a country of ſituated to the weſt of China, and nort of Thibet, inhabited by Tartars, deſce from the Eluths, and governed by p deſcended from a king of China. principally inhabit about a lake, ſuppo be the largeſt in Tartary, about tw leagues in length, and ten in breadth. ſituated from the 16th to the 17th dre of *Long.* W. from Peking; *Lat.* 36. 4 37. 10. N.

Kola, a ſeaport town of Ruſſia, in the vernment of Archangel, ſituated near North Sea, on the river Kolo, which a bay at its mouth, where is a conſider fiſhery for whales, ſea-dogs, and other which the inhabitants cure for ſale: miles N. Peterſburg. *Long.* 50. 12. Ferro. *Lat.* 68. 50. N.

Kolab, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in province of Natolia: thirty-ſix miles N Alah-Sehr.

Kolan, a town of China, of the ſe rank, in the province of Chan-ſi: 250 m WSW. Peking. *Long.* 129. E. Ferro. *L* 38. 52. N.

Kolar, a kingdom of Africa, near the c of the Atlantic, to the north of Barra, w a capital of the ſame name.

Kolaſſin, a town of European Turkey. Dalmatia: twenty-four miles SE. Mo

Kolbendorf, a town of Bohemia, in the c cle of Konigingratz: nine miles NNW Trautenau.

Kolbick, a town of Germany, in the c cle of Upper Saxony, and principality Anhalt Cothen: four miles W. Bernburg.

Kolchy, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: fifty-two miles N. Zytomer

Koldenkerchen, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: five miles S. Braemite

Kolgapari, a town of Ruſſia, in the vernment of Olonetz: eighty miles NN Olnetz.

Koliakov, a town of Ruſſia, in the gover ment of Simbirſk, on the Sura: eighty mi WSW. Simbirſk.

Koliazin, a town of Ruſſia, in the gover

of Tver: ſixty-eight miles ENE.

...rda, a town of Africa, in the king-...marrow.

..., a river of Ruſſia, which riſes ...nty-five miles north from Ochot-... runs into the Frozen Sea, *Long.* ... E. Ferro; *Lat.* 71. 25. N.

..., a town of Ruſſia, and capital of ...rnment, ſituated on the Oby: 480 SSE. Tobolſk, and 880 E. Upha. ... 6. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 28. N.

...ſkoi, the government of Kolivan, ... bounded on the north by the go... of Tobolſk, on the eaſt by the go... of Irkutſk, on the ſouth by China, ... weſt by Tartary; about 720 miles ..., and from 240 to 360 in breadth.

..., a town of Poland, in the palatinate ...nia: twenty-two miles NNE. Lucko.

..., a town of European Turkey, in ...: ſeventy-two miles ESE. Driſtra.

...ſtorff, a town of Germany, in the ...y of Auſtria: eight miles SW. Son...

..., a town of Poland, in the palatinate ...via: eighty miles NE. Warſaw.

..., a town of Lithuania, in the pala... of Brzeſc: eighty-eight miles E. Pinſk.

..., a lake of Ruſſia, in the government ...hangel: twenty-eight miles S. Arch...

...ken, a town of the duchy of Cour... thirty-two miles NE. Piltyn.

...dua, a town of Ruſſia, in the govern... of Novgorod: thirty-two miles S. ...epoveta.

...gria, a town of Ruſſia, in the govern... of Koſtrom, on the Unza: 116 miles ... Koſtrom.

...griz, a town of Ruſſia, in the govern... of Koſtrom, on the Unza: 112 miles ... Koſtrom.

...mna, a town of Ruſſia, in the govern... of Moſcow, the ſee of a biſhop: forty... miles SE. Moſcow.

...a, a town of Tranſilvania: fourteen ... SSE. Hunyad.

...ut, a town of European Turkey, in ...rabia: forty miles W. Akerman.

Kolpakowskoi, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the ...rnment of Upha, on the Ural: 124 miles ... Orenburg.

Kolska, a town of Ruſſia, in the govern... of Archangel, on the eaſt ſide of the ...na: ninety-ſix miles SSE. Archangel.

Kolymany, a town of Lithuania, in the ...nate of Wilna: thirty-two miles E. ...kumierz.

Kolyszany, a town of Samogitia: twenty... miles NW. Roſienne.

Kolubra, a river of Servia, which riſes ... eight miles north from Fochia, and runs ... the Danube, near Semendria.

Kolvereid, a town of Norway: ninety-five miles NNE. Drontheim.

Kolumbatz, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Macedonia r ſixty-eight miles N. Akrida.

Kolzum, a town of Egypt, near the eaſt coaſt of the Red Sea, formerly a ſeaport, but the ſea has long ſince left the coaſt: ſixteen miles S. Suez.

Kom, a mountain of Croatia: thirty-two miles S. Bihacz.

Kom, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irac, large and populous, with a celebrated moſque, an aſylum for debtors, who are protected and ſupported. The country round about is fertile in rice and fruit: fifty leagues N. Iſpahan. *Long.* 69. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 34. 20. N.

Koma, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna: forty-two miles S. Braſlaw.

Koma, a town of Perſia, in the province of Choraſan: ninety-four leagues NNE. Herat.

Komana, an abby of Walachia: eighteen miles S. Buccareſt.

Komana, a diſtrict of Africa, on the Slave Coaſt.

Komarna, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg: twenty-four miles SSW. Lemberg.

Kombregudu, or *Combrego Adou*, a kingdom of Africa, ſituated on the banks of the river Falemi, about *Long.* 10. W. Greenwich; *Lat.* 13. 10. N.

Komcha, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irac, celebrated for its gardens and dove-houſes: it was once more conſiderable than it now is, as the ruins teſtify. The inhabitants are of bad character: thirteen leagues S. Iſpahan.

Komening, a town of the iſland of Borneo: forty-five miles N. Negara.

Komening, a town of the iſland of Borneo: fifteen miles SSW. Negara.

Komol, or *Comol*, a ſeaport town of Africa, in the country of Nubia, with a ſmall but ſafe harbour in the Red Sea. *Long.* 35. 15. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 22. 45. N.

Konapour, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Sanore: fifty miles ENE. Goa, and ſeventy-ſeven S. Merritch.

Konayar, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: eleven miles ESE. Sankaridergum.

Kondi, or *Pango de Okango*, a diſtrict of Africa, in the country of Congo.

Konevetz, a ſmall iſland of Ruſſia, in lake Ladoga: ſixty miles NNE. Peterſburg.

Konezskoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Vologda, on the Vim: fifty-ſix miles NE. Yarenik.

Konga, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Loango.

Kongbell,

Kongbell, or *Kongſhale*, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland, on the Gotha, formerly the capital of Norway, and reſidence of kings, but now gone to decay: ten miles N. Gotheburg.

Kong-ngan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: twenty-ſeven miles S. King-tcheou.

Kongſhacka, a ſeaport town of Sweden, in the province of Halland: thirteen miles S. Gotheburg. *Long.* 12. 5. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 57. 30. N.

Kongſberg, ſee *Coniſberg*.

Kongſwinger, a town of Norway, in the province of Chriſtiania: forty-two miles NE. Chriſtiania. *Long.* 12. 8. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 60. 12. N.

Kong-tchang, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Chen-ſi, near the river Kin. This city is very populous, and drives a great trade: it is built on the banks of the river Hoei, and ſurrounded with very high mountains. In the neighbourhood is found abundance of muſk. This city has in its territories three towns of the ſecond order, and ſeven of the third: 650 miles WSW. Peking. *Long.* 122. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 34. 56. N.

Koniawa, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Troki: thirty-ſix miles NE. Grodno.

Koniecpole, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw: ſixty miles SE. Braclaw.

Konieh, ſee *Cogni*.

Koningngratz, a town of Bohemia, and capital of a circle to which it gives name, ſituated on the Elbe: built in the year 782. The ſee of a biſhop, under the archbiſhop of Prague: 120 miles N. Vienna, and fifty-eight E. Prague. *Long.* 33. 37. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 5. N.

Konigſberg, a city and ſeaport of Pruſſia, and capital of the kingdom, ſituated on the river Pregel, over which are ſeven bridges. This city was founded in the year 1255, when Ottocarus, or Premiſlaus I, king of Bohemia, came to the aſſiſtance of the Teutonic knights, againſt the Pagan Samlanders; for a caſtle was firſt built by his advice, and afterwards a town, which was named Konigſberg, in honour of that prince. In the year 1264, Konigſberg was rebuilt on another ſituation, and in 1286, obtained the privileges of Culm, as they are called. It is a large beautiful city; and the rampart, with which it was ſurrounded in the year 1526, is about ſeven Engliſh miles in circumference. This rampart incloſes ſeveral gardens, the large caſtle moat, and ſome meadows and fields. The number of houſes is about 3800; and the inhabitants amount to 60,000 ſouls. Konigſberg properly conſiſts of three towns joined together, namely, Altſtadt, Lobenicht, and Kneiphof (the two firſt lying in Samland, and the ... tangen) and of ſeveral ſuburbs. ... the Old Town, was particularly ca... bers till the year 1455; but afte... diſtinguiſh it from Lobenicht, ... Altſtadt. It contains ſixteen ſt... 550 houſes, above one hundred ... are malt-houſes and brew-houſes. ... belliſhed with ſix gates, two ... towers, and four bridges. Lober... was built about the year 1300, ... called Neuſtadt, or the New To... phof is the moſt modern, or the ... of the three towns; for it was ... until the year 1324. It ſtands ... formed by the river Pregel; and ... of a ſolid foundation, the buildings ... on piles of alder-tree, which by ... time are become as hard as iron. ... large gates, and thirteen ſtreets ... thedral formerly ſtood in Altſtadt. ... Old Town; but, in 1332, was ... Kneiphof, by order of duke Lud... this church ſtands a famous org... conſiſts of 5000 pipes, and was ... the year 1721. The univerſity w... in the year 1544, by the marggrave ... and has thirty-eight profeſſors, ex... the tutors. The town-houſe is a ... building, where the magiſtrates of ... towns, which were incorporated ... meet every day. The ſtrong citad... *Frederickſburg*, which was built in ... 1657, ſtands directly facing Kn... the conflux of the two branches ... gel. This fort is a regular ſquare ... rounded with broad ditches and ... Pregel, which is there increaſed by ... or dike called *Kupferteich*. A church ... arſenal ſtand in the citadel. Konig... always made a conſiderable figure ... merce and ſhipping, and was for... member of the Hanſe towns after... trade is ſtill in a flouriſhing condit... the river Pregel, which is here ... for the largeſt ſhips, and from 12... feet in breadth, renders this city ver... commerce. In the year 1752, four ... and ninety-three large ſhips arrived ... port, beſides ſmaller veſſels, and thre... dred and ſeventy-three floats of ... Except a colony of French Calviniſts, ... of the inhabitants of Konigſberg ar... mans, who are of the Lutheran pro... In the year 1701, Frederick I crowned ... ſelf king of Pruſſia with his own ha... Konigſberg: 420 miles SW. Pet... *Long.* 20. 48. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* ... N.

Konigſberg, a town of Hungary, on ... river Gran: ſeven miles WNW. Bu...

Konigsberg, a town of Germany, in ... duchy of Stiria: ſix miles NE. Rein.

Konigsberg, a town of Sileſia, in the ...

…y of Troppau: twenty-one miles SW. …erg, and thirteen SE. Troppau.

…gsberg, a town of Germany, in the …f the Upper Rhine, and principality …per Heſſe: five miles N. Wetzlar, and …eight NNE. Mentz. *Long.* 26. 15. …ro. *Lat.* 50. 31. N.

…gsberg, a town of Germany, in the …f Upper Saxony, and New Mark of …nburg: twenty-four miles NNW. …n. and forty-five NE. Berlin. *Long.* …E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 58. N.

…gsberg, a town of Germany, in the …of Upper Saxony, and principality of …, ſituated on the ſide of a mountain, …ch is an ancient caſtle: twenty miles …Coburg, and twelve NW. Bamberg. …28. 24. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. N.

…gsberg, a town of Bohemia, in the cir… Saatz: ſix miles NE. Egra, and ſix …Falkenau.

…gsberg, or *Konigſperg*, a town in the …of Franconia, belonging to the prin…ty of Saxe Weimar, and dependent on …rcle of Saxony: two miles E. Schweinfurt.

…igsbronn, a town and convent of Ger…y, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of …temburg: the convent was founded in …year 1302: twenty miles NNE. Ulm, …forty-two E. Stuttgart.

Konigsbrug, a town of Luſatia: ſeven miles …Camenz.

Konigſee, a lake of Germany, in the cir… of Bavaria: two miles from Berchtolſ…den.

Konigſee, a town of Germany, in the cir… of Upper Saxony, and county of Schwartz…g Rudolſtadt: ſix miles ESE. Rudol…t, and twelve SE. Arnſtadt.

Konigſegg, a principality of Germany, in …e circle of Swabia, of which there are two …nches, Konigſegg-Rothenfels and Konig…egg-Aulendorf, raiſed to the rank of counts …y Ferdinand II. They have only one vote …ven alternately. Their Roman month is …ty-four florins, and their tax fifty-nine …dollars. The former poſſeſſes the county of Rothenfels and lordſhip of Stauffers: and …the latter the county of Konigſegg and lord…ſhip of Aulendorf. The lordſhip of Konig…egg conſiſts only of an ancient caſtle, and a …few hamlets. The caſtle is ſituated eight …miles NW. Ravenſpurg.

Konigsfeld, a town and citadel of Ger…many, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and archbiſhopric of Cologn: twenty-ſix miles …SSE. Cologn.

Konigsfelden, a bailiwick of Swifferland, …in the canton of Berne, ſituated between the …town of Bruck and the river Reus. Here …was formerly a rich monaſtery, belonging …equally to the monks of St. Francis and nuns …of St. Claire, founded to commemorate the …death of the emperor Albert, who was aſſaſ…ſinated, in the year 1308, by his nephew, John, duke of Swabia. This convent became very rich, by grants from the houſe of Auſtria and other nobility.

Konigſheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Mentz: two miles NW. Biſchoffsheim.

Konigſhof, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: fourteen miles N. Konigingratz.

Konigſhoffen, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Mentz, ſituated on the Tauber: five miles SE. Biſchoffsheim, and ſixty-eight SE. Mentz.

Konigſlutter, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Wolfenbuttel; ſituated on a ſmall ſtream, called *The Lutter*, which owes its riſe to a celebrated convent, founded in the 11th century, where the emperor Lotharius was buried: twelve miles NE. Wolfenbuttel, and ten ESE. Brunſwick.

Konigſtadtl, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: five miles SW. Konigingratz.

Konigſtein, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and capital of a county of the ſame name, with a caſtle, built on a rock. Part of the county is in poſſeſſion of the elector of Mentz, who pays eighty florins for a Roman month; the other part belongs to the houſe of Stolberg, and pays twenty florins: eleven miles NW. Francfort on the Maine, and thirty NE. Mentz. *Long.* 26. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 7. N.

Konigſtein, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and principality of Sulzbach: near Sulzbach.

Konigſtein, a fortreſs of Norway, in the dioceſe of Chriſtiania, built to defend the town of Frederickſtadt.

Konigſtein, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meiſſen, ſituated on the left ſide of the Elbe, with manufactures of woollen and linen. This town was built as a fortreſs by the elector Auguſtus, and is ſituated on a mountain. Chriſtian I, the ſon of Auguſtus, and his ſucceſſor in the electorate, completed the fortifications, and rendered it, as was ſuppoſed, impregnable. It is acceſſible only in one place, and ſupplied with water from a ſpring of great depth in the mountain: ſixteen miles SE. Dreſden.

Konigſtuhl, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and archbiſhopric of Cologn: five miles S. Coblentz.

Konigſwald, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz: thirteen miles NNW. Leitmeritz.

Konigſwalda, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgebirg: four miles NW. Zwickau.

Kongbell, or *Kongshale*, a town of Sweden, in the province of West Gothland, on the Gotha, formerly the capital of Norway, and residence of kings, but now gone to decay: ten miles N. Gotheburg.

Kong-ngan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: twenty-seven miles S. King-tcheou.

Kongsbacka, a seaport town of Sweden, in the province of Halland: thirteen miles S. Gotheburg. *Long.* 12. 5. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 57. 30. N.

Kongsberg, see *Conisberg*.

Kongswinger, a town of Norway, in the province of Christiania: forty-two miles NE. Christiania. *Long.* 12. 8. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 60. 12. N.

Kong-tchang, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Chen-si, near the river Kin. This city is very populous, and drives a great trade: it is built on the banks of the river Hoei, and surrounded with very high mountains. In the neighbourhood is found abundance of musk. This city has in its territories three towns of the second order, and seven of the third: 650 miles WSW. Peking. *Long.* 122. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 34. 56. N.

Koniawa, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Troki: thirty-six miles NE. Grodno.

Koniecpole, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw: sixty miles SE. Braclaw.

Konieb, see *Cogni*.

Konigingratz, a town of Bohemia, and capital of a circle to which it gives name, situated on the Elbe: built in the year 782. The see of a bishop, under the archbishop of Prague: 120 miles N. Vienna, and fifty-eight E. Prague. *Long.* 33. 37. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 5. N.

Konigsberg, a city and seaport of Prussia, and capital of the kingdom, situated on the river Pregel, over which are seven bridges. This city was founded in the year 1255, when Ottocarus, or Premislaus I, king of Bohemia, came to the assistance of the Teutonic knights, against the Pagan Samlanders; for a castle was first built by his advice, and afterwards a town, which was named Konigsberg, in honour of that prince. In the year 1264, Konigsberg was rebuilt on another situation, and in 1286, obtained the privileges of Culm, as they are called. It is a large beautiful city; and the rampart, with which it was surrounded in the year 1526, is about seven English miles in circumference. This rampart incloses several gardens, the large castle moat, and some meadows and fields. The number of houses is about 3800; and the inhabitants amount to 60,000 souls. Konigsberg properly consists of three towns joined together, namely, Altstadt, Lobenicht, and Kneiphof (the two first lying in Samland, and the last tangen) and of several suburbs. Alt[illegible] the Old Town, was particularly called K[illegible] berg till the year 1455; but afterw[illegible] distinguish it from Lobenicht, was [illegible] Altstadt. It contains sixteen stree[illegible] 550 houses, above one hundred o[illegible] are malt-houses and brew-houses. It [illegible] bellished with six gates, two str[illegible] towers, and four bridges. Lobenich[illegible] was built about the year 1300, was [illegible] called Neustadt, or the New Town. [illegible] phof is the most modern, or the late[illegible] of the three towns; for it was not f[illegible] until the year 1324. It stands on a[illegible] formed by the river Pregel: and for [illegible] of a solid foundation, the buildings are [illegible] on piles of alder-tree, which by le[illegible] time are become as hard as iron. It [illegible] large gates, and thirteen streets. T[illegible] thedral formerly stood in Altstadt, o[illegible] Old Town; but, in 1332, was built [illegible] Kneiphof, by order of duke Luder[illegible] this church stands a famous organ, [illegible] consists of 5000 pipes, and was fin[illegible] the year 1721. The university was f[illegible] in the year 1544, by the marggrave A[illegible] and has thirty-eight professors, excl[illegible] the tutors. The town-house is a ve[illegible] building, where the magistrates of the [illegible] towns, which were incorporated in [illegible] meet every day. The strong citadel, [illegible] *Fredericksburg*, which was built in the [illegible] 1657, stands directly facing Knei[illegible] the conflux of the two branches of the [illegible] gel. This fort is a regular square, [illegible] rounded with broad ditches and the [illegible] Pregel, which is there increased by th[illegible] or dike called *Kupferteich*. A church [illegible] arsenal stand in the citadel. Konigsb[illegible] always made a considerable figure in [illegible] merce and shipping, and was forme[illegible] member of the Hanse towns association. [illegible] trade is still in a flourishing condition [illegible] the river Pregel, which is here na[illegible] for the largest ships, and from 120 t[illegible] feet in breadth, renders this city very [illegible] commerce. In the year 1752, four h[illegible] and ninety-three large ships arrived in [illegible] port, besides smaller vessels, and three h[illegible] dred and seventy-three floats of t[illegible] Except a colony of French Calvinists, [illegible] of the inhabitants of Konigsberg are [illegible] mans, who are of the Lutheran profe[illegible] In the year 1701, Frederick I crowned [illegible] self king of Prussia with his own ha[illegible] Konigsberg: 420 miles SW. Peter[illegible] *Long.* 20. 48. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 5[illegible] N.

Konigsberg, a town of Hungary, o[illegible] river Gran: seven miles WNW. Buka[illegible]

Konigsberg, a town of Germany, i[illegible] duchy of Stiria: six miles NE. Rein.

Konigsberg, a town of Silesia, in the [illegible]

...y of Troppau: twenty-one miles SW. ...berg, and thirteen SE. Troppau.

...gsberg, a town of Germany, in the ... of the Upper Rhine, and principality ...per Heſſe: five miles N. Wetzlar, and ...eight NNE. Mentz. *Long.* 26. 15. ...rro. *Lat.* 50. 31. N.

...gsberg, a town of Germany, in the ... Upper Saxony, and New Mark of ...nburg: twenty-four miles NNW. ...n. and forty-five NE. Berlin. *Long.* ...E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 58. N.

...gsberg, a town of Germany, in the ... of Upper Saxony, and principality of ..., ſituated on the ſide of a mountain, ...ch is an ancient caſtle: twenty miles ...Coburg, and twelve NW. Bamberg. ...28. 24. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. N.

...gsberg, a town of Bohemia, in the cir... Saatz: ſix miles NE. Egra, and ſix ... Falkenau.

...gsberg, or *Konigſperg*, a town in the ... of Franconia, belonging to the prin... of Saxe Weimar, and dependent on ... circle of Saxony: two miles E. Schweinfurt.

Konigsbronn, a town and convent of Ger..., in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of ...ttemburg: the convent was founded in ...e year 1302: twenty miles NNE. Ulm, ...forty-two E. Stuttgart.

Konigsbrug, a town of Luſatia: ſeven miles ...Camenz.

Konigſee, a lake of Germany, in the cir... of Bavaria: two miles from Berchtolſ...aden.

Konigſee, a town of Germany, in the cir... of Upper Saxony, and county of Schwartz... Rudolſtadt: ſix miles ESE. Rudol..., and twelve SE. Arnſtadt.

Konigſegg, a principality of Germany, in ... circle of Swabia, of which there are two ...anches, Konigſegg-Rothenfels and Konig...egg-Aulendorf, raiſed to the rank of counts ...Ferdinand II. They have only one vote ...ven alternately. Their Roman month is ...ty-four florins, and their tax fifty-nine ...dollars. The former poſſeſſes the county of Rothenfels and lordſhip of Stauffers: and the latter the county of Konigſegg and lordſhip of Aulendorf. The lordſhip of Konigſegg conſiſts only of an ancient caſtle, and a few hamlets. The caſtle is ſituated eight ... NW. Ravenſpurg.

Konigsfeld, a town and citadel of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and archbiſhopric of Cologn: twenty-ſix miles SSE. Cologn.

Konigsfelden, a bailiwick of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Berne, ſituated between the town of Bruck and the river Reus. Here was formerly a rich monaſtery, belonging equally to the monks of St. Francis and nuns of St. Claire, founded to commemorate the death of the emperor Albert, who was aſſaſ-

ſinated, in the year 1308, by his nephew, John, duke of Swabia. This convent became very rich, by grants from the houſe of Auſtria and other nobility.

Konigſheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Mentz: two miles NW. Biſchoffsheim.

Konigſhof, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: fourteen miles N. Konigingratz.

Konigſhoffen, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Mentz, ſituated on the Tauber: five miles SE. Biſchoffsheim, and ſixty-eight SE. Mentz.

Konigſlutter, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Wolfenbuttel; ſituated on a ſmall ſtream, called *The Lutter*, which owes its riſe to a celebrated convent, founded in the 11th century, where the emperor Lotharius was buried: twelve miles NE. Wolfenbuttel, and ten ESE. Brunſwick.

Konigſtadtl, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: five miles SW. Konigingratz.

Konigſtein, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and capital of a county of the ſame name, with a caſtle, built on a rock. Part of the county is in poſſeſſion of the elector of Mentz, who pays eighty florins for a Roman month; the other part belongs to the houſe of Stolberg, and pays twenty florins: eleven miles NW. Francfort on the Maine, and thirty NE. Mentz. *Long.* 26. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 7. N.

Konigſtein, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and principality of Sulzbach: near Sulzbach.

Konigſtein, a fortreſs of Norway, in the dioceſe of Chriſtiania, built to defend the town of Frederickſtadt.

Konigſtein, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meiſſen, ſituated on the left ſide of the Elbe, with manufactures of woollen and linen. This town was built as a fortreſs by the elector Auguſtus, and is ſituated on a mountain. Chriſtian I, the ſon of Auguſtus, and his ſucceſſor in the electorate, completed the fortifications, and rendered it, as was ſuppoſed, impregnable. It is acceſſible only in one place, and ſupplied with water from a ſpring of great depth in the mountain: ſixteen miles SE. Dreſden.

Konigſtuhl, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and archbiſhopric of Cologn: five miles S. Coblentz.

Konigſwald, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz: thirteen miles NNW. Leitmeritz.

Konigſwalda, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgebirg: four miles NW. Zwickau.

Konigswalde, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and New Mark of Brandenburg: twenty-two miles E. Custrin.

Konigswerth, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz: seven miles NE. Egra.

Konigswiesen, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: eight miles N. Grein.

Konigswinter, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and archbishopric of Cologn, situated on the east side of the Rhine, near seven mountains, on which were formerly seven castles: three miles SE. Bonn, and sixteen SSW. Cologn.

Konismaker, or *Konigsmacheren*, a town of France, in the department of the Moselle, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Thionville, situated on the Moselle: one league and a half NNE. Thionville, and one and a half SSW. Sierck.

Konitz, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Schwartzburg Rudolstadt: seven miles N. Leutenburg, and six ESE. Rudolstadt.

Konitz, a bailiwick of Swisserland, in the canton of Berne.

Konnigseck, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin: four miles NNE. Fistritz.

Konohasset, a town of United America, in the state of Massachusetts: twelve miles SE. Boston.

Konos, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: twenty miles NE. Degnizlu.

Konotop, a town of Russia, in the government of Novgorod Sieverskoi: fifty-two miles S. Novgorod Sieverskoi. *Long.* 51. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 5. N.

Konstantingrad, a town of Russia, in the government of Ekaterinoslav: fifty-six miles N. Ekaterinoslav. *Long.* 52. 38. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 15. N.

Konstantinovskaia, a fortress of Russia, in the government of Ekaterinoslav, on the borders of Turkey: 100 miles W. Ekaterinoslav. *Long.* 48. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 40. N.

Kontop, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Glogau: eighteen miles NNW. Gros Glogau, and fifteen E. Guntzberg.

Kooco, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Agra: sixty miles E. Gwalior, and ninety-five SSE. Agra.

Koodsuke, or *Dsiodsju*, a province of Japan.

Koogaae, a river of Denmark, which runs into the sea, at Kioge.

Kooluduconda, a town of Hindoostan, in the Mysore country: thirteen miles NE. Nagamungalum.

Koonjoor, a town of Hindoostan, and capital of a circar, in the country of Orissa: eighty-six miles NNW. Cattack, and 163 WSW. Calcutta.

Koosbaub, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Lahore: eighty miles W. [illegible] hore, and seventy-six NNE. Moultan.

Kooshinjee, or *Pusheng*, a town of A[illegible] the kingdom of Candahar: eighty [illegible] SE. Candahar. *Long.* 66. 55. E. G[illegible] wich. *Lat.* 32. 14. N.

Kopaczow, a town of Poland, in the [illegible] tinate of Braclaw: seventy-two miles [illegible] Braclaw.

Kopan, a town of Hungary: eig[illegible] miles WSW. Symontornya.

Kopan, a river of Hungary, which [illegible] into the Danube, six miles NE. Moh[illegible]

Kopanitz, a town of Sclavonia: tw[illegible] one miles SSW. Eszek.

Kopansko, a fortress of Russia, in t[illegible] vernment of Caucasus, on the Volga: t[illegible] miles NW. Enotaevsk.

Kopatcha, a town of Russia, in the [illegible] vernment of Irkutsk: forty miles E[illegible] Stretensk.

Kopeis, a town of Russia, in the gov[illegible] ment of Mogilev: twenty-eight miles [illegible] Mogilev.

Kopersberg, see *Fahlun*.

Kopetna, a river of Silesia, in the p[illegible] pality of Teschen, which runs into the [illegible] near Bystriztz.

Kopidlno, a town of Bohemia, in the c[illegible] cle of Konigingratz: nine miles NW. [illegible] zow.

Kopiel, a fortress of Russia, in the g[illegible] vernment of Caucasus, at the mouth of [illegible] Cuban: 128 miles SW. Azoph.

Kopigowka, a town of Poland, in the p[illegible] tinate of Braclaw, situated on the Bog: [illegible] teen miles SW. Braclaw.

Kopin, a town of Poland, in the pal[illegible] of Podolia: twenty-eight miles N. K[illegible] niec.

Kopore, a town of Russia, in the G[illegible] Finland: thirty-two miles W. Peters[illegible]

Koporna, a town of Sclavonia: five [illegible] SW. Eszek.

Koppach, a town of Germany, in the [illegible] duchy of Austria: three miles W. Sch[illegible] nastatt.

Koppendorf, a town of Silesia, in the p[illegible] cipality of Neisse: four miles and a h[illegible] Grotkau.

Koppendorf, a town of Germany, in [illegible] archduchy of Austria: seven miles [illegible] Scheibs.

Koppernick, a town of Silesia, in the p[illegible] cipality of Neisse: four miles S. Neisse.

Koppitz, a town of Silesia, in the pr[illegible] cipality of Neisse: four miles SSE. Grot[illegible]

Koprenitz, a town of Croatia: twenty-[illegible] miles E. Varasdin.

Kopstein, see *Kuffstein*.

Kopyl, a town of Lithuania, in the p[illegible] tinate of Novogrodek: sixteen miles NW [illegible] S[illegible]k.

Kora, a town of Russia, in the governm[illegible]

[illegible]k, on the Ilga: thirty-six miles [illegible] Vercholensk.

[illegible], a town of Africa, in the kingdom of [illegible]ow.

[illegible]eze, a town of Lithuania, in the [illegible]ate of Novogrodek: sixteen miles E. [illegible]rodek.

[illegible]mo, or *Curamo*, a town of Africa, in [illegible]gdom of Benin.

[illegible], a river of Croatia, which runs [illegible] Kulpa, at Carlestadt.

[illegible], a town of Russia, in the govern[illegible] of Viatka, on the Kusick: forty miles [illegible] Orlov.

[illegible]th, a town of Persia, in the province [illegible]: forty-two leagues S. Amadan.

[illegible] *la Hou*, a town of Africa, on the [illegible] Coast.

[illegible]rchellen, a town of Poland, in the pala[illegible] of Masovia: fifty-two miles N. War[illegible]

[illegible]rchino, a town of Russia, in the govern[illegible] of Nizegorod: eighty miles SSW. [illegible] Novgorod.

[illegible]ck, a town of Norway, in the diocese [illegible]ontheim: ninety miles SW. Roms[illegible]

[illegible]rckwitz, a town of Silesia, in the prin[illegible] of Neisse: four miles N. Neisse.

[illegible]any, a town of Samogitia: twenty[illegible] miles WNW. Medniki.

[illegible]dyn, a town of Poland, in the palatinate [illegible]ov: forty-four miles WSW. Kiov.

[illegible]ssow, a town of Poland, in the pala[illegible] of Chelm: twenty-eight miles SSW. [illegible]m.

[illegible]epskoi, a cape on the north coast of [illegible], in the North Sea: 124 miles NW. [illegible]ngel.

[illegible]res, or *Kæresch*, a river of Hungary, [illegible] rises in Transilvania, and runs into the [illegible], near Csongrad.

[illegible]rezlur, a town of Transilvania: thirteen [illegible] SW. Udvarhely.

[illegible]rgev, a town of Russia, in the govern[illegible] of Tver: twenty miles E. Tver.

[illegible]akov, a fortress of Russia, in the [illegible]vernment of Kolivan, on the Irtisch: 192 [illegible] SW. Kolivan.

[illegible]kan, or *Jorjan*, a district situated on [illegible] east side of the Caspian Sea; the country [illegible], and subject to inundations: the heat [illegible]tolerable, and the air unwholesome. [illegible] soil is fertile in dates, wine, cotton, [illegible], and corn. The town of Korkan is in [illegible].

[illegible]kina, a town of Russia, in the govern[illegible] of Tobolsk: twenty miles SW. Ischim.

[illegible]ks, a town of Arabia, in the province [illegible] Oman: 130 miles S. Amanzirifdin.

[illegible]rmend, a town of Hungary, on the [illegible]: fifteen miles S. Steinam Anger, and [illegible]ty-two S. Vienna.

[illegible]shty, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Mayo: seventeen miles NW. Castlebar.

Kornburg, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, on the Raab: twenty-four miles SE. Gratz, and eight N. Rakesburg.

Korndyck, a small island of Holland, in the Meuse, with a town of the same name: about seven miles WNW. from Willemstadt.

Korne, or *Corna*, a town of Arabia: forty miles NW. Basra.

Komer, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Gotha: five miles ENE. Muhlhausen.

Kornick, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holstein: three miles and a half S. Cismar.

Korn Neuburg, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria, on the north side of the Danube, opposite Closter Neuburg: eight miles N. Vienna. *Long.* 34. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 19. N.

Korolevetz, a town of Russia, in the government of Novgorod Sieverskoi: forty miles SE. Novgorod Sieverskoi.

Korotaicha, a river of Russia, which runs into the North Sea, *Long.* 77. E. Ferro; *Lat.* 68 10. N.

Korotcha, a town of Russia, in the government of Kursk: forty-four miles SSE. Kursk.

Korotoiak, a town of Russia, in the government of Voronez, on the Don: twenty miles S. Voronez.

Korova, a small island in the Sea of Ochotsk: eighty leagues E. Ochotsk. *Long.* 168. 26. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 59. 20. N.

Korovaino, a town of Russia, in the government of Saratov, on the Volga: twenty-four miles S. Kamischin.

Korowezi, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Podolia: eighteen miles NNW. Kaminiecz.

Korpona, a town of Hungary: thirty-eight miles NNE. Gran, and ninety-six E. Vienna.

Korsa, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Delhi: twenty-six miles W. Delhi.

Korsec, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: seventy-two miles E. Lucko.

Korseniec, a town of Lithuania: sixty miles E. Wilna.

Korsun, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiov: forty-four miles SSE. Bialacerkiew.

Korty, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Sennaar, on the borders of the Nile, where the caravans quit the river, and turn to the desert, in order to escape the pirates of the Nile.

Korysowa, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiov: thirty-two miles SW. Kiov.

Korzeczow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz: twenty-four miles S. Sandomirz.

Korzymeck, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lublin: thirty-eight miles NNE. Lublin.

Kosa, a town of Russia, in the government of Perm: forty-eight miles W. Solikamsk.

Kosaia, a town of Russia, in the government of Perm: thirty-two miles NE. Obvinsk.

Koschuralskoi, a fortress of Russia, in the government of Caucasus, on the Ural: twenty-four miles S. Uralsk.

Koscia, a town of Walachia: sixteen miles N. Kimnick.

Kosclow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg: sixty miles E. Lemberg.

Kosel, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol, on the Brenta, and near the borders of the Vicentin: twenty-one miles E. Trent.

Koselaw, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holstein: four miles NNW. Cismar.

Kosen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia: three miles SW. Naumburg.

Kosiack, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola: ten miles SE. Weixelburg.

Kosichinskoi, a fortress of Russia, in the government of Caucasus, on the Volga: forty-eight miles NNW. Astrachan.

Koskin, a town of Norwegian Lapland: 108 miles SW. Posanger.

Kosl, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: eighteen miles WNW. Chamir.

Kosmanos, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleslaw: two miles NNE. Jung Buntzlau.

Kosperdorf, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Neisse: seven miles NNE. Patschkau.

Kosreukan, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: sixteen miles NW. Kiutaja.

Kossar, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: twenty-eight miles WNW. Lucko.

Kossel, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the Vogtland: two miles E. Oelsnitz.

Kossel, a river of Germany, which runs into the Danube, three miles SSW. Donauwert.

Kossetz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: twelve miles W. Konigingratz.

Kossl, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: thirteen miles S. Bavarian Waidhoven.

Kossow, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodek: fifty-six miles SSW. Novogrodek.

Kostel, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola: five miles S. Gottschee.

Kostel, a town of Moravia, in the circ[illegible] Brunn, anciently the see of a bishop [illegible] miles SE. Auspitz.

Kostelets, a town of Bohemia, in the [illegible]cle of Konigingratz: sixteen miles SE. [illegible]nigingratz.

Kosteletz, a town of Bohemia, in the [illegible]cle of Kaurzim: twelve miles N[illegible] Prague.

Kosteni Hlawno, a town of Bohe[illegible] the circle of Boleslaw: nine miles SE. [illegible]nik.

Kostenblut, a town of Silesia, in the [illegible]cipality of Breslaw: six miles and a ha[illegible] Canth, and eight S. Neumarck.

Kostesti, a town of European Turke[illegible] the province of Moldavia: sixteen mi[illegible] Birlak.

Kostetez, a town of Bohemia, in the [illegible] of Bechin: four miles S. Teyn.

Kost[illegible]an, or *Kosten*, a town of Pola[illegible] the palatinate of Posnania: twenty [illegible] SE. Posen.

Kostolna, a town and castle of Hun[illegible] twenty-four miles NW. Topoltzan.

Kostrom, a town of Russia, and cap[illegible] a government to which it gives name, [illegible]ated on the Volga, and surrounded [illegible] rampart: 168 miles NE. Moscow, an[illegible] ESE. Petersburg. *Long.* 59. E. Ferro. [illegible] 57. 30. N.

Kostroma, a river of Russia, which r[illegible] into the Volga, at the town of Kostrom.

Kostromskoe, a government of K[illegible] bounded on the north by the governme[illegible] Vologdaskoe, on the east by Viatskoe, on [illegible] south by Nizegorodskoe and Vladimir[illegible] and on the west by Jaroslavlskoe; ab[illegible] miles from east to west, and 150 from [illegible] to south. Kostrom is the capital.

Koszara, a town of Bosnia: twelve [illegible] N. Banjaluka.

Koszula, a town of European Turkey, the province of Moldavia: thirty-six m[illegible] NW. Jassy.

Kota, a river of Russia, which runs the Tunguska, near Kotska.

Kotaigrod, a town of Poland, in the pa[illegible]tinate of Podolia: twelve miles SE. K[illegible]niec.

Kotan, see *Hotom*.

Kotchelovskaia, a town of Russia, in [illegible] country of the Cosacs, at the conflux [illegible] Donetz and the Don: fifty-two mil[illegible] Azoph.

Kotchengska, a town of Russia, in the [illegible]vernment of Irkutsk, on the Ilim: [illegible] miles WSW. Orlenga.

Kotchug, a town of Russia, in the gove[illegible]ment of Irkutsk, on the Lena: sixteen m[illegible] E. Veroholensk.

Koteba, a town of Russia, in the gove[illegible]ment of Perm: sixty miles W. Solikansk.

Koteli Hindokousi, a town of Asia, in [illegible] cour[illegible]

y of Cabul: twenty-six leagues NW.

..., a town of Poland, in the palati... Kiov: fifty miles WSW. Kiov.

...tch, a town of Ruſſia, in the go... of Viatka: thirty-ſix miles SW. ...

..., a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the go... of Caucaſus, on the Ural: 120 ... Gurev.

...ow, a town of Poland, in the pala... of Podolia: thirty-four miles N. Ka...

..., a town of Bohemia, in the circle of ...: nine miles ENE. Kaurzim.

...wa, a river of Walachia, which ... the Danube, eight miles S. Chodi...

...ar, a town of European Turkey, in ...vince of Moldavia: twenty-four ...NW. Jaſſy.

... a diſtrict of Africa, on the Slave ..., extending about ſix leagues along the ...; the land is flat, and the ſoil ſandy ...arren. Slaves form the only traffic ... the Europeans carry on with the na... The principal town is called *Kata*, or ...

...ra, a town of Lithuania, in the pala... of Troki: fifteen miles ESE. Grodno.

...n, a town of Africa, on the Ivory ...

...ibenbroda, a town of Germany, in the ... of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of ...en: five miles NW. Dreſden.

...yla, a town of Ruſſia, in the govern... of Irkutſk, on the Tunguska: 140 ... NNW. Ilimsk.

...ta, a town of Hindooſtan, and capital ... circar or diſtrict of the ſame name, in ... country of Malwa, on the Jeſul: 100 ... SE. Agimere, and 215 S. Delhi. ... 76. 20. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 25. ... N.

Kottenberg, a mountain of Germany, in ... duchy of Carinthia: three miles S. Tar...

Kottenberg, a town of Pruſsia, in the pro... of Oberland: two miles NW. Wil...berg.

Kottumbel, a ſmall iſland in the Red Sea. ...g. 41. 25. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. ... N.

Kottingbrunn, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: three miles S. Ba...en.

Kottis, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: ten miles SE. Zwetl.

Kotzenau, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Lignitz: ſixteen miles NW. Lignitz, and eight and a half W. Luben.

Kotzing, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria: ten miles S. Furt, and nine ESE. Cham.

Kou, or *Kiyang*, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: 862 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 129. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 26. 30. N.

Koua, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Kiang-nan, on the north ſide of the Yang-tſe, oppoſite Tchinghiang: 490 miles SSE. Peking. *Long.* 136. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 32. 18. N.

Kouang, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Ho-nan: 480 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 132. 27. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 32. 14. N.

Kouang-nan, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Yun-nan: 1132 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 122. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 24. 10. N.

Kouang-ngan, or *Quang-yang*, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: 762 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 124. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 30. 32. N.

Kouang-ſi, or *Quang-ſi*, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Yun-nan: 1140 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 121. 14. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 24. 40. N.

Kouang-ſin, or *Koang-ſin*, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Kiang-ſi. Although this city is ſituated in the midſt of mountains, which, for the moſt part, are very high and of a great extent, the country is not leſs fertile or inhabited; a great many of theſe mountains are cultivated, and are not inferior, in their produce, to the moſt fertile plains. Some of the mountains are covered with foreſts, and others produce a fine cryſtal. They make here very good paper, and the beſt candles in the empire: 710 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 135. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 28. 27. N.

Kouan-te, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: 570 miles SSE. Peking. *Long.* 136. 43. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 30. 58. N.

Kovar, a town of Hungary: ſixteen miles NW. Biſritz.

Kovarabad, a town of Perſia, in the province of Choraſan: ſeventy leagues NE. Herat.

Koucho, a town of Africa, in Upper Guinea, and country of Sierra Leona, on the river Scherbro: twelve leagues from the ſea.

Kovda, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel, on the north-weſt coaſt of the White Sea: 132 miles S. Kola.

Koudewater, a town of Holland: five miles E. Leyden.

Koudjeh, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: forty-eight miles W. Kiutaja.

Koudur, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Dowlatabad: ſeven miles NNW. Beder.

Koue, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Hou-quang, on the Yang-tſe

government of Perm, on the Upha: ninety-six miles SE. Perm.

Krasoijar, a town of Russia, in the government of Caucasus, at the mouth of the Volga: sixteen miles N. Astrachan.

Kraskoiecholm, a town of Russia, in the government of Tver: sixty miles N. Tver.

Krassa, a river of Silesia, in the principality of Brieg, which runs into the Neisse near Lowen.

Krasuf, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Red Russia: thirty-two miles SSW. Halicz.

Krasupol, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw: six miles E. Braclaw.

Kraszna, a town of Hungary, on a river of the same name: sixteen miles S. Zatmar.

Kraszna, a river of Hungary, which runs into the Samos: seven miles N. Etsed.

Kraszona, a town of Hungary: eight miles SSE. Czatza.

Kratilusa, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: fifty-six miles NW. Zytomiers.

Kratze, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Pomerania: eight miles WSW. Cosslin.

Kraupen, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz: fourteen miles WNW. Leitmeritz.

Krausnec, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Ucker Mark of Brandenburg: thirteen miles S. Storkow.

Krautheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Mentz, on the Jaxt: eight miles ENE. Meckmuhl, and thirty-four N. Heilbronn.

Kraysk, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna: eighty-four miles E. Wilna.

Krazau, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleslau: five miles ESE. Krottau.

Krebes, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the Vogtland.

Krebsbach, a river of Silesia, which runs into the Neisse, near Ottmuchau.

Krebsbach, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Neisse: four miles SW. Ottmuchau.

Kreisenbrunn, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: four miles NW. Hoffmarckt.

Kreitz, a town of Hungary, on the Gran: six miles S. Cremnitz.

Kreitzenstotten, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: six miles SE. Ehrnsprunn.

Kremen, a town of Croatia, on the river Korana: four miles N. Sluin.

Kremengug, a town of Russia, in the government of Ekaterinoslav, on the Dnieper: eighty miles WNW. Ekaterinoslav.

Kremenitskoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Novgorod: fifty-two miles E. Novgorod.

Kreminiek, a town of Poland, in the [illegible]tinate of Volhynia: thirty-six m[illegible] Lucko, and 224 E. Cracow.

Kremser, a town of Moravia, in the [illegible] of Prerau, on the Morawa: eight [illegible] WSW. Holeschau.

Kremsminster, a town of Germany, [illegible] archduchy of Austria: twelve mi[illegible] Steyr.

Krenenskaia, a town of Russia, in the [illegible]try of the Cosacs, near the Don: 21[illegible] NE. Asoph.

Krenstotten, a town of Germany [illegible] archduchy of Austria: nine miles [illegible]

Krepsbach, a river of Silesia, whic[illegible] into the river Weidelach.

Kresnizkererch, a mountain of Ge[illegible] in Lower Carniola: four miles [illegible] Weixelberg.

Kresta, a small island near the sou[illegible] of Nova Zembla, in the Straits of [illegible]skoi. *Long.* 77. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 70. [illegible]

Krestiak, an island in the Frozen S[illegible]tuated at the mouth of the Lena, of [illegible] angular form, its mean diameter about [illegible] miles. *Long.* 134. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 77. [illegible]

Kretynga, a town of the duchy of S[illegible]gitia: thirty-six miles NW. Medniki.

Kreusbach, a town of Germany, [illegible] archduchy of Austria: nine miles SS[illegible] Polten.

Kreutzen, or *Creutzen*, a town of G[illegible]ny, in the archduchy of Austria: tw[illegible] NW. Grein.

Kreutzburg, a town of Russia, in th[illegible]vernment of Polotsk, on the Duna: [illegible] miles ESE. Riga, and 104 NW. Po[illegible]

Krewo, a town of Lithuania, in the [illegible]tinate of Wilna: forty-two miles SE. W[illegible]

Kreyscha, a town of Germany, i[illegible] circle of Upper Saxony, and electora[illegible] Saxony: one mile NE. Torgau.

Kreywis, a town of Bohemia, in the c[illegible] of Leitmeritz: three miles NNE. Ka[illegible]

Kriany, a town of Poland, in the p[illegible]nate of Lublin: eight miles E. Lub[illegible]

Krichewskaia, a town of Russia, in th[illegible]vernment of Archangel, on the Dwina [illegible]teen miles S. Cholmogori.

Kriechbam, a town of Germany, in [illegible] archduchy of Austria: ten miles ENE. St[illegible]regg.

Kriegla, a town of Germany, in the d[illegible] of Stiria: eleven miles NE. Pruck.

Kriegstetten, a bailiwick of Swisserland, [illegible] the canton of Berne.

Kriens and Horb, a bailiwick of Swi[illegible]land, in the canton of Lucern.

Krika, a district or country of Africa, [illegible] the kingdom of Calbari.

Krimpe, a town of Holland, on the M[illegible]we: six miles E. Rotterdam.

Krisanitzthurn, a town of Croatia: t[illegible] miles S. Sluin.

Kri[illegible]

...rk, a town of Walachia: seven ... Csernitz.

..., a town of Russia, in the govern... Ekaterinoslav, on the Dnieper: ...les WSW. Ekaterinoslav.

...g, a town of Russia, in the go... of Ekaterinoslav, on the Inguletz: ...r miles WSW. Ekaterinoslav.

...*ska*, a town of Russia, in the go... of Irkutsk, on the Lena: fourteen ...W. Kirensk.

...*kai*, a fortress of Russia, in the ...nt of Kolivan, on the Irtisch: 228 ...V. Kolivan.

..., or *Sulcava*, a town of Poland, in ...nate of Posnania: thirty-two miles ...

...*ien*, a town of Germany, in the ... Lower Saxony, and principality of ...nburg: twenty-two miles E. Wis...

...*k*, a town of Sweden, in the province ... Gothland: eleven miles NE. Nord...

...*ow*, a town of Samogitia: twenty-...es E. Rosienne.

..., a town of Samogitia: eighteen ...E. Rosienne.

...*ndorf*, a town of Germany, in the ...y of Austria: sixteen miles E. ...

..., a town of Russia, in the govern... Orel: sixteen miles S. Orel.

..., a town of Germany, in the arch... Austria: three miles S. Steyregg.

...*g*, or *Cronenberg*, a town of Ger... in the circle of the Lower Rhine, ...torate of Mentz: nine miles NW. ...fort on the Maine, and fourteen NE. ...

...*g*, a town of Germany, in the ...chy of Austria: four miles WNW. ...arth.

...*nenberg*, a town of the State of U... ten miles N. Utrecht.

...*y*, a town of Germany, in the arch... of Austria: six miles NW. Crems.

...*pivna*, a town of Russia, in the govern... of Tula: sixteen miles W. Tula.

Kroppa, a town of Sweden, in the province ...Warmeland: thirty miles NE. Carlstadt.

...*ppenstadt*, a town of Germany, in the ... of Lower Saxony, and principality of ...erstadt: nine miles ENE. Halberstadt, ...eleven NNE. Quedlingburg.

Kroren, a lake of Norway: thirty-three ... NW. Christiania.

Krotau, a town of Bohemia, in the circle ... Boleslaw: forty-six miles E. Dresden, ...fty NNE. Prague.

Kruna, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: twelve miles SSE. Chrudim.

Kroze, a town of Samogitia: twenty miles NW. Rosienne.

Krsiwno, or *Krichen*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Posnania: twenty-four miles S. Posen.

Krsna, a river of Poland, which runs int the Bug.

Kruczet, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg: eight miles NE. Lemberg.

Krudzewo, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna: sixteen miles SE. Wilna.

Kruglikiw, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia: twelve miles S. Choczim.

Krumbach, a town of Hungary: four miles NW. Palotza.

Krumbach, a river of Germany, which runs into the Fils, about two miles E. Goppingen, in the duchy of Wurtemberg.

Krumdik, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holstein: two miles N. Wybster.

Krumpach, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: twenty miles S. Ebenfurth.

Krumlaw, see *Crumau*.

Krunzau, a lake of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and mark of Pregnitz: four miles NNE. Kynitz.

Krupa, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhinia: sixty miles E. Lucko.

Krupa, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna: four miles N. Lida.

Krupka, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minsk: sixty miles NE. Minsk.

Krupulik, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Macedonia: eighty-four miles NNW. Saloniki.

Kruscevaz, or *Alagia*, a town of Servia: twenty-four miles NNW. Precop.

Krutaia, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, on the Irtisck: thirty-six miles N. Omsk.

Kruten, a town of the duchy of Courland: thirty-two miles SSW. Goldingen.

Krutogorskai, an ostrog of Russia, in Kamtchatka. *Long.* 173. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 50. N.

Krutoiarskaia, a fortress of Russia, in the government of Upha, on the Uvelka: seventy-two miles SE. Tcheliabinsk.

Krutswitza, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Brzesk, memorable for being the birth-place of Piast, who, from the station of a private citizen, was elected king of Poland in the year 842: twenty-eight miles W. Brzesk

Kruwotow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Red Russia: twenty-two miles SE. Halicz.

Kryiow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiov: forty-six miles SSE. Czerkasy.

Krzemien, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Bielsk: thirty-four miles SW. Bielsk.

tſe river: 622 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 128. 4. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 30. 57. N.

Koue-boa, a city of China, of the firſt rank in the province of Yun-nan: 1195 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 121. 42. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 23. 26. N.

Koue-boa, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Fo-kien: fifty-ſeven miles WSW. Yen-ping.

Koueit, or *Groen*, a ſeaport town of Arabia, on the Gulf of Perſia, governed by a ſheich. The inhabitants are chiefly employed in fiſhing for pearls: ſeventy-ſix miles S. Baſra.

Kouei-ling, ſee *Quei-ling*.

Koue-ki, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-ſi: forty-two miles WSW. Kouang-ſin.

Koue-ti, or *Kouei-te*, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Ho-nan. This city is ſituated in a vaſt plain, between two fine rivers; its diſtrict contains ſeven towns, one of the firſt order, and ſix of the third: Theſe cities are rich and well peopled; the country is flat and well cultivated. The air is very pure, and the ſoil fruitful in all ſorts of grain and fruits, eſpecially oranges and pomegranates: 312 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 133. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 34. 30. N.

Koue-tong, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: twenty-one miles ENE. Tching.

Koue-yang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: thirty-ſeven miles ESE. Tching.

Koue-yang, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Hou-quang: 885 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 129. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 25. 50. N.

Kou-bifar, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: twelve miles NW. Akſerai.

Kouinſka, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk: 224 miles E. Eniſeiſk.

Kouinſkoi (Niznei), a town of Ruſſia, on an iſland in the river Kolima. *Long.* 174. 10 E. Ferro. *Lat.* 69. 40. N.

Kouinſkoi (Sredi), a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Kolima. *Long.* 171. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 65. 5. N.

Kouinſkoi (Verchnei), a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Kolima. *Long.* 167. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 66. 15. N.

Kouſou-poular, a town of Chineſe Tartary. *Long.* 138. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 31. N.

Koukou, or *Kongou*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Gaoga, the reſidence of a powerful king in the 12th century.

Kouman, a town of Thibet: five leagues N. Darmadijira.

Koun, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: one mile N. Eggenburg.

Koureb, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: forty-four miles Kuitaja.

Kovrov, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Vladimir, on the Kliazma: four miles E. Vladimir.

Kourtou-palbaſſun, a town of Chineſe Tartary, in the Monguls' country: twelve SW. Tchao-naiman-ſoumé.

Kous, or *Caſs*, a town of Egypt, on the eaſt coaſt of the Nile: once a place of wealth and conſequence, being the ſ commerce between the Nile and Sea. The houſes are built of brick dened by the ſun: eighteen miles S. dera, and forty-five NNE. Aſna.

Kou-tchin, a town of China, in the vince of Kiang-nan: twenty-two mi Fong-yang.

Kou-tching, a town of China, of the rank, in the province of Hou-quang, river Han: twenty-five miles NW. S yang.

Kou-yuen, a town of China, of the rank, in the province of Chen-ſi.

Kowai, a town of Aſia, in the provi Adirbeitzan: forty leagues W. Tauri

Kowal, or *Cowal*, a town of Poland, palatinate of Brzeſc: ſixteen miles E. B

Kowan, a town of Bohemia, in the of Boleſlaw: four miles W. Jung B

Kowar, a town of Africa, in the kin of Burſali, on the river Gambia, with ſiderable traffic in ſlaves.

Kowarſko, a town of Lithuania, in the latinate of Wilna: ten miles N. W mierz.

Kowel, a town of Poland, in the p nate of Volhynia: twenty-eight miles N Lucko.

Kowno, a town of Lithuania, in the tinate of Troki, at the conflux of the vers Wilna and Niemen, containing churches, one of which is Lutheran: of the inhabitants are Germans: forty NW. Troki.

Ko-yang, a town of China, of the rank, in the province of Koang-ſi: miles W. Kouang-ſin.

Kozacharov, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in government of Caucaſus, on the Ural: ty-ſix miles S. Uralsk.

Kozaugrodek, a town of Lithuania, in palatinate of Brzeſc: forty-two miles Pinsk.

Kozdar, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Candahar. *Long.* 67. 35. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 30. 42. N.

Kozeletz, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kiev: twenty-eight miles NE. Kiev.

Kozelſk, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kaluga: thirty-ſix miles SSW Kaluga.

Kozn, a town of Poland, in the palat-

nate

f Volhynia: twenty-four miles S.

..., a town of Russia, in the govern- f Tam-bov, on the Voronez: forty- les NW. Tamboo.

..., a town of Russia, in the govern- f Tobolsk, on the Irtisch: sixty- ...es N. Tobolsk.

...*lemiansk*, a town of Russia, in the ...ent of Kazan, on the Volga: 100 NW. Kazan.

...*var*, a town of Transilvania: six N. Szamosvivar.

..., a town of Poland, in the palatinate ...ynia: fifty-six miles E. Lucko.

...*h*, or *Kraubach*, a town of Germa- n the duchy of Stiria: four miles ... Knitterfeldt.

...*vatz*, a town of Servia: thirty miles W. Belgrade.

...*ne Pole*, a town of Poland, in the pa- ...e of Volhynia: twenty-eight miles W. Berdiczow.

...*a*, a river of Hungary, which runs ... Czerna, near Meadia.

..., a town of Walachia: twenty SW. Brancovan, and seventy-two W. Buccharest.

...*e Bay*, a bay on the west coast of the f Curaçao.

..., a town of Sweden, in the province ...land: seventeen miles N. Upsal.

..., a town of Bosnia, near the river ...: thirty-four miles S. Serajo.

...*ntzi*, a town of Croatia: nine miles ...ram.

...*widwur*, or *Koniginhof*, a town of ...nia, in the circle of Konigingratz, on ...river Elbe: thirteen miles N. Konigin- ...and eighty-seven miles SE. Dresden.

...*ach*, a river of Germany, in the du- ...f Stiria, which runs into the Salm, near ...tz.

...*hfeld*, a town of Germany, in the ...of Upper Saxony, and principality of ...burg: twelve miles SE. Erfurt, and ...eight W. Altenburg. *Long.* 28. 50. ...rro. *Lat.* 50. 43. N.

...*perg*, a town of Germany, in the ...ny of Austria: five miles SSE. ...itz.

...*owitz*, a town of Silesia, in the prin- ...ty of Troppau: six miles SW. Rati-

...*apatzitz*, a lake of Croatia: twelve ...s W. Bihacz.

...*pina*, a river of Croatia, which runs ...the Save: eight miles W. Agram.

Krappitz, or *Krzapkowitz*, a town of Si- ..., in the principality of Oppeln, near the ...: eight miles and a half NNE. Ober ...gau, and twelve S. Oppeln.

Kras, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lublin: twenty-six miles S. Lublin.

Krasilow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: eighteen miles W. Constantinow.

Krasne, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw: twenty-four miles NW. Braclaw.

Krasnepol, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Podolia: thirty-two miles NE. Kaminiecz.

Krasniekpani, a town of Russia, in the government of Caucasus: 128 miles W. Astrachan.

Krasnoborsk, a town of Russia, in the government of Vologda, on the Dwina: sixty miles NNW. Ustiug.

Krasnobrod, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Belcz, in the midst of a forest, where John Sobieski, afterward king of Poland, defeated the Tartars: twenty-eight miles W. Belcz.

Krasnoe, a town of Russia, in the government of Smolensk: eighty miles S. Smolensk.

Krasnoborka, a town of Hungary: twenty-two miles W. Cassovia.

Krasnoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Smolensk: twenty-eight miles SSW. Smolensk.

Krasnoiar, a town of Russia, in the government of Upha: sixteen miles NNW. Upha.

Krasnoiarsk, a town of Russia, in the government of Kolivan, on the Enisei, built in the year 1618: surrounded with pallisades, small towers, and some batteries. The chief trade of the inhabitants is in cattle, horses, and furs. It contains about 350 houses: 340 miles ENE. Kolivan, and 100 S. Eniseisk. *Long.* 114. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 56. N.

Krasnoiarskaia, a fortress of Russia, in the government of Upha, on the Ural: forty-eight miles E. Orenburg.

Krasnoiarskaia, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, near the conflux of the Oka and the Angara: sixty-four miles WSW. Ilimsk.

Krasnoiarskoi, a fortress of Russia, in the government of Caucasus, on the Ural: ten miles N. Gurev.

Krasnokut, a town of Russia, in the government of Charkov: forty miles WSW. Charkov.

Krasnosamarskaia, a fortress of Russia, in the government of Simbirsk, on the Samara: 104 miles SE. Simbirsk.

Krasnoslaw, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Chelm: twenty-six miles SSW. Chelm.

Krasnoslobodsk, a town of Russia, in the government of Penza, on the Moskva: eighty-four miles NW. Penza.

Krasnoslobodskaia, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk: thirty-two miles SSE. Turinsk.

Krasnouphimsk, a town of Russia, in the

government of Perm, on the Upha: ninety-ſix miles SE. Perm.

Kraſoijar, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Caucaſus, at the mouth of the Volga: ſixteen miles N. Aſtrachan.

Kraſkoiecholm, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tver: ſixty miles N. Tver.

Kraſſa, a river of Sileſia, in the principality of Brieg, which runs into the Neiſſe near Lowen.

Kraſuf, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Red Ruſſia: thirty-two miles SSW. Halicz.

Kraſupol, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw: ſix miles E. Braclaw.

Kraſzna, a town of Hungary, on a river of the ſame name: ſixteen miles S. Zatmar.

Kraſzna, a river of Hungary, which runs into the Samos: ſeven miles N. Etſed.

Kraſzona, a town of Hungary: eight miles SSE. Czatza.

Kratuſa, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: fifty-ſix miles NW. Zytomiers.

Kratze, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Pomerania: eight miles WSW. Coſslin.

Kraupen, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz: fourteen miles WNW. Leitmeritz.

Krauſnec, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Ucker Mark of Brandenburg: thirteen miles S. Storkow.

Krautheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Mentz, on the Jaxt: eight miles ENE. Meckmuhl, and thirty-four N. Heilbronn.

Krayſt, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna: eighty-four miles E. Wilna.

Krazau, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlau: five miles ESE. Krottau.

Krebes, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the Vogtland.

Krebſbach, a river of Sileſia, which runs into the Neiſſe, near Ottmuchau.

Krebsbach, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe: four miles SW. Ottmuchau.

Kreiſenbrunn, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: four miles NW. Hoffmarckt.

Kreitz, a town of Hungary, on the Gran: ſix miles S. Cremnitz.

Kreitzenſtotten, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: ſix miles SE. Ehrnſprunn.

Kremen, a town of Croatia, on the river Korana: four miles N. Sluin.

Kremengug, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Ekaterincſlav, on the Dnieper: eighty miles WNW. Ekaterinoſlav.

Kremenitſhoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Novgorod: fifty-two miles E. Novgorod.

Kremnick, a town of Poland, in the tinate of Volhynia: thirty-ſix mil Lucko, and 224 E. Cratow.

Kremſer, a town of Moravia, in the of Prerau, on the Morawa: eight WSW. Holeſchau.

Kremſmunſter, a town of Germany, archduchy of Auſtria: twelve mi Steyr.

Krenenſkaia, a town of Ruſſia, in the try of the Coſacs, near the Don: 21 NE. Aſoph.

Krenſtotten, a town of Germany archduchy of Auſtria: nine miles

Krepſbach, a river of Sileſia, whi into the river Weidelach.

Kreſnikererch, a mountain of Ger in Lower Carniola: four miles Weixelberg.

Kreſta, a ſmall iſland near the four of Nova Zembla, in the Straits of V ſkoi. *Long.* 77. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 70.

Kreſtiak, an iſland in the Frozen S tuated at the mouth of the Lena, of angular form, its mean diameter abou miles. *Long.* 134. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 7

Kretynga, a town of the duchy of S gitia: thirty-ſix miles NW. Mednik

Kreusbach, a town of Germany, archduchy of Auſtria: nine miles SS Polten.

Kreutzen, or *Creutzen*, a town of G ny, in the archduchy of Auſtria: two NW. Grein.

Kreutzburg, a town of Ruſſia, in th vernment of Polotsk, on the Duna miles ESE. Riga, and 104 NW. Pol

Krevo, a town of Lithuania, in th tinate of Wilna: forty-two miles SE. W

Kreyſcha, a town of Germany, circle of Upper Saxony, and electo Saxony: one mile NE. Torgau.

Kreywis, a town of Bohemia, in the of Leitmeritz: three miles NNE. K

Krianv, a town of Poland, in the nate of Lublin: eight miles E. Lub

Krichewſkaia, a town of Ruſſia, in t vernment of Archangel, on the Dwina teen miles S. Cholmogori.

Krechham, a town of Germany, archduchy of Auſtria: ten miles ENE. S regg.

Kriegla, a town of Germany, in the of Stiria: eleven miles NE. Pruck.

Kriegſtetten, a bailiwick of Swiſſerla the canton of Berne.

Kriens and Horb, a bailiwick of Swi land, in the canton of Lucern.

Krika, a diſtrict or country of Afric the kingdom of Calbari.

Krimpe, a town of Holland, on the M we: ſix miles E. Rotterdam.

Kriſanitzburn, a town of Croatia: miles S. Sluin.

Kroan

...ik, a town of Walachia: seven ... Csernitz.

..., a town of Russia, in the govern... Ekaterinoslav, on the Dnieper: ...iles WSW. Ekaterinoslav.

...g, a town of Russia, in the go... of Ekaterinoslav, on the Inguletz: ...r miles WSW. Ekaterinoslav.

...ska, a town of Russia, in the go... of Irkutsk, on the Lena: fourteen ...W. Kirensk.

...koi, a fortress of Russia, in the ...ent of Kolivan, on the Irtisch: 228 ...W. Kolivan.

..., or *Sulcawa*, a town of Poland, in ...inate of Posnania: thirty-two miles ...

...ien, a town of Germany, in the ... Lower Saxony, and principality of ...nburg: twenty-two miles E. Wis...

...k, a town of Sweden, in the province ... Gothland: eleven miles NE. Nord...

..., a town of Samogitia: twenty-...es E. Rosienne.

..., a town of Samogitia: eighteen ...E. Rosienne.

...dorf, a town of Germany, in the ...y of Austria: sixteen miles E. ...

..., a town of Russia, in the govern... Orel: sixteen miles S. Orel.

..., a town of Germany, in the arch... Austria: three miles S. Steyregg.

...berg, or *Cronenberg*, a town of Ger... in the circle of the Lower Rhine, ...torate of Mentz: nine miles NW. ...fort on the Maine, and fourteen NE. ...

K...berg, a town of Germany, in the ...chy of Austria: four miles WNW. ...arth.

...onenberg, a town of the State of U...: ten miles N. Utrecht.

...sy, a town of Germany, in the arch... of Austria: six miles NW. Crems.

K...pivna, a town of Russia, in the govern... of Tula: sixteen miles W. Tula.

Kroppa, a town of Sweden, in the province ... Warmeland: thirty miles NE. Carlstadt.

K...ppenstadt, a town of Germany, in the ... of Lower Saxony, and principality of ...erstadt: nine miles ENE. Halberstadt, ...eleven NNE. Quedlingburg.

K...en, a lake of Norway: thirty-three ... NW. Christiania.

Kro...tau, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleslaw: forty-six miles E. Dresden, ...fifty NNE. Prague.

K...una, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: twelve miles SSE. Chrudim.

Kroze, a town of Samogitia: twenty miles NW. Rosienne.

Krsiwno, or *Krichen*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Posnania: twenty-four miles S. Posen.

Krsna, a river of Poland, which runs int the Bug.

Kruczet, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg: eight miles NE. Lemberg.

Krudzewo, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna: sixteen miles SE. Wilna.

Kruglikiw, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia: twelve miles S. Choczim.

Krumbach, a town of Hungary: four miles NW. Palotza.

Krumbach, a river of Germany, which runs into the Fils, about two miles E. Goppingen, in the duchy of Wurtemberg.

Krumdik, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holstein: two miles N. Wybster.

Krumpach, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: twenty miles S. Ebenfurth.

Krumlaw, see *Crumau*.

Krunzau, a lake of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and mark of Pregnitz: four miles NNE. Kynitz.

Krupa, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhinia: sixty miles E. Lucko.

Krupa, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna: four miles N. Lida.

Krupka, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minsk: sixty miles NE. Minsk.

Krupulik, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Macedonia: eighty-four miles NNW. Saloniki.

Kruscevaz, or *Alagia*, a town of Servia: twenty-four miles NNW. Precop.

Krutaia, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, on the Irtisck: thirty-six miles N. Omsk.

Kruten, a town of the duchy of Courland: thirty-two miles SSW. Goldingen.

Krutogorskai, an ostrog of Russia, in Kamtchatka. *Long.* 173. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 50. N.

Krutoiarskaia, a fortress of Russia, in the government of Upha, on the Uvelka: seventy-two miles SE. Tcheliabinsk.

Krutswitza, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Brzesk, memorable for being the birth-place of Piast, who, from the station of a private citizen, was elected king of Poland in the year 842: twenty-eight miles W. Brzesk.

Kruwotow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Red Russia: twenty-two miles SE. Halicz.

Krylow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiov: forty-six miles SSE. Czerkasy.

Krzemien, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Bielsk: thirty-four miles SW. Bielsk.

government of Perm, on the Upha: ninety-six miles SE. Perm.

Kraſnoiar, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Caucaſus, at the mouth of the Volga: ſixteen miles N. Aſtrachan.

Kraſnoiechelm, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tver: fifty miles N. Tver.

Kraſſa, a river of Silefia, in the principality of Brieg, which runs into the Neiſſe near Lowen.

Kraſuf, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Red Ruſſia: thirty-two miles SSW. Halicz.

Kraſupol, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw: ſix miles E. Braclaw.

Kraſzna, a town of Hungary, on a river of the ſame name: ſixteen miles S. Zatmar.

Kraſzna, a river of Hungary, which runs into the Samos: ſeven miles N. Etſed.

Kraſzona, a town of Hungary: eight miles SSE. Czatza.

Kratiuſa, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: fifty-ſix miles NW. Zytomiers.

Kratze, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Pomerania: eight miles WSW. Coſslin.

Kraupen, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz: fourteen miles WNW. Leitmeritz.

Krauſnec, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Ucker Mark of Brandenburg: thirteen miles S. Storkow.

Krautheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Mentz, on the Jaxt: eight miles ENE. Meckmuhl, and thirty-four N. Heilbronn.

Kravſt, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna: eighty-four miles E. Wilna.

Krazau, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlau: five miles ESE. Krottau.

Krebes, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the Vogtland.

Krebsbach, a river of Silefia, which runs into the Neiſſe, near Ottmuchau.

Krebsbach, a town of Silefia, in the principality of Neiſſe: four miles SW. Ottmuchau.

Kreiſenbrunn, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: four miles NW. Hoffmarckt.

Kreitz, a town of Hungary, on the Gran: ſix miles S. Cremnitz.

Kreitzenſtetten, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: ſix miles SE. Ehrnſprunn.

Kremen, a town of Croatia, on the river Korana: four miles N. Sluin.

Kremengug, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Ekaterincſlav, on the Dnieper: eighty miles WNW. Ekaterinoſlav.

Krementſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Novgorod: fifty-two miles E. Novgorod.

Kreminiek, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: thirty-ſix miles Lucko, and 224 E. Cracow.

Kremſier, a town of Moravia, in the of Prerau, on the Morawa: eight WSW. Holeſchau.

Kremſmunſter, a town of Germany, archduchy of Auſtria: twelve mile Steyr.

Krenenſkaia, a town of Ruſſia, in the try of the Coſacs, near the Don: 226 NE. Aſoph.

Krenſtetten, a town of Germany, archduchy of Auſtria: nine miles E.

Krepſbach, a river of Silefia, which into the river Weidelach.

Kreſnizkererch, a mountain of Ger in Lower Carniola: four miles Weixelberg.

Kreſta, a ſmall iſland near the ſouth of Nova Zembla, in the Straits of V ſkoi. *Long.* 77. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 70.

Kreſtiak, an iſland in the Frozen Se tuated at the mouth of the Lena, of angular form, its mean diameter about miles. *Long.* 134. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 77. 4

Kretynga, a town of the duchy of S gitia: thirty-ſix miles NW. Medniki.

Kreutsbach, a town of Germany, in archduchy of Auſtria: nine miles SSE Polten.

Kreutzen, or *Creutzen*, a town of G ny, in the archduchy of Auſtria: two NW. Grein.

Kreutzburg, a town of Ruſſia, in the vernment of Polotsk, on the Duna: miles ESE. Riga, and 104 NW. Polots

Krewo, a town of Lithuania, in the tinate of Wilna: forty-two miles SE. W

Kreyſcha, a town of Germany, in circle of Upper Saxony, and electora Saxony: one mile NE. Torgau.

Kreywis, a town of Bohemia, in the of Leitmeritz: three miles NNE. Kam

Kriany, a town of Poland, in the pa nate of Lublin: eight miles E. Lub

Krichevſkaia, a town of Ruſſia, in the vernment of Archangel, on the Dwina teen miles S. Cholmogori.

Kriechbaum, a town of Germany, in archduchy of Auſtria: ten miles ENE. S regg.

Kriegla, a town of Germany, in the c of Stiria: eleven miles NE. Pruck.

Kriegſtetten, a bailiwick of Swiſſerlan the canton of Berne.

Kriens and Horb, a bailiwick of Swi land, in the canton of Lucern.

Kriſka, a diſtrict or country of Afric the kingdom of Calbari.

Krimpe, a town of Holland, on the M we: ſix miles E. Rotterdam.

Kriſanitzburn, a town of Croatia: miles S. Sluin.

Kri

[illegible]*nik*, a town of Walachia: seven [illegible]. Csernitz.

[illegible], a town of Russia, in the govern- [illegible] Ekaterinoslav, on the Dnieper: [illegible] miles WSW. Ekaterinoslav.

[illegible]*g*, a town of Russia, in the go- [illegible] Ekaterinoslav, on the Inguletz: [illegible] miles WSW. Ekaterinoslav.

[illegible]*ska*, a town of Russia, in the go- [illegible] of Irkutsk, on the Lena: fourteen [illegible]W. Kirensk.

[illegible]*kai*, a fortress of Russia, in the [illegible]nt of Kolivan, on the Irtisch: 228 [illegible]W. Kolivan.

[illegible], or *Suczava*, a town of Poland, in [illegible]tinate of Posnania: thirty-two miles [illegible].

[illegible]*n*, a town of Germany, in the [illegible] Lower Saxony, and principality of [illegible]burg: twenty-two miles E. Wis-[illegible]

[illegible]*k*, a town of Sweden, in the province [illegible] Gothland: eleven miles NE. Nord-[illegible].

[illegible], a town of Samogitia: twenty- [illegible] E. Rosienne.

[illegible], a town of Samogitia: eighteen [illegible] Rosienne.

[illegible]*dorf*, a town of Germany, in the [illegible] of Austria: sixteen miles E. [illegible]

[illegible], a town of Russia, in the govern- [illegible] Orel: sixteen miles S. Orel.

[illegible], a town of Germany, in the arch- [illegible] Austria: three miles S. Steyregg.

[illegible], or *Cronenberg*, a town of Ger- [illegible] in the circle of the Lower Rhine, [illegible]torate of Mentz: nine miles NW. [illegible]fort on the Maine, and fourteen NE. [illegible]

[illegible]*rg*, a town of Germany, in the [illegible] of Austria: four miles WNW. [illegible]arth.

[illegible]*nenberg*, a town of the State of U- [illegible]: ten miles N. Utrecht.

[illegible], a town of Germany, in the arch- [illegible] of Austria: six miles NW. Crems.

[illegible]*na*, a town of Russia, in the govern- [illegible] of Tula: sixteen miles W. Tula.

[illegible]*pa*, a town of Sweden, in the province [illegible]meland: thirty miles NE. Carlstadt.

[illegible]*ppenstadt*, a town of Germany, in the [illegible] of Lower Saxony, and principality of [illegible]rstadt: nine miles ENE. Halberstadt, [illegible]ven NNE. Quedlingburg.

[illegible]*n*, a lake of Norway: thirty-three [illegible] NW. Christiania.

[illegible]*au*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle [illegible] Bolesław: forty-six miles E. Dresden, [illegible] NNE. Prague.

[illegible]*a*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle [illegible] Chrudim: twelve miles SSE. Chrudim.

[illegible]*ze*, a town of Samogitia: twenty [illegible] NW. Rosienne.

Krsiwno, or *Krichen*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Posnania: twenty-four miles S. Posen.

Krsna, a river of Poland, which runs int the Bug.

Kruczet, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg: eight miles NE. Lemberg.

Krudzewo, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna: sixteen miles SE. Wilna.

Kruglikiw, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia: twelve miles S. Choczim.

Krumbach, a town of Hungary: four miles NW. Palotza.

Krumbach, a river of Germany, which runs into the Fils, about two miles E. Goppingen, in the duchy of Wurtemberg.

Krumdik, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holstein: two miles N. Wybster.

Krumpach, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: twenty miles S. Ebenfurth.

Krumlaw, see *Crumau*.

Krunzau, a lake of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and mark of Pregnitz: four miles NNE. Kynitz.

Krupa, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhinia: sixty miles E. Lucko.

Krupa, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna: four miles N. Lida.

Krupka, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minsk: sixty miles NE. Minsk.

Krupulik, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Macedonia: eighty-four miles NNW. Saloniki.

Kruscevaz, or *Alagia*, a town of Servia: twenty-four miles NNW. Precop.

Krutaia, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, on the Irtisck: thirty-six miles N. Omsk.

Kruten, a town of the duchy of Courland: thirty-two miles SSW. Goldingen.

Krutogorskai, an ostrog of Russia, in Kamtchatka. *Long.* 173. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 50. N.

Krutoiarskaia, a fortress of Russia, in the government of Upha, on the Uvelka: seventy-two miles SE. Tcheliabinsk.

Krutswitza, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Brzesk, memorable for being the birth-place of Piast, who, from the station of a private citizen, was elected king of Poland in the year 842: twenty-eight miles W. Brzesk

Kruwotow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Red Russia: twenty-two miles SE. Halicz.

Krylow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiov: forty-six miles SSE. Czerkasy.

Krzemien, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Bielsk: thirty-four miles SW. Bielsk.

Krzepice, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow: fifty-two miles NW. Cracow.

Kr[illegible]netz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleslaw: five miles NE. Nimburg.

Ku, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: twenty-five miles ESE. Pan.

K[illegible]n, a town of Persia, in the province of Farsistan: twelve leagues SSW. Schiras.

Kuaver, a town of Persia, in the province of Ghilan: thirty leagues NW. Reshd.

Kubanaeva, a town of Russia, in the government of Upha: eighty miles NE. Upha.

Kubber-ko-meah, an edifice of free stone, erected in a mountainous district, near the sea-coast of Algiers; about 100 feet in height, and ninety diameter at the base: seven miles E. Tefessad.

Kubbet Cheiar, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: forty-four miles N. Chamir.

Kubelberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and palatinate of the Rhine: eleven miles NNW. Deux Ponts.

Kubena, a river of Russia, which runs into lake Kubenskoi, sixteen miles NW. Kadnikow, in the government of Vologda.

Kubenskoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Vologda, on a lake of the same name: sixteen miles NW. Vologda.

Kubenskoi, a lake of Russia, in the government of Vologda, about forty miles long, eight broad: twelve miles NW. Vologda.

Kubing, a town and castle of Hungary, on the river Wang: eight miles N. Rotenburg.

K[illegible], a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, on the Amur: eighty miles SE. Dorotinsk.

Kuebaviz, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiov: sixty miles NNW. Kiov.

Kuebla, a town of Russia, in the government of Olnetz: fifty-two miles N. Povonetz.

Kudorinska, a fortress of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, on the borders of China: sixty miles S. Selenginsk.

Kudajeskoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk. *Long.* 99. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 65. 17. N.

Kuddow, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Hinder Pomerania: five miles NNE. New Stettin.

K[illegible], a town of Russia, in the government of Kolivan: twenty-eight miles S. Kuznetsk.

Kudinska, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk: thirty-two miles N. Irkutsk.

Kuenberg, a mountain of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: eight miles SSE. Sarenburg.

Kuepach, a town of Germany, in [illegible] Bavaria: three miles N. Aicha.

Kufstein, or *Kopstain*, a town of G[illegible]ny, in the county of Tyrol, near the [illegible] of Bavaria, on the Inn; built at the [illegible] a stupendous rock, on which is a [illegible] which serves for a fortress. After the [illegible] of the famous Margaret Maultasch, [illegible] of Carinthia, and countess of Tyrol, [illegible] cession, which she had bestowed succ[illegible] on the houses of Bavaria and Austria, [illegible] occasion of disputes, which were de[illegible] the year 1366, by the emperor Ch[illegible] The Bavarians kept Kytzbiehl, K[illegible] Rattenburg; but in the year 1504, [illegible] was seized by the emperor Maximilian [illegible] joined to Tyrol. In the year 1703, [illegible] mandant of Kufstein, on the appr[illegible] the army of the elector of Bavaria, [illegible] the fauxbourg, which communicated its [illegible] to the town, and afterwards to the [illegible] The garrison, which consisted only [illegible] men, were surprized, as they were [illegible] vouring to extinguish the flames. [illegible] elector's disgrace it was restored to the [illegible] ror: thirty-two miles ENE. Inspruck, thirty-eight WSW. Saltzburg. *Lo*[illegible] 54. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 32. N.

Kugali, a town of European Turk[illegible] the province of Romania, near the river [illegible] jatitza: twenty-eight miles ESE. F[illegible] poli.

Kuhdorf, a town of Germany, in th[illegible] of Upper Saxony, and circle of New[illegible] four miles S. Weyda.

Kuhgschmaltz, a town of Silesia, in [illegible] principality of Neisse: six miles SS[illegible] Grotkau.

K[illegible], a sea-port of Persia, at [illegible] trance of the Gulf of Persia: twelve [illegible] W. Ormus.

K[illegible], or *Kultzheim*, a town of [illegible] many, in the circle of the Lower Rh[illegible] electorate of Mentz: twelve miles [illegible] Miltenberg, and thirty-two ENE. He[illegible] berg.

Kuhna, a town of Lusatia: four [illegible] SE. Gorlitz.

Kuia, a town of Russia, on the co[illegible] the White Sea, in the government of A[illegible] angel: twenty miles N. Archangel.

Kujaritza, a river of European T[illegible] in Romania, which runs into the M[illegible] four miles E. Filippopoli.

Kuiatzkaia, a town of Russia, in the [illegible] vernment of Irkutsk, on the Dzou[illegible] built in the year 1728, for the pur[illegible] carrying on a traffic between the R[illegible] and Chinese, according to the treaty [illegible] in the year 1727. It consists of two p[illegible] one inhabited by the people of each co[illegible] try: forty-four miles N. Irkutsk. *L*[illegible] 123. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 50. N.

Kui-feou, a town of China, of the [illegible]

... the province of Chan-tong: ten ... Yen-tcheou.

..., a town of Pruſsian Lithuania: ... es S. Interſburg.

..., a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the ... of Natolia: twenty miles N. Eſki-

...b, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in ... ince of Natolia: thirty-two miles ...

..., a river of Tranſilvania, which ... the Maros, about ſeven miles above ...urg.

..., a town of Bohemia, in the circle ...ingratz, celebrated for its baths: ... miles N. Konigingratz.

... a river of Aſiatic Turkey, which ... the Reut, near Iſakovo, in Mol-

...a, a fortreſs of Ruſsia, in the go... of Cauca ſus, on the Ural: fifty... N. Gurev.

..., an iſland of Ruſsia, in the Caſpian ... *Long.* 68. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 40.

...ka, a town of Ruſsia, in the govern... Irkutsk: ſixty-eight miles NNE. ...

..., a town of Germany, in the archdu... Auſtria: ten miles SSW. St. Pol-

...ova, a town of Ruſsia, in the go... of Upha: forty-eight miles E. ...insk.

...zkoi, a town of Ruſsia, in the ...ment of Irkutſk, on the borders of ... eighty miles SW. Seleginsk.

...kaima, a town of Ruſsia, in the go... of Irkutsk, on the Lena: twenty ... S. Kirensk.

...dagag, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in ...vince of Caramania: forty miles N. ...s.

...cow, a town of Poland, in the palati... of Lemberg: ten miles NNE. Lem...

...a, a town of Sweden, in the province ...land: ſeventeen miles NE. Stock...

...n, a town of Sweden, in the province ...ne: fifteen miles N. Helſingborg.

...n, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of ...itz: nine miles SW. Kamnitz.

Ku-iong-tchai, a town on the north coaſt ... iſland of Formoſa. *Long.* 139. 10. ...erro. *Lat.* 25. 16. N.

Ku-ku, a town of China, of the third ... in the province of Pe-tche-li: twenty... miles ENE. Chun-te.

Kulpa, a river of Germany, which riſes ... five miles from Gottſchee, in the du... of Carniola, and runs into the Save, ... Siſsek, in Croatia.

Kulianſkoi, a town of Ruſsia, in the go... vernment of Irkutſk: 100 miles SW. Nertchinsk.

Kumbo, a kingdom of Africa, on the borders of the river Gambia, near its mouth.

Kumla, a town of Sweden, in the province of Nericia: ſeven miles S. Orebro.

Kumla, a town of Sweden, in the province of Eaſt Gothland: ten miles SSW. Nordkioping.

Kumla, a town of Sweden, in the province of Sudermanland: twenty-five miles W. Stockholm.

Kumſchak, a river of Ruſsia, which runs into the Don, near Biſtrianka, in the country of the Coſacs.

Kundozerskaa, a town of Ruſsia, in the government of Archangel: 128 miles S. Kola.

Kundrutchia, a town of Ruſsia, in the government of the Coſacs, on the Donetz: ſixty-eight miles NE. Azoph.

Kunersdorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg; where the king of Pruſsia was defeated by the Ruſſians, in the year 1759: two miles and a half ENE. Francfort on the Oder.

Kungur, a town of Ruſsia, in the government of Perm, on the Siiva: forty miles S. Perm.

Kunisfeld, a town of Swiſſerland, in the county of Baden: four miles W. Baden.

Kun-lien, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: forty miles SSW. Soui-tcheou.

Kunoſy, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodek: thirty-four miles ESE. Novogrodek.

Kunovat, a river of Ruſsia, which runs into the Oby, near Kunovatskoi.

Kunovatskoi, a town of Ruſsia, in the government of Tobolsk, on the Oby: eighty miles S. Obderskoi.

Kunow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz: ſixteen miles SSE. Radom.

Kunſtadt, or *Burgkunſtadt*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Bamberg: ſix miles E. Lichtenfels, and twenty-four NNE. Bamberg.

Kunſtadt, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Brunn: five miles SE. Ems.

Kunting, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Aichſtadt, at the conflux of the Schwarzach and the Altmuhl: eleven miles NE. Aichſtadt, and four WNW. Bielgries.

Kuntzen, a town of Pruſsia, in the province of Samland, on the Curiſch Nerung: twenty-eight miles N. Konigſberg.

Kunzelſau, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Hohenlohe: nine miles NE. Ohringen.

Kupenka, a town of Ruſsia, in the govern-

ment of Voronetz: ſixteen miles SW. Livenſk.

Kupenſk, a town of Ruſsia, in the government of Voronez: 128 miles SSW. Voronez.

Kupfenberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Bamberg: thirty-two miles NE. Bamberg, and fourteen N. Bayreuth.

Kupfenberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Aichſtadt: ten miles ENE. Aichſtadt, and eight N. Ingolſtat.

Kupferberg, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Jauer: ſix miles and a half NNW. Landeſhut, and eight E. Hirſchberg.

Kupinatz, a town of Croatia: fourteen miles E. Carlſtadt.

Kupliaghiſi, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: ſixteen miles S. Sinob.

Kuppenheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and marggraviate of Baden: three miles SSE. Raſtadt, and twenty-two NE. Straſburg.

Kupribazari, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: ſix miles W. Satalia.

Kups, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Bamberg: three miles W. Cronach.

Kur, a river of Aſia, which riſes in Armenia, paſſes through Georgia, the province of Schirvan, &c. and runs into the Caſpian Sea, ſeventy miles SSW. Baku.

Kuran, or *Kuramo*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Benin.

Kurbitz, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the Vogtland: three miles S. Plauen.

Kureb, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: thirty-four miles W. Sinob.

Kurdiukov, a fortreſs of Ruſsia, in the government of Caucaſus, on the Malva: twenty-eight miles W. Kizlar.

Kurdum, a town of Ruſsia, in the government of Saratov, on the Volga: ſixteen miles NNE. Saratov.

Kureika, a river of Ruſsia, which runs into the Enſei, fifty-two miles N. Turuchanſk.

Kurgan, a town of Ruſsia, in the government of Tobolsk, on the Tobol: ſixty-eight miles SW. Yalutorovsk.

Kurgan, a river of Aſia, which riſes in the Perſian province of Chouſan, and runs into the Caſpian Sea, to the weſt of Amarabat.

Kurgavaia, a town of Ruſsia, in the government of Tobolsk, on the Irtiſch: ſixteen miles E. Tara.

Kurile Iſlands, a chain of iſlands in the North Pacific Ocean, extending from the ſouthern extremity of Kamtchatka to Japan, diſcovered by the Ruſsians in the year and valuable principally for the fur particularly of the ſea otter, which are there. They are more then twenty ber, and extend from *Lat.* 42. to

Kuriſſindi, a town of Aſiatic Tu the province of Caramania: ſixty NNE. Tocat.

Kurmiſch, a town of Ruſsia, in the ment of Simbirsk: 104 miles NW. birsk.

Kurnach, a town of Germany, wh into the Danube, two miles NW. gen.

Kuropatniki, a town of Poland, in latinate of Lemberg. forty-four mi Lemberg.

Kurow, a town of Germany, in the of Holſtein: nine miles NNW. Lub

Kurra, a river of Hindooſtan, wh into the Beema: thirty-two miles N. apour.

Kurrabagh, a town of Aſia, in the of Ghizni: twenty miles WSW. and 125 ENE. Candahar.

Kurrabagh, a town of Aſia, in the of Cabul: fifteen miles NW. Cabul.

Kurſchinnen, a town of Pruſsian Li eight miles S. Interſburg.

Kurſk, a town of Ruſsia, and capital government to which it gives name, Sem: 240 miles S. Moſcow, and 544 Peterſburg. *Long.* 54. 10. E. Ferro. 51. 40. N.

Kurskoi, a government of Ruſsia, b on the north by the government of Or eaſt by the government of Voronez, ſouth by Voronez and Charkov, and weſt by Tchernigov; about 112 miles north to ſouth, and generally 100 eaſt to but a narrow part, about twelve miles extends forty miles farther weſt. Ku the capital.

Kuſcany, a town of Samogitia: eight miles NNE. Medniki.

Kuſzowiany, a town of Samogitia: ſix miles ENE. Medniki.

Kuſzma, a town of Hungary: tw miles NE. Szeben.

Kuſtan, a town of Perſia, in the pro of Segeſtan: ſeven leagues NE. Ku

Kuſtenai, a town of Ruſsia, in the go ment of Tobolsk twenty-eight mi Tomsk.

Kuſtereteki, a town of Ruſsia, in the government of Archangel: forty-four mi W. Onega.

Kuſtel, or *Conſel*, or *Kuſſel*, a town Germany, in the circle of the Upper R and duchy of Deux Ponts: eighteen m N. Deux Ponts, and nine SSW. Lauter

Kuſtra, a town of Poland, in the pa nate of Podolia: thirty-two miles E. Kamieniecz.

..., or *Kybal*, a fortreſs of Aſia, in ...try of Kuttore: twenty two miles ... Kuttore Fortreſs. *Long.* 70. 39. E. ... *Lat.* 35. 17. N.

..., a river of Ruſſia, which runs ... Amur, twenty miles NE. Nert...

..., a town of United America, in ... of Virginia: forty-four miles NW. ...

...ſer, a town of Perſia, in the pro... Farſiſtan: twenty-ſeven leagues N. ...

..., a town of Arabia, in the province ...en, inhabited by free Arabs: fifty ... Hodeida, and ten SW. Dſjebi.

..., a bailiwic of Swiſſerland, in ... of Zurich.

..., a town of Swiſſerland, in the ... Schwitz, near which is a chapel, ... the ſpot where William Tell ... Autrian governor: ten miles W. ..., and ſix NE. Lucerne.

... river of Ruſſia, which runs into ... at Kutſkoi.

..., a town of Ruſſia, in the go... of Toboiſk: 340 miles NNW. ...ſk. *Long.* 102. 10. E. Ferro. ... 20. N.

..., or *Cuino*, a town of Poland, in the ... of Lenczicz: ſixteen miles N. ...

..., a lake of Pruſſia, in the province ...ngen: eighteen miles S. Raſten...

...na, a town of Servia: ſixteen miles ... Orſowa.

...-ſing, a town of China, of the firſt rank, ... province of Yun-nan. Although this city ...nded with mountains, the ſoil about ... fruitful. Within its juriſdiction are ... towns of the ſecond order, and two of ...rd. The inhabitants are very induſ..., and cultivate every inch of ground: ... miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 121. 13. ... Ferro. *Lat.* 25. 34. N.

...ſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the govern... of Irkutſk, on the Kuta, where it joins ... Lena: ſixty miles E. Ilimſk, and 276 ... Irkutſk. *Long.* 123. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* ... 20. N.

Kutejar, a town of Africa, in the king... of Yani, where the Engliſh had a fac..., on the ſide of the Gambia, deſtroyed ... a flood, in the year 1725.

Kuttenberg, or *Kutna-Hora*, a town of Bo..., in the circle of Czaſlau, celebrated for ... ſilver mines, which were formerly very ...ndant, diſcovered in the year 1237, by a ...k: four miles NW. Czaſlau.

Kuttenplan, a town of Bohemia, in the ... of Pilſen: one mile NW. Pilſen.

Kuttenthal, a town of Bohemia, in the cir... of Boleſlau: ſix miles SSW. Jung Buntzel.

Kutting, a town of France, in the depart... ment of the Meurte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Dieuze: one league and a half NE. Dieuze, and three and a quarter NW. Sarburg.

Kuttlaw, a town of Sileſia, in the princi... pality of Glogau: ſix miles NNW. Gros Glogau.

Kuttore, a town and fortreſs of Aſia, in the country to which it gives name: 100 miles NE. Cabul, and 280 NW. Lahore. *Long.* 70. 17. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 35. 27. N.

Kuttore, a name given to the tract of country between the north-eaſt part of Cabul, and the north-weſt of Cachemire. The Mahometans call it *Caferiſtan*, or *the Land of Infidels*. The name of Kuttore is probably taken from a fortreſs ſo called, 100 miles NE. Cabul.

Kutzeshar, a town of Perſia, in the province of Mezanderan: thirteen leagues SW. Ferabat.

Kuwana, or *Quano*, a ſeaport town of Japan, in the province of Owari.

Kuynder, or *Fort Kuynder*, a ſeaport town and fortreſs of Frieſland, ſituated on the weſt ſide of the river of the ſame name, at its entrance into the Zuyder See: twenty-three miles S. Lewarden. *Long.* 23. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 50. N.

Kuynder, a river of Frieſland, which runs into the Zuyder See, at Kuynder.

Ku-yong, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: twenty-two miles ESE. Nan-king.

Kuzdra, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Olonetz: forty miles S. Petrozavodſk.

Kuzik, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Viatka, eight miles NNE. Kotelnitch.

Kuznik, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Viatka: forty-eight miles SSW. Glazov.

Kuzma, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minſk: eight miles S. Mozyr.

Kuzmiloch, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minſk: ſixteen miles S. Mozyr.

Kuznetchicha, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Simbirſk, on the Volga: ſixteen miles NE. Simbirſk.

Kuznetzk, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Saratov: ninety-ſix miles NNE. Saratov.

Kuznetzk, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kolivan, at the conflux of the Kondoma and the Tom, built in the year 1618, on a place which was a general reſort of Tartars, and peopled with colonies from Tomſk, and ſome other towns. It contains about 500 houſes; the inhabitants are chiefly employed in the manufacture of iron: 188 miles

miles ESE. Kolivan, and 320 SSW. Eniſeiſk. *Long.* 104. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 40. N.

Kuznetzkova, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk: twelve miles N. Balaganſkoi.

Kuznetzovo, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Perm: twenty-eight miles NW. Obvinſk.

Kuznica, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Troki: eight miles SW. Grodno.

Kuzomen, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel, on the coaſt of the White Sea: 124 miles NW. Archangel.

Kuzreka, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel, on the north coaſt of the White Sea: 140 miles SSE. Kola.

Kvaſſowa, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: twenty-eight miles N. Zytomiers.

Kybar, a town of Norway: ſix miles SSW. Vardhuys.

Kyburg, a bailiwick of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Zurich, formerly a county. After the extinction of the counts of Kyburg, in the year 1264, it came to the houſe of Habſburg, and from thence to the houſe of Auſtria. Leopold, duke of Auſtria, mortgaged it to the counts of Toggenburg, this mortgage was transferred to the counts of Montfort. In the year 1415, when Frederic, duke of Auſtria, was put under the ban of the empire, the emperor Sigiſmund ſeized on the eſtate, and in 1424, permitted the citizens of Zurich to purchaſe the rights of the counts of Montfort, which they did. Thus Zurich became maſter of the county, on paying, nevertheleſs, to the emperor conſiderable ſums at five different times. In 1442, the canton of Zurich reſtored it to the emperor, Frederick III, but in 1452, purchaſed it of duke Sigiſmund for ever.

Kyholm, a ſmall iſland of Denmark, near the iſland of Samſoe.

Kyl, a town of Sweden, in the province of Warmeland: twenty-five miles SE. Carlſtadt.

Kyl, a town of Sweden, in the province Nericia: eight miles NW. Orebro.

Kyla, a town of Sweden, in the province of Warmeland: twenty-three miles S. Carlſtadt.

Kylburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Treves, on the Kyll: twelve miles NNE. Luxemburg, and thirteen S. Treves.

Kyle of Durneſs, a bay on the north coaſt of Scotland, and county of Sutherland: ten miles E. Cape Wrath.

Kyle of Rhea, a narrow ſtrait, between the iſland of Sky and the main land of the county of Invernels.

Kyle Scowie, a bay on the weſt coaſt of Scotland, and county of Sutherland: twenty-four miles S. Cape Wrath.

Kyle of Tongue, a bay on the north coaſt of Scotland, and county of Sutherland; ten miles WSW. Strathy Head.

Kyll, a river of Germany, which runs into the Moſelle: five miles below Treves.

Kynerton, a town of England, in the county of Hereford, with a weekly market on Wedneſday: twenty miles WNW. Hereford, and 150 WNW. London.

Kynto, a lake of Ruſſia, in the government of Olonetz, about forty-eight miles in length and from twelve to ſixteen in breadth. *Long.* 46. 34. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 65. 40. N.

Kyragur, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Ruttunpour: eight miles SW. Ruttunpour.

Kyranſalva, a town and caſtle of Hungary: twelve miles SW. Serat.

Kyrczyce, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: fifty-ſix miles S. Zytomiers.

Kyritz, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Mark of Prignitz, forty miles NW. Berlin, and twenty-five N. Brandenburg. *Long.* 30. 11. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 56. N.

Kytzbichl, or *Kytzbuhl*, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: three miles ESE. Kuffitein, and forty-five S. Inſpruck.

L.

[illegible] a town of Germany, in the arch-[illegible]chy of Austria: four miles S. Vienna.

[illegible] a town of Germany, in the arch-[illegible] Austria, on the river Taya. In the [illegible] a battle was fought here between [illegible] Rhodolphus, and Ottocar, king [illegible]ema, in which the latter was slain; [illegible]n the year 1645, it was taken by the [illegible]: twelve miles ESE. Znaym, and [illegible]six N. Vienna. *Long.* 34. 3. E. [illegible] *Lat.* 48. 39. N.

[illegible], a town of Norway: 112 miles [illegible]en.

[illegible]*nd*, or *Laland*, an island of Denmark, [illegible] at the entrance into the Baltic from [illegible]ater Belt, about thirty miles in length, [illegible]we ve in its mean breadth, and reckon-[illegible] most fertile spot in the Danish do-[illegible]ns. This island produces plenty of all [illegible]f grain, particularly very fine wheat, [illegible]ce lent pease. It is also famous for a [illegible]f red fruit, called manna, which re-[illegible] sweet almonds in taste, and grows [illegible]ng slender stem. Laaland is not with-[illegible]ods, which, however, are more fre-[illegible] on the east than on the west of the [illegible]. The inhabitants make little account [illegible]ing, as they find that the cultivation [illegible]n turns out to greater advantage. But [illegible]thstanding all these conveniences, as [illegible]untry lies low, and the soil is damp, [illegible]ir is very unhealthy. Of all the inha-[illegible]ts of this island the clergy are the best [illegible]led for, according to their rank. The [illegible]ty are numerous here, and many of [illegible] have very fine seats, and considerable [illegible]. This island, like Falster, has a par-[illegible]ar governor, but in spiritual affairs both [illegible] under the jurisdiction of the bishop of [illegible]en. Naskow is the capital. *Long.* 11. [illegible] to 11. 48. E. Greenwich. *Lat* 54. 43. to [illegible]. 2. N.

Laar, see *Lar*.

Laas, or *Losch*, a town of Germany, in [illegible] duchy of Carniola: nine miles W. Got-[illegible]e, and twenty-three ENE. Trieste. [illegible]*ng.* 32. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 57. N.

Laaspe, or *Laspe*, a town of Germany, in [illegible] circle of the Upper Rhine, and county [illegible] Witgenstein: twenty-two miles SW. W[illegible]eck, and sixty-four E. Cologn. *Long.* [illegible]6. 4. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 46. N.

Labaar, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Agra: forty miles E. Gwalior, and seventy-five SSE. Agra.

Labadde, a town and district of Africa, on the Gold Coast.

Labarces, a town of Spain, in the province of Asturia: twelve miles W. Santillana.

Labata, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon: ten miles E. Huesca.

Laber, a river of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, which runs into the Danube, five miles SW. Ratisbon.

Laber, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and principality of Neuburg: eleven miles E. Dietfurt, and nine WNW. Ratisbon.

Laber (Gros), a river of Germany, which rises four miles SSW. Rottenburg, in Lower Bavaria, and runs into the Danube, five miles NNE. Straubing.

Laber (Klein), a river of Germany, which rises two miles S. Rottenburg, in Lower Bavaria, and runs into the Danube, four miles NNW. Straubing.

Labes, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Hinder Pomerania: thirty-three miles NE. Stargard, and thirty S. Colberg. *Long.* 33. 22. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 39. N.

Labiau, a town of Prussia, in the province of Samland, with an ancient castle: twenty miles ENE. Konigsberg.

Labo, a town on the west coast of the island of Sumatra, whose chief trade is in pepper.

Labomas, a town of the island of Cuba: seven miles SE. Spirito Santo.

Labour, before the revolution, a district of France, in Gascony, of which Bayonne was the capital.

Labrador, a country of North America, in the government of Canada, bounded on the north-east by Hudson's Straits and the North Atlantic Ocean, on the south-east by the Straits of Bellisle, on the south by Canada, and on the west by Hudson's Bay. A late author, Mr. Cartwright, who, from a long residence of sixteen years, had good opportunities of being well informed, says, "The face of the whole country, at least all those we are at present acquainted with, are very hilly, and in most parts mountainous. The south

ſiderable eſtates; but have no ſhare in the government. The province of Lachſa belongs in ſovereignty at preſent to the ſchiech of the Arabian tribe of Beni Khaled, one of the moſt powerful in Arabia. They are ſo far ſpread through the Deſert, as often to haraſs the caravans paſſing between Bagdad and Kaleb. The greater part of Lachſa is inhabited by Bedouins, and other petty tribes; but theſe all acknowledge the dominions of the ſchiech of Beni Khaled. Little is known concerning the cities in the interior parts of this province.

Lachte, a river of Germany, which runs into the Allier, four miles E. Zelle, in the circle of Lower Saxony.

Lachwa, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Braeſc: fifty miles E. Pinſk.

Lackab, a river of Ireland, in the county of Donegal, which runs into Lough Glen.

Lackari, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irac: forty-three leagues WNW. Iſpahan.

Lacock's Bay, a bay on the north-eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Barbadoes: half a mile NW. Cuckold's Point.

Lacovia, a town of the iſland of Jamaica: fifty-five miles W. Kingſton.

Lacſur, a town of Perſia, in the province of Choraſan: twenty leagues NE. Herat.

Lad, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia, on the Reut: thirty-ſix miles ENE. Stephanowze.

Ladeinoepole, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Olonetz: fifty-ſix miles S. Petrozavodsk. *Long.* 51. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 61. 56. N.

Ladenaw, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: two miles S. Tulln.

Ladenburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Oſnabruck: nine miles SSE. Oſnabruck.

Ladenburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and palatinate of the Rhine: ſix miles E. Manheim, and forty SSE. Mentz. *Long.* 26. 16. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 25. N.

Ladikieh, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania, anciently Laodicea: ſixty miles W. Cogni.

Ladizin, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw: fourteen miles S. Braclaw.

Ladoco (Los Codos de), a chain of mountains, which begins in the province of Tra los Montes, in Portugal, and is continued into Spain, dividing Galicia from the Aſturias.

Ladoga (Nov), a town of Ruſſia, on the ſouth coaſt of the lake Ladoga: fifty-ſix miles E. Peterſburg. *Long.* 49. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 60. 2. N.

Ladon, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret: three leagues W. Montargis. and nine ENE. Orleans.

Ladozſkoi, or *Ladoga*, a lake of Ruſſia, 100 miles in length, and from fifty to ſixty breadth, ſituated between the governments of Viborg, Peterſburg, and Archangel. Its ſouth-weſt extremity lies about thirty miles E. from Peterſburg.

Ladrones, ſee *Mariana Iſland*.

Lady's Iſland, an iſland on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of United America, between Long Royal Iſland and St. Helena. *Long.* 42. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 32. 30. N.

Laern, a town of Flanders: five miles S. Ghent.

Laerwolde, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Bentheim: three miles SSE. Covorden.

Laeuanger, a town of Norway, in the dioceſe of Drontheim: forty-ſix miles S. Drontheim.

Laga, a river of Sweden, in the province of Smaland, which runs into the North Sea four miles W. Laholm.

Lagaman, a town of Aſia, in the country of Cabul: twenty leagues NE. Cabul.

Lagan-water, a river of Ireland, which runs into Belfaſt Lough, at Belfaſt.

Lagares, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: four leagues and a half SSW. Viſeu, and ten ENE. Coimbra.

Lagau, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and New Mark of Brandenburg: five miles E. Sternberg.

Laghen, a town of Germany, in the county of Feldkirch: three miles SSE. Feldkirch.

Lage, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Lippe: five miles SW. Lemgo.

Lage, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg: three leagues SE. Roſtock.

Lagen Point, a cape of Scotland, on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Ila. *Long.* 3. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 55. 46. N.

Lagen Bay, a bay on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Ila, ſouth of Lagen Point.

Lagens, a town of the iſland of Flores, one of the Azores, containing near 1400 inhabitants.

Lagga, a town of Sweden, in the province of Upland: nine miles SE. Upſal.

Lagbi, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hadramaut, on the coaſt of the Arabian Sea: thirty leagues ESE. Aden.

Lagi, or *Labadſi*, a town of Arabia, ſituated in a fertile plain: five leagues from Aden.

Lagnaſco, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa: eleven miles NW. Genoa.

Lagnaſco, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont: five miles W. Saviliano, and twenty-four S. Turin.

Lagnieu, a town of France, in the depart-

of the Ain, and chief place of a canton, e district of St. Rambert: one league half SW. St. Rambert, and ſeven and NE. Lyons.

, a town of France, in the depart- the Seine and Marne, and chief a canton, in the diſtrict of Meaux, Maine. In the year 835, Louis the ire held a parliament in this town; the year 1432, it was beſieged by the h, but without ſucceſs. In the year it was taken by the duke of Parma. ntains three pariſh churches: three WSW. Meaux, and five ENE. *Long.* 20. 21. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. N.

Lioſtro, a gulf or bay on the eaſt of the iſland of Sardinia: fifty miles Cagliari, and thirty S. Lode.

Negro, a town of Italy, in the king- Naples, and province of Baſilicata, at of the Apennines, near a lake of the name: twelve miles NE. Policaſtro.

, a town of the iſland of May, one Cape Verd Iſlands.

d'Albafeira, a lake on the weſt coaſt rtugal, near the ſea, in the province of dura: four leagues SSW. Liſbon.

de Obidor, a lake on the weſt coaſt rtugal, which empties itſelf into the ne league and a half NE. from Cape iro, in the province of Eſtramadura.

on Iſland, an iſland in the South Ocean, diſcovered by captain Cook, year 1769, who deſcribes it of an form, with a lagoon in the middle, occupied much the larger part of it; rder of land which circumſcribes the , is in many places very low and , particularly on the ſouth ſide, where ſiſts principally of a beach or reef of it has the ſame appearance alſo in places on the north ſide; ſo that, the and being disjoined, the whole looks many iſlands covered with wood. Cap- Cook approached it on the north ſide, within a mile no bottom was found, with fathom of line, nor did there appear to any anchorage about it. The whole is red with trees of different verdure, but could be diſtinguiſhed, even with glaſſes, ght cocoa-nuts and palm-trees. *Long.* 18. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 47. S.

Lagor, a town of France, in the depart- of the Lower Pyrennées, and chief of a canton, in the diſtrict of Orthez: leagues and a half SE. Orthez, and four and a half NW. Pau.

Lagos, a ſeaport of Portugal, in the pro- of Algarves, ſituated in a bay of the Atlantic, to which it gives name, not regu- fortified, but defended by ſeveral forts. The harbour is deep, but full of rocks. It is the reſidence of the viceroy of Algarves, and contains two pariſh churches, four convents, and about 4600 inhabitants: thirty-two leagues S. Liſbon. *Long.* 9. 57. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 3. N.

Lagos, a river of Africa, in the kingdom of Benin, with a conſiderable bar at its mouth, in the Atlantic, which, joined to the roughneſs of the ſea, prevents its navigation.

Lagoſta, an iſland in the Adriatic, twelve miles long and four wide. *Long.* 34. 55. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 5. N.

Lagrzo, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz: ſixteen miles N. Sandomirz.

Lagua, a town of the iſland of Cuba: eighty miles WNW. Villa del Principe.

Laguna, a town of South America, in the country of Terra Firma, and province of Venezuela, ſituated on the weſt ſide of lake Maracaybo.

Laguna, or *St. Chriſtobal de la Laguna*, a town of the iſland of Teneriffe, and capital of the iſland: ſituated on a ſmall eminence; and every day refreſhed with a breeze of wind. It is well ſupplied with water, and contains two pariſh churches, ſeveral convents, and an hoſpital: the ſtreets are large and handſome: it takes its name from a lake a little to the eaſt of the town. *Long.* 16. 28. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 28. 28. N.

Laguna Eſcura, a lake of Portugal, in the province of Beira: two leagues and a half SW. Guarda.

Lagupp, a river of Pruſſian Lithuania, which runs into the Piſſa: four miles S. Stalluponen.

Laguyo, a town of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt, in the country of Fantin.

Labadſi, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: ſixteen miles NW. Aden.

Laball, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: ten miles N. Gothenburg.

Labiſzin, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Brzeſc: twelve miles NE. Pinſk.

Labmedie, a town of Egypt: fourteen miles SSW. Damietta.

Labn, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Jauer, on the Bober: ſix miles and a half SSE. Lœwenberg, and ten E. Greiffenberg.

Labn, or *Lobn*, a river of Germany, which riſes in the north-eaſt part of the principality of Siegen, about ten miles ENE. from the town of Siegen, paſſes by Laaſphe, Marburg, Gieſſen, Wetzlar, Weilburg, Vilmer, Runckel, Limburg, Dietz, Naſſau, &c. and runs into the Rhine, near Lohnſtein.

Labolm, or *Lageholm*, a ſeaport town of Sweden, in the province of Halland, at the mouth of the Laga near the ſea, with a good ſalmon fiſhery, this town was fortified by the Danes, and ceded to Sweden by the peace of Bromſebro: twelve miles SSE. Halmſtad. *Long.* 12. 58. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 56. 29. N.

Labore, or *Panjab*, a country in the north weſt part of Hindooſtan, bounded on the north by Cachemire, on the eaſt by the mountains of Thibet, on the ſouth-eaſt by Delhi, on the ſouth by Moultan, and on the weſt by the Indus, which ſeparates it from Cabul and Candahar; near 300 miles in length from eaſt to weſt, and about 100 miles from north to ſouth. It is one of the richeſt and moſt conſiderable of the empire, abounding in rice, corn, and fruit of every kind. It is watered by the Indus, which bounds it on the weſt, by the Behat, Chunaub, Rauvee, Setledge, &c. which laſt bounds it on the eaſt, and partly on the ſouth. Between the Behar and the Indus, are ſome ſalt ſprings, where they manufacture an excellent kind of ſalt. This country is often called *Panjab*, which ſignifies Five Waters, or Five Rivers. It is now in the poſſeſſion of the Seiks.

Labore, a city of Hindooſtan, and capital of the country of Lahore or Panjab, ſituated on the Rauvee. It is ancient, and of great extent, forming, with its fauxbourgs, a circumference of ſeven miles: ſurrounded with walls of brick, and adorned with beautiful edifices and gardens. It has twelve gates. Lahore was once the reſidence of the Mogul kings; but at preſent, ſince the Seiks have eſtabliſhed themſelves in the country, and made it their capital, it has loſt much of its former ſplendour, and many of the inhabitants having retired from the place, the fauxbourgs are almoſt totally ruined. The Jeſuits at one time enjoyed a free exerciſe of their religion: here are manufactures of cotton, carpets, &c.: 420 miles E. Candahar, and 280 NW. Delhi. *Long.* 72. 48. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 31. 1. N.

Labr, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Munſter: twelve miles NW. Munſter.

Labr, or *Lbr*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Naſſau Saarbruck Uſingen, the capital of a lordſhip, on the river Schutter. In the year 1676, this town was laid waſte by the French: eighteen miles SSE. Straſburg, and nineteen N. Friburg. *Long.* 25. 37. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 21. N.

Laigné, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chateau Gontier: one league and a half W. Chateau Gontier, and four and a half S. Laval.

Laignes, a town of France, in the department of the Côte-d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Châtillon ſur Seine: three leagues WSW. Châtillon, and ſeven N. Semur en Auxois.

Lai-kiang, a river of China, which runs into the Heng, near Heng-tcheou.

Lailly, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Beaugency: leagues E. Beaugency, and four SW.

Lai-ngan, a town of China, of the rank, in the province of Kiang-n miles NE. Kin.

Laino, a town of Italy, in the king Naples, and province of Calabria nineteen miles WNW. Caſſano.

Laino, or *Lao*, a river of Italy, kingdom of Naples, which runs in Mediterranean: two miles SE. from

Lajoun, a town of Perſia, in the pr of Mezanderan, near the coaſt of the C Sea: ſeven leagues E. Reſhd.

Lai-ping, a town of China, of the rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: forty miles WNW. Sin-tcheou.

Laiſchev, a town of Ruſſia, in the ment of Kazan, at the union of the and Volga: twenty miles S. Kazan. 67. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. 20. N.

Laiſon, a river of France, which runs the Dive: one league ESE. Troarn, department of the Calvados.

Laiſſe, a town of the duchy of Savoy: miles E. Chambery.

Laiſſe, a river which riſes near M melian, in Savoy, paſſes through lake B get, and runs into the Rhône in France. Chanas, in the department of the Iſere

Lai-tcheou, or *Tai-tcheou*, a city of C of the firſt rank, in the province of tong, built on a promontory, bounded ſide by the ſea, and on the other by tains: 255 miles SE. Peking. *Long.* 32. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 9. N.

Lai-vou, a town of China, of the rank, in the province of Chan-tong: tw ſeven miles E. Tai-ngan.

Lai-yang, a town of China, of the rank, in the province of Hou-quang, river Lai-kiang: twenty ſeven miles Heng-tche.

Lai-yang, a town of China, of the rank, in the province of Chan-tong: two miles SW. Ngin-hai.

Laize, a town of France, in the dep ment of the Saône and Loire, and place of a canton, in the diſtrict of M two leagues N. Mâcon.

Laize, a river of France, in the depa ment of the Calvados, which runs into Orne, half a league SW. St. Martin de F tenay.

Lak, a town of Hungary: eighteen m ESE. Caniſcha.

Lake of the Woods, a lake of North A rica. *Long.* 95. 20. W. Greenwich. 50. 25. N.

Lalang, an iſland near the north coaſt the iſland of Sumatra, in the ſtrait Malacca. *Long.* 99. 20. E. Greenwich. *L* 1. 45. N.

..., a town of France, in the depart- ... the Isere, and chief place of a canton, ... district of St. Marcelin: seven miles ... Marcelin.

... a town of Samogitia: twelve miles ... sienne.

... Cross, or *Min-rus-tick-a Pock-aba-* ... lake of North America. *Long.* 107. ... Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 25. N.

... a town of Asia, in Thibet: thirty ... S. Sarangapour.

..., a town of Portugal, in the province ... : three leagues SW. Lamego, and ... Viseu.

..., a town of Russia, in the government ...gda, on the river Luza: forty miles ...ug. *Long.* 65. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 60. ...

...*nd*, a town of Hindoostan, in the ... of Agimere: ten miles N. Rantam-...

..., a town of Italy, in the kingdom of ... and province of Abruzzo Citra: ... miles E. Solmona.

...*ntea*, a town of Italy, in the king- ... of Naples, and province of Calabria ... twelve miles SW. Cosenza.

...*s*, a town of Portugal, in the province ... os Montes: four leagues and a half ... Mirandela, and six SW. Bragança.

...*s*, a town of Spain, in the province ... : fifteen miles ESE. Lugo.

...*b Head*, a cape on the south-east coast ... island of Stronsa, one of the Orkneys. ... 48. E. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 58. 57. N.

...*b Island*, a small island of Scotland, in ... south of the Forth: one mile NNW. ... North Berwick.

...*mba*, one of the smaller Shetland Islands, ... Shetland and Yell.

...*mbach*, a town of Germany, in the ... duchy of Austria: four miles NE. ...annastatt.

...*mbaile*, a town of France, and prin- ... place of a district, in the department of ... North Coasts: two posts and a half E. ... Brieuc, and fifty and a quarter W. Paris. ... 15. 9. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 3. N.

...*mbaness*, a cape on the north-east coast ... the island of Shetland. *Long.* 2. 9. E. ...burgh. *Lat.* 61. 10. N.

...*mbay*, a small island in the Irish Sea, ... the west coast of Ireland, and county of ...lin. *Long.* 6. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* ... 10. N.

Lambaya, or *Lanibai*, a town of Africa, ... the kingdom of Baol, where the king ...

Lambayeque, a town of South America, in ... country of Peru, and capital of the juris- ...tion of Sana, in the bishopric of Truxillo, ...taining about 1500 houses, built some of ...cks, others of bajareques, the middle of ... walls being of cane, and plastered over, both on the inside and outside, with clay the meanest consists entirely of cane, and ar the habitations of the Indians. Among the inhabitants are some considerable and opulent families; but the generality are poor Spaniards, Mulattoes, Mestizos, and Indians. The parish church is built of stone, large and beautiful, and the ornaments splendid. It has four chapels, called *Ramos*, with an equal number of priests, who take care of the spiritual concerns of the Indians, and also attend, by turns, on the other inhabitants. The families which formerly inhabited the city of Sana, on its being sacked, in 1685, by Edward Davis, an English adventurer, removed hither; being under a farther necessity of changing their dwelling from an inundation of the river of the same name, by which every thing that had escaped the ravages of the English, was destroyed. It is the residence of a corregidor, having under his jurisdiction many other towns. One of the two officers of the revenue appointed for Truxillo resides here. A river, called *Lambayeque*, washes this place, which, when the waters are high, is crossed over by a wooden bridge; but at other times may be forded, and often is quite dry. *Lat.* 6. 42. S.

Lambert Bay, a bay on the north-east coast of the island of St. Christopher: two miles SW. Muddy Point.

Lambert's Point, a cape of the island of Barbadoes, on the west-south-west coast: two miles WSW. High Point.

Lambesc, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Aix: five leagues S. Apt, and four NW. Aix.

Lambese, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, where there are magnificent ruins of an amphitheatre, a temple of Esculapius, &c.: forty-five miles S. Constantina.

Lambeth, a village of England, in the county of Surry, on the borders of the river Thames, opposite Westminster, where the archbishop of Canterbury has a palace.

Lamborn, a town of England, in the county of Berks, situated on a small river, on the borders of Wiltshire, with a weekly market on Friday: six miles SSW. Wantage, and sixty-six W. London.

Lambra, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Livadia: fourteen miles SSE. Athens.

Lambres, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the district of St. Omer: half a league S. Aire.

Lambro, a river of Italy, which rises in the duchy of Milan, about seven miles NE. from Como, and runs into the Po, about five miles above Piacenza.

Lambsdorff, a town of Silesia, in the principality

cipality of Neiſſe: nine miles and a half NE. Neiſſe.

Lamb's Head, a cape of Ireland, on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of Kerry, at the mouth of the Kenmare river: thirty-four miles SSW. Killarney, and ſix N. Cod's Head. *Long.* 10. 1. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 42. N.

Lambſheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and palatinate of the Rhine: eight miles W. Manheim, and eleven S. Worms.

Lamegal, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: three leagues NW. Pinhel, and ſix N. Guarda.

Lamego, a city of Portugal, in the province of Beira, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Braga, ſituated in a plain, near the Duero, ſurrounded with mountains. It contains two cathedral churches, an hoſpital, four convents, and about 4500 inhabitants. In this town the ſtate aſſembled to confirm the election of Alphonſo Henriques, firſt king of Portugal; and enacted the fundamental laws, now forgotten. The country about it produces excellent wine: twelve leagues E. Porto, and twenty-four NNE. Coimbra. *Long.* 11. 7. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 7. N.

Lamentin (Le), a town of the iſland of Martinico, on the weſt coaſt. *Long.* 43. 11. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 14. 36. N.

Lamentung, a town of Aſia, in Thibet: ſeven leagues ESE. Kiangſe.

Lametounab, a town of Africa, in the country of Sahara, ſouth of the country of Tripoli, about ſeven days' journey of the caravan.

Lamiares, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: two leagues SSE. Lamego.

Lamlaſh, or *Holy Iſland*, an iſland ſituated before the Bay of Lamlaſh, about two miles long, and half a mile wide; the whole is a vaſt mountain, in great part covered with heath, but has ſufficient paſture and arable land to feed a few milch cows, ſheep, and goats, and to raiſe a little corn, and a few potatoes.

Lamlaſh, a town or village of Scotland, on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Arran, ſituated in a bay, to which it gives name, and which, Mr. Pennant ſays, forms the ſafeſt harbour in the univerſe, with depth of water for the largeſt ſhips. In the year 1558, the Engliſh fleet, under the earl of Suſſex, after ravaging the coaſt of Kintyre, at that time in poſſeſſion of James Mac-Connel, landed in this bay, and burned and deſtroyed all the neighbouring country. *Long.* 1. 59. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 55. 33. N.

Lammermuir, a mountain of Scotland, which bounds the north part of the county of Berwick, againſt Haddintonſhire.

Lammerſbagen, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: ſix miles SW. Lutkenborg.

Lamnick, a lake of Sileſia, in the principality of Oels: four miles E. T... berg.

Lamnickh, a town of Germany, ... duchy of Stiria: ten miles N. Cilley.

Lamo, an iſland and ſeaport of Afr... the coaſt of Zanguebar. *Long.* 40. ... Greenwich. *Lat.* 2. S.

Lamoille, a river of United A... which runs into Lake Champlain, ... eight miles N. Newhaven, in the ſta... Vermont.

Lampa, a town of South Americ..., capital of a juriſdiction of the ſame nam... the biſhopric of Cuſco, ſituated to the ... of Cuſco. The ſoil is very unequal; ... parts very fertile, others unproductive; ... ſilver mines are abundant: thirty league... Cuſco.

Lampacan, a ſmall iſland in the E... Indian Sea, a little to the ſouth of the ... of Junkſeilon.

Lampedoſa, an iſland in the Medi... nean, not inhabited, but pleaſant and ... tile. On it is a building, divided ... church and a moſque, which the C... viſit as well as the Mahometans. Ne... church is a magazine, well provided, ... veſſels may find neceſſaries, for which ... depoſit the value, if money, in a ch... goods, in the church. On certain day... Sicilian monks come to collect the de... and bring other ſtores. The profits ... plied to the hoſpital at Trapani. The ... is about four leagues in circumference, ... a good port, well ſupplied with freſh ... and an excellent fiſhery on the coaſt: ... ty-one leagues W. Malta. *Long.* 30 ... E. Ferro. *Lat.* 35. 40 N.

Lampol, a town of Poland, in the p... tinate of Braclaw, near the Dnieſter: ... ſix miles SSW. Braclaw.

Lampon, a town and bay on the ſouth co... of the iſland of Sumatra, in the Straits ... Sunda.

Lampſaki, or *Lapſak*, a town of A... Turkey, in the province of Natolia, ce... brated for its wine: forty miles W. Ar...

Lamſpringe, a town of Germany, in ... circle of Lower Saxony, and biſhopric ... Hildeſheim, at the ſource of a ſmall ri... called *Lame*, which ſoon after runs into ... Innerſee, about ſeventeen miles S. Hil... heim.

Lan, a town of China, of the ſecond ra... in the province of Pe-tche-li, on the ri... Lan: 113 miles E. Peking. *Long.* 130. ... E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 48. N.

Lan, a town of China, of the ſecond ran... in the province of Chen-ſi, on the ri... Hoang. This town is not very large, tho... the capital of the weſtern part of the p... vince, and the reſidence of the gover... The chief trade is in hides, brought fr... Tartary, woollen ſtuffs, and coarſe ſ...

of cow's-hair: 655 miles WSW. Pe-
...g. 121. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 6. N.
... a town of China, of the third rank,
... province of Chan-ſi: twenty-five
S. Kolan.
... a river of China, in the province of
...-ſi, which runs into the Gulf of
...g, *Long.* 136. 22. E. Ferro; *Lat.* 39.

...*la*, a town of the iſland of Forte-
... ſituated on the eaſt coaſt.
...*ſai*, or *Ladao*, an iſland in the Eaſt-
...ian Sea, a little to the N. of the
... Acheen, in the iſland of Sumatra.
...*ſhire*, a county of England, bounded
north by Cumberland, Weſtmoreland,
...kſhire, on the eaſt by Yorkſhire, on
...th by Cheſhire, and on the weſt by
...h Sea; ſeventy-four miles long, and
...teen to forty-four wide. The form is
...r, not very unlike to England, Wales,
... of Scotland united; the indenta-
... the borders being ſimilar. A ridge
...ntains ſeparates it from Yorkſhire,
...ning its courſe through ſome other
... has been called *The Backbone of*
...: this mountain ſcreens the county
...the eaſterly winds and the attendant
...and is thought to cauſe a greater quan-
...f rain than in the more interior parts of
...ngdom; but does not ſeem to make the
...e the leſs wholeſome. Lancaſhire has
...local advantages, which have been the
...of rendering the country ſo famous for
...nufactures. Theſe, in a great meaſure,
...upon the two moſt material articles
... and water; the former of which lies
...menſe beds towards the ſouthern and
...s part, and the many rivers, &c. which
... many places interſect the country,
...ther with the ſprings, have had no
... effect upon the agriculture of this diſ-
... The northern and north-eaſt diſ-
...s produce lime ſtone in abundance;
... is found towards the ſouth. Beſides
...er and coal, this county alſo produces
...e of various denominations. Near Lan-
...er (upon the common) is an extenſive
...rry of excellent free-ſtone, which admits
... fine poliſh. The county-town (Lan-
...ter) is built wholly of this ſtone. Flaggs
... grey ſlates are dug up at Holland, near
...gan. Blue ſlates are got in large quan-
...s in the mountains, called *Coniſtone* and
...*ſcribwaite*, fells near Hawkſhead. Great
...antities are exported. They are chiefly
...ſtinguiſhed into three claſſes, viz. London,
...ntry, and tom ſlate, which are valued in
...portion, London beſt, &c. Copper mines
...the north have been worked, but without
...ch ſucceſs. The beſt ſithe-ſtones are
...ained at Rainford, well wrought on the
...ſpot. Iron ore, in large quantities, is ob-
...ained at Lindle, between Ulverſtone and
Dalton. The features of this county are in many places ſtrongly marked; towards the north they are bold and picturesque, diverſified with lofty mountains and fertile vales. The north-eaſt part of the county is rugged, interſperſed with many rivulets, with a thin ſtratum of upper ſoil: the ſouthern part more ſoftened, and the plains more fertilized: along the ſea coaſt, the land is chiefly flat, and has the appearance, in many places, as if formerly covered by the ocean. Few countries produce greater varieties of ſoil, which yet does not change ſo rapidly as in ſome others. A conſiderable tract, which lies between the Ribble and the Merſey, is a ſandy loam, well adapted to the production of almoſt every vegetable that has yet been brought under cultivation; beneath which is a clay or marl. There is alſo a black ſandy loam, ſomething diſtinct from the above deſcription, which has no red rock, but the ſubſtratum white ſand, under which is clay, and then marle. There are alſo tracks of white ſand lands, and ſome little pebbly-gravel lands. There are many large tracts, which come under the denomination of moſſes, and ſome ſtiff, but not obdurate clay lands. Lancaſter is divided into ſix hundreds, which contain ſixty-two pariſhes, and twenty-ſix market-towns. The number of houſes is eſtimated at 40,000, and the inhabitants 240,000. The towns are Lancaſter, Liverpool, Preſton, Wigan, Newton, Clithero, all which are boroughs, and ſend two members each to the Britiſh parliament, making, with two for the county, fourteen in the whole; other towns are Manchester, Blackburn, Bolton, Burnlay, Bury, Cartmel, Chorley, Colne, Dalton, Garſtang, Haſlingden, Hawkſhead, Kirkham, Leigh, Ormſkirk, Poulton, Preſcot, Rochedale, Ulverton, and Warrington. The principal rivers are the Lune, Ribble, Merſey, Weaver, and Irwell.

Lancaſter, a town of England, and capital of the county to which it gives name, ſituated on the river Loyne, or Lune, which forms a harbour for veſſels of moderate ſize: the town carries on a conſiderable foreign trade, and many ſhips are conſtructed in the docks. Agricola is ſaid to have formed a ſtation here, which was afterwards improved into a caſtle; and ſurrounded by a ditch as early as the time of Adrian, who placed a garriſon there. After the Norman conqueſt, it was enlarged; and in ſucceeding times became more important. The preſent ſtructure is ſuppoſed to have been erected in the reign of Edward III, and is now made uſe of as a county priſon. Lancaſter was incorporated by king John, and the charter renewed and confirmed, with greater privileges, by Charles II. It is governed by a mayor, aldermen, recorder, bailiffs, &c. and ſends two members

bers to the British parliament. By means of navigable canals, Lancaster has a communication with the rivers Mersey, Dee, Ribble, Ouse, Trent, Severn, Derwent, Thames, Avon, Humber, &c. through the counties of York, Lincoln, Westmoreland, Chester, Warwick, Nottingham, Stafford, Worcester, Leicester, Oxford, Gloucester, &c. The merchants trade chiefly to America, the West Indies, and the Baltic. The principal exports are hardware, woollen goods, cabinet work, candles, &c. Sail cloth is the chief manufacture of the town. The number of houses is about 1160, which are supposed to to contain 1600 families. There are two markets weekly, on Wednesday and Saturday: sixty-six miles S. Carlisle, and 235 NNW. London. *Long.* 2. 46. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 59. N.

Lancaster, a town of United America, in the state of Pennsylvania, containing upwards of 900 houses, a court house, several churches, and about 5000 souls; the trade is considerable: fifty-three miles W. Philadelphia. *Long.* 76. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 40. 4. N.

Lancaster, a town of United America, in the state of Massachusetts: thirty-five miles W. Boston.

Lancaster, a county of United America, in the state of South Carolina.

Lancaster, a county of United America, in the state of Virginia.

Lancerotta, one of the Canary islands, about ten leagues in length, and eight in breadth, where widest. It is parted by a ridge of mountains, which afford nothing but pasture for cattle, though the vallies are fruitful, but sandy, and thin in the soil. It abounds in grain, fruits, horned cattle, hares, camels, and asses. One great branch of the trade of Lancerotta consists in dried goats' flesh, which the inhabitants sell in great quantities to the neighbouring islands, under the name of tussineta. In the year 1730, a volcano broke out in this island. Lancerotta, the principal town, contains about 100 houses. It has several havens and roads; but there is one at the north-east end, where ships may come in from the northward, and lie land-locked from all winds in ten, fifteen, and twenty fathoms. The east point of the island is in *Long.* 13. 26. W. Greenwich; *Lat.* 29. 14. N.

Lance's Bay, a bay on the north-west coast of the island of Jamaica. *Long.* 78. 14. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 27. N.

Lanchan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: twenty-five miles SSE. Koué-yang.

Lanche, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Anterior Pomerania: eleven miles SE. Bergen.

Lanciano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzz[illegible] of which it is the capital; it is the [illegible] archbishop, erected about the mid[illegible] 16th century: eighty-five mil[illegible] Rome, and eighty-four N. Naples. [illegible] 32. 3. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 13. N.

Lanciego, a town of Spain, in the [illegible] of Alava: eighteen miles SSE. V[illegible]

Lanckowitz, a town of German[illegible] duchy of Stiria: seven miles WNW. [illegible] berg.

Lancpou, a lake of Thibet, a[illegible] leagues long, and three wide. *Lo*[illegible] 18. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 32. 36. N.

Lancpou, a mountain of Thibet. [illegible] 102. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 32. 55. N.

Lanctan, a mountain of Thibet. [illegible] 103. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 31. 52. N.

Landa, a kingdom of the island of B[illegible]

Landau, a town of France, in the [illegible] ment of the Upper Rhine, and ch[illegible] of a canton, in the district of Wisse[illegible] situated on the river Queich, which [illegible] to the Rhine, containing four churc[illegible] about 4000 inhabitants: It was form[illegible] perial; and, in the year 1291, endow[illegible] the same privileges as Haguenau, by [illegible] phus I, and confirmed to France in [illegible] 1680; after which, it was fortified [illegible] XIV. As it is almost commanded, [illegible] side, by eminences which surround [illegible] Vauban exerted all his skill in rende[illegible] strong. In the year 1702, it was [illegible] the Austrians, and in 1703, recovere[illegible] by the French. In the year 1704, [illegible] perialists made themselves masters of [illegible] cond time; and in 1713, it was taken from them. In 1714, by the [illegible] of Baden, this town, together with [illegible] villages, and fortifications belonging [illegible] was ceded to France. In the year 1[illegible] was attacked by the Austrians and Pr[illegible] without success: thirteen posts N. [illegible] burg, and sixty-four and one quart[illegible] Paris. *Long.* 25. 47. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 4[illegible] N.

Landau, a town of Germany, in the [illegible] of the Upper Rhine, and county of [illegible] deck: twelve miles N. Waldeck, and [illegible] ty-four SSE. Paderborn. *Long.* 26. 2[illegible] Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 12. N.

Landau, a town of Germany, in [illegible] Bavaria, situated on the Iser: eight [illegible] E. Dingelfingen, and thirty-two W. P[illegible] *Long.* 30. 27. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 32. N.

Landaul, a town of France, in the [illegible] ment of the Morbihan: two leagues [illegible] Plumet.

Lande, a town of Norway: thirty [illegible] miles N. Christiania.

Landeck, a town of Poland, in the [illegible] nate of Kalish: forty-eight miles N. Gr[illegible]

Landeck, or *Landeg*, a town of Ger[illegible] in the county of Tyrol, on the Inn: [illegible]

N. Glurentz, and thirty-nine WSW. ...ock.

...ieck, a town of Pruſſian Pomerelia: four miles SW. Dantzick.

...ieben, a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſts, and chief place of a canton in the diſtrict of Lamballe: ...quarters of a league S. Lamballe, and ...d three quarters NNE. Moncontour.

...lle, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados: one league and three ...rs NW. Vire, and nine and a half ... Caen.

...len, a town of Brabant, ſituated on ...er Becke, where a bloody battle was ..., on the 29th of July, 1693, between ...my of the allies, under the command of ...m III, king of England, and the elec... Bavaria; and the French, under the duke ...xemburg. The French army amount... 80,000 men, and the allies to little ... than half that number. The French ... repulſed two or three times, and loſt a ... many officers and men; but, returning ...harge, they gained a victory, which, ...ver, coſt them dear, having fifteen thou... killed, and between nine and ten thou... wounded. The confederates loſt ſixty ...s of cannon, nine mortars, a great num... of ſtandards and colours, with about ... thouſand men killed and wounded: ...en miles SE. Louvain, and ſeventeen ...W. Liege.

...ndauff, a town of Germany, in the ...duchy of Auſtria: nine miles S. Laab.

...derneau, a town of France, and prin... place of a diſtrict, in the department of ...niſterre: two poſts and a half NE. ..., and ſixty-ſeven and a quarter W. Paris. ... 13. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 27. N.

...deron, a town of Swiſſerland, in the ...cipality of Neufchatel, ſituated at the ...-weſt extremity of the lake of Bienne, ... in the year 1324, by Rodolph V, count ... Neufchatel. The inhabitants are Roman ...holics. In the year 1707, this town re... to acknowledge the king of Pruſſia for ...reign, and was reduced by force of arms: ...en miles NE. Neufchatel, and nine SW. ...rne.

Landes, a department of France, bounded ... the north by the department of the Gi..., on the eaſt by the department of the ... and Garonne, and Gers, on the ſouth ... the Lower Pyrennées; and on the weſt ... the ſea; about ſixty miles from north to ...th, and nearly as much from eaſt to weſt. It is a part of what was heretofore called *Landes*: it is, in general, a ſandy, unfruitful country, covered with heaths, and thinly cultivated, except towards the ſouth eaſt, where it contains ſome good land, and ſeveral towns. The principal rivers are the Douze and Adour. Mont-de-Marſan is the capital.

Landeſhut, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Schweidnitz, on the Bober. In this town is a Roman Catholic church, with a Lutheran gnadenkircke, or permiſſive church, and a Latin ſchool. This toleration of the Lutheran church and ſchool was purchaſed by a loan of 80,000 florins to the emperor, beſides a preſent of 12,000. The town itſelf was founded in 1292. In 1638, the greateſt part of it was deſtroyed by fire; and, in the following year, it was pillaged and demoliſhed with ſo much barbarity, that only two perſons remained there. It enjoys, however, a flouriſhing linen trade. In 1745, a ſmart ſkirmiſh happened here between the Auſtrians and Pruſſians; and, in 1757, a body of the former, in this neighbourhood, defeated one of the latter: eighteen miles WSW. Schweidnitz, and eighteen SSW. Jauer.

Landevan, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Auray: two leagues and a half NW. Auray, and two and a half SE. Hennebon.

Landeville, a town of France, in the department of the Vendée, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sables-d'Olonne: two leagues and three quarters N. Sables-d'Olonne, and five W. la Roche-ſur-Yon.

Land Graben, a river of Sileſia, in the principality of Breſlau, which runs into the Weiſtritz, a little above its junction with the Oder.

Landguard Fort, a fort of England, ſituated on a point of land, at the ſouth-eaſt extremity of the county of Suffolk, at the mouth of the rivers Orwell and Stour, oppoſite Harwich, and furniſhed with a garriſon, under the command of a governor, and a platform of guns, to defend the coaſt.

Landiviſiau, a town of France, in the department of the Finiſterre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Landerneau: two leagues and a half NE. Landerneau, and three and a half WSW. Morlaix.

Landin, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Douro e Minho: four leagues E. Villa de Conde, and two W. Guimaraens.

Landivy, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Ernée: three leagues and three quarters N. Ernée, and ſix NW. Mayenne.

Landonneau, a river of France, which runs into the ſea near Breſt.

Landrecy, a town of France, in the department of the North, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Le Queſnoy, ſituated on the Sambre. In the year 1543, this town was beſieged by the emperor Charles V, with an army of 5000 men, and fifty pieces of cannon, but without ſucceſs; the

year following it was ceded to the emperor, by the peace of Cressy. In the year 1637, it was taken by the French; and retaken soon after by the Spaniards, who held it till the year 1655, when it was attacked by the marechals Turenne and Ferre, who became masters of it, ten days after the trenches were opened, in sight of the Spanish army, under the prince of Conde, of 35,000 men. The French, who remained in possession, by the peace of the Pyrennées, enlarged the fortifications, and made it one of the strongest places in the country. It has only two gates; one towards the east, called *the Gate of France*, and the other toward the west, called *the Gate of Quesnoy*. In the year 1712, prince Eugene, of Savoy, who commanded the army of the allies, invested this place with thirty-four battalions and thirty squadrons, on the 17th of July, giving the conduct of the enterprise to the prince of Anhalt Dessau; but, the French carrying the posts of Denain, Marchiennes, and St. Amand, the siege was raised on the 31st of the same month. In the year 1794, the town was besieged by a part of the army of the powers allied against France, under the conduct of the hereditary prince of Orange. The whole of the siege, after opening of the trenches, lasted scarcely ten days; yet the bombardment was so severe, that not more than three houses were left standing. Two hundred of the inhabitants, and 1200 of the garrison, lost their lives. The remainder of the garrison, which surrendered prisoners of war, consisted of 4400 men. The surrender took place on the 30th of April. But it did not remain long in the possession of the allies; for, on the 15th of August following, the garrison, which consisted of 20,000 men, surrendered, at discretion, to the French general Scherer: three posts and a half SE. Valenciennes, and twenty-three and a half NNE. Paris. *Long.* 21. 22. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 7. N.

Landresse, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Baume-les-Dames: five leagues and a quarter NE. Ornans, and two and a quarter SE. Baume-les-Dames.

Landriano, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan: eleven miles SSE. Milan.

Landroal (O), a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo: four leagues and a half N. Mourao, and four W. Xerumenha.

Landrova, a small river of Spain, which runs into the Atlantic: three leagues NE. Vivero, in the province of Galicia.

Landsberg, a town of Prussia, in the province of Natangen: twenty-six miles S. Konigsberg.

Landsberg, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: twenty-four miles SW. Gratz, and ninety-four SSW. Vienna.

Landsberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of [illegible] on the Weser: six miles SSW. Nien[illegible]

Landsberg, a ruined castle of Germa[illegible] the circle of the Upper Rhine, and d[illegible] Deux-Ponts: one mile E. Ober Mosc[illegible]

Landsberg, a town of Germany, in [illegible] Bavaria, on the Lech: eighteen [illegible] Augsburg, and thirty-two W. M[illegible] *Long.* 28. 29. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 4[illegible]

Landsberg, a town of Germany, [illegible] circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of [illegible] zig: five miles W. Delitsch, and fo[illegible] NW. Leipzig. *Long.* 29. 51. E. [illegible] *Lat.* 51. 27. N.

Landsberg, a town of Germany, [illegible] circle of Upper Saxony, and New M[illegible] Brandenburg, on the Warta. It c[illegible] three churches, a royal magazine, and [illegible] ral manufactures of stuff and cloth, w[illegible] considerable trade in wool: twenty m[illegible] Custrin, and sixty-four E. Berlin. [illegible] 32. 58. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 42. N.

Landsberg (Alt), a town of Germa[illegible] the circle of Upper Saxony, and M[illegible] Mark of Brandenburg: twenty-one [illegible] SE. Oranienburg, and fourteen ENE. Be[illegible]

Landscron, a seaport town of Swede[illegible] tuated on the west coast of the provin[illegible] Skone, on an island near the Sound. [illegible] a staple town, with a good harbour. In [illegible] year 1676, it was taken by the Danes. [illegible] fortifications are erecting here, the ob[illegible] which is to command the whole co[illegible] Skonen, along the Sound. The old f[illegible] cations are furnished with a garrison of [illegible] or three hundred men, and seventy [illegible] pieces of cannon. The harbour lies [illegible] tween the continent and a small island, [illegible] is twenty feet deep; a new citadel is [illegible] erected: twenty-one miles NW. Lun[illegible] twelve S. Helsingborg. *Long.* 12. 4[illegible] Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 50. N.

Landscron, a fortress of Poland, in th[illegible] latinate of Cracow, which fell into the [illegible] session of the confederates, during the [illegible] troubles, from whence they made ex[illegible] sions; and, by a detachment of troops [illegible] this fortress, the city of Cracow was [illegible] from the Russians: twenty-four mi[illegible] Cracow.

Landscron, a town of Bohemia, in the [illegible] of Chrudim: twelve miles E. Leutmi[illegible]

Landscron, a fortress of France, in th[illegible] partment of the Upper Rhine, purchased [illegible] the marquis of Baden-Dourlach by L[illegible] XIV: eight miles S. Huningue, and [illegible] SW. Bâle.

Land's End, the western extremity [illegible] England, and the county of Cornwall [illegible] miles SW. Penzance. *Long.* 5. 45. [illegible] Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 7. N.

Land's End, a cape of England, on [illegible] north-east coast of the island of Sheerne[illegible] four miles NW. from Shelness.

...er, a town of France, in the depart... the Upper Rhine, and chief place ...ton, in the district of Altkirch: ...gues and a half NW. Bale, and ...gues and a half S. Colmar.

...ag, a town of Germany, in the ...y of Austria, on the Danube: nine... es SW. Freustadt.

...hut, a town of Moravia, in the circle ...n. sixteen miles SE. Auspitz.

...hut, a town of Germany, in Lower ..., on the river Iser, the capital of a ...ent to which it gives name. It is ..., well-built town, and contains two ...al palaces and a college, with a church ...e steeple of which is reckoned the ...t in Germany; a parish church and six ...ts. Landshut was built, either by Louis of Bavaria, or his father, duke ...f Mittelsbach. In 1634, it suffered ...e Swedes: thirty-six miles SE. In... and thirty-two NE. Munich. *Long.* ... E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 25. N.

...ut, a town of Poland, in the pala... f Lemberg: seventy-two miles W. ...g.

...ss, or *Landstrost*, a town of Ger..., in the duchy of Carniola, situated on ...nd in the river Gurck: eighteen miles ...ey, and fifty-seven E. Trieste.

...n, a town of France, in the depart... of the Gard: seven leagues NNE. Nis..., and two and a half S. Pont St. Esprit.

...dveller, a town of Sweden, in the pro... of West Gothland: nine miles E. Go...org.

...e, an island of the Atlantic Ocean, near ... coast of Main, in North America, a little ...e E. of Scuttock Point. *Long.* 67. 56. ... Greenwich. *Lat.* 44. 18. N.

...e, a river of Ireland, in the county of ...y, which runs from Lough Lane into ...main Bay.

Lane (Lough), a lake of Ireland, in the ...ty of Kerry, near Killarney: fifteen ... S. Tralee.

Lanel, a town of Africa, and capital of the ...gdom of Galam, situated on the south ... of the Senegal.

Lanemezan, a town of France, in the de...rtment of the Higher Pyrennées, and chief ...ce of a canton in the district of Bagnères: ...r leagues ENE. Bagnères-en Bigorre, and ...e SE. Tarbe.

Lanepax, a town of France, in the depart...ent of the Gers, and chief place of a can..., in the district of Condom: three leagues ...d a half SSW. Condom, and six NW. ...uch.

Lanerk, a town of Scotland, which gives ...me to the county, situated on the north-east ... of the Clyde; near it are some celebrat... falls, or cataracts, in that river, which, ...pecially in rainy seasons, form a tremendous appearance. Here the brave Wallace first meditated to revenge the wrongs of his country, and slew the governor, who was a man of rank. In the neighbourhood are some of the greatest cotton manufactures of Scotland: nineteen miles SE. Glasgow. *Long.* 0. 37. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 55. 43. N.

Lanerkshire, a county of Scotland, bounded on the north by Dumbartonshire, on the north-east by Selkirkshire, Linlithgowshire, and Edinburghshire, on the east by Peebleshire, on the south by Dumfriesshire, on the south-west by Ayrshire, and on the west, toward the north, by the Clyde; forty miles long, and about twenty-two in its mean breadth. Its form has been fancifully compared to that of a vine leaf; the mouth of the Clyde supposed to represent the stem, the course of that river, the middle vein, and the lesser streams, its collateral branches. The river Clyde, descending from the southern part of this county, divides it into two equal parts, the one called *the Shire of Lanerk*, and the other *the Barony of Glasgow*; the one hilly, heathy, and fit for pasture, and the other level, and proper for corn. The principal rivers, all of which rise on the same hill, are the Clyde and the Annan, both of which run into the Irish Sea; also, the Tweed, which falls into the German Ocean: besides which, the Frith of Clyde is joined to the Frith of Forth by a canal, for the benefit of navigation and trade. It abounds with coal and limestone; has some lead mines, and abundance of lapis lazuli is dug up here. The chief towns are Glasgow, Hamilton, Lanerk, and Rutherglen.

Lanesborough, a town of Ireland, in the county of Longford, on the river Shannon. It is a borough town, and sends two members to the Irish Parliament: seven miles SW. Longford, and fifteen N. Athlone.

Langanau, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: four miles E. Drosendorf.

Langanico, or *Sunri*, anciently *Olympia*, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea, situated on a small river called *Carbon*, the ancient *Alpheus*. This was once a city of great note, near which, on the Olympian plain, were celebrated the games so called, which were first instituted by Pelops, in honour of Jupiter, and afterwards revived by Atreus and Hercules. They were held every fifth year, with great solemnity, amidst an infinite number of spectators, and lasted for five whole days together. From these spectacles, the computation of time in Greece, by Olympiads, took its rise. In this city, also, was a very fine temple of Jupiter Olympus, with a celebrated image of that god, fifty ells high, which was reckoned one of the seven wonders of the world. Near it was

was alſo a famous grove, dedicated to the ſame god. It is dwindled, at preſent, into an inconſiderable place: thirty-two miles SSE. Chiavenza, and ſixty SW. Corinth.

Langdon, a river of England, in the county of Durham, which runs into the Tees, twelve miles above Barnard Caſtle.

Langdon-hills, hills of England, in the county of Eſſex, about three miles S. Billericay.

Langeac, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Brioude: four leagues S. Brioude, and ſix W. le Puy.

Langeais, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Indre and Loire, on the Loire: four leagues W. Toure, and ſeven E. Saumur.

Langeland, an iſland of Denmark, ſituated in the ſouth part of the great Belt, between the iſlands of Laaland and Funen; about thirty miles in length, and from three to five in breadth. This iſland is fertile in every part. In the 13th century, it belonged to one of the princes of the blood royal, and was called a principality. It is now only a county, but one of the beſt in the kingdom, and under the ſame governor as Funen. Rudkiobing is the only town. *Long.* 10. 40. to 11. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 45. to 55. 13. N.

Langelterſkans, a fortreſs of Groningen: three leagues E. Winſchotten.

Langelſheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Wolfenbuttel, the principal place of a bailiwick: ſix miles NW. Goſlar.

Langen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Bentheim: one mile W. Bentheim.

Langen, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Heſſe Darmſtadt: ſix miles N. Darmſtadt.

Langen Dorbach, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and principality of Naſſau Dillenburg: four miles N. Hadamar.

Langen Salza, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and capital of Thuringia, on the Salza. The environs of the town are pleaſant, and the manufactures are flouriſhing. Here are about 900 houſes, two churches, a college, and a caſtle: fourteen miles W. Erfurt, and eight N. Gotha. *Long.* 28. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 54. N.

Langen Selbold, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Iſenburg: five miles ENE. Hanau, and ſix SW. Budingen.

Langenau, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Oberland. The church is celebrated for beautiful paintings: eight miles N. Birchofswerder.

Langenau, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and territory of Ulm, ſituated on a ſmall river which runs into Danube: eleven miles NE. Ulm.

Langenau, a town of Germany, in circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of geburg: four miles S. Freyburg.

Langenau, a town of Pruſſia, in the vince of Ermeland: four miles W. ſack.

Langenberg, a town of Germany, circle of Upper Saxony, and county of ſen: three miles NW. Gera.

Langenberg, a town of Germany, circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of one mile N. Hardenburg.

Langenbrucken, a town of Germany the circle of the Upper Rhine, and biſ of Spire, with a ſalt ſpring: four miles Bruchſal.

Langenburg, a town of Germany, in circle of Franconia, and principality of henloe: thirteen miles E. Ohringen.

Langendorf, a town of Germany, in circle of Upper Saxony, and biſhopric Naumburg: ſix miles NE. Zeitz.

Langenes, an iſland in the North near the coaſt of Norway, about leagues in circumference. *Long.* 31. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 59. 20. N.

Langenfeld, a town of Germany, in duchy of Carniola: four miles NNW. des.

Langenfeld, a town of Germany, in archduchy of Auſtria: four miles N. Crems.

Langenheſſen, a town of Germany, in circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Eburg: ſix miles NW. Zwickau.

Langenholzhauſen, a town of Germany, the circle of Weſtphalia, and county Lippe: eight miles NNE. Lemgow.

Langenhorſt, a town of Germany, in circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Mſter: three miles N. Metelen.

Langenkandel, a town of Germany, circle of the Upper Rhine, and duchy Deux Ponts: ſeven miles E. Bergzaand eight SSE. Landau.

Langenlebern, a town of Germany, in archduchy of Auſtria: two miles N. Tulln.

Langenlois, a town of Germany, in archduchy of Auſtria: three miles N. Crems.

Langenorna, a river of Germany, in circle of Swabia, which runs into the Wertach, near Neuſtatt.

Langen Rhor, a town of Germany, archduchy of Auſtria: one mile N. Tulln.

Langenſchwalbach, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Catzenelnbogen, celebrated for its mineral waters: nine miles NW. Mentz.

Langenſteinbach, a town of Germany, in the

...e of Swabia and marggraviate of ... Durlach, celebrated for its medicinal ... and baths: fix miles WNW. Pfortz... five S. Durlach.

...erbal, a town of Switzerland, in ...ty of Berne, well ſituated for com... with France and Germany; for the ...e of which here are held three ... which are annually ſold from 10,000 ... pieces of linen, 8000 of which ...ened; theſe linens are exported to ... Portugal, America, &c. Great quan... of cheeſe likewiſe are ſold here, be... cattle, horſes, grain, and many other ... both of agriculture and manufac... Near it are ſome medicinal ſprings: ... miles NE. Berne, and ten E. So...

...entreer, a town of Germany, in the ... of Weſtphalia, and county of Mark: ... E. Bockum.

... zenn, a town of Germany, in the ... of Franconia, ſituated on the river ... partly in the principality of Anſpach, ...tly in Culmbach: twelve miles W. ...berg, and ſeventeen NNE. Anſpach.

... er Aer, a town of Holland: eight ... E. Leyden.

...gerwiſch, a town of Germany, in the ... of Upper Saxony, and middle mark ...randenburg: four miles S. Potzdam.

...gſchlag, a town of Germany, in the ...y of Auſtria: five miles W. Zwetl.

...gſund, a ſeaport town of Norway, ...e dioceſe of Chriſtiania: fifty miles ... Chriſtiania.

...gzwang, a town of Germany, in the ... of Styria: ſixteen miles NE. Pruck.

...ngzwieſen, a town of Germany, in the ... of Upper Saxony, and principality of ...artzburg: eight miles S. Arnſtadt.

Langford, a town of United America, in ... ſtate of Kentucky: twenty-five miles ... Stamford.

Langford Bay, a bay of the iſland of An..., on the north coaſt, a little to the ... of Peyerſon's Point.

Langhes (Les), a ſmall country of Italy, ...e principality of Piedmont, ſituated be...een Alba and Ceva, comprehending fifty-... ſmall imperial fiefs, ceded to the king ... Sardinia by the emperor, in the year ...35, but ſtill to be held as fiefs of Ger...ny. The moſt conſiderable are Gorlegno ... Caretto.

Langin, a town of Savoy, in the barony of ...ugny: ſix miles N. Bonne.

Langines, a ſmall iſland of Denmark, in ... North Sea, near the weſt coaſt of South ...land: two miles NW. from the iſland ... Nordſtrand.

Langione, a town of Aſia, in the king... of Laos, of which it is, by ſome, call... the capital. *Lat.* 22. 30. N.

Langley Iſland, a ſmall iſland, near the ſouth coaſt of Newfoundland, about a league ſouth from the iſland of Miquelon. *Long.* 56. 5. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 46. 42. N.

Langley Point, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of England, and county of Suſſex: five miles NE. Beechy Head.

Langoe, a ſmall iſland near the coaſt of Norway, celebrated for its marble quarries: ſixteen miles S. Chriſtiania.

Langogne, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Lozere: ſeven leagues NE. Mende, and eleven W. Privas. *Long.* 21. 31. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 44. N.

Langoiran, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Cadilhac, on the Garonne: three leagues N. Bazas, and two and a half SE. Cadilhac.

Langon, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bazas: three leagues N. Bazas, and three W. la Reolle.

Langon (Le), a town of France, in the department of the Vendée, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Fontenay-le-Comte: two leagues W. Fontenay-le-Comte.

Langonnet, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Le Faouet: one league and a half N. Le Faouet, and three and a half W. Guemene.

Langourla, a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſts, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Broons: two leagues and a half WSW. Broons, and four and three quarters NE. Loudeac.

Langport, a town of England, in the county of Somerſet, ſituated on the river Parret, which is navigable for large barges. In the time of William the Conqueror, it was a royal borough, and once ſent members to the Engliſh Parliament. It has a weekly market on Saturday. In the year 1645, a brigade of the royal army, under lord Goring, ſtationed here to guard a paſs, were overpowered by the parliament forces, with the loſs of 300 men killed, and priſoners. Sir John Digby was dangerouſly wounded, and died ſoon after: twelve miles E. Taunton, and 128 W. London.

Langres, a city of France, and principal place of a diſtrict in the department of the Upper Marne. This town is very ancient, and, in the time of Julius Cæſar, was the capital of the Lingones. In the irruption of Attila, it was taken and burned; and, after being rebuilt, underwent the ſame fate, in the year 407, from the Vandals. It was very early erected into a biſhopric, and, from the reign of Philip Auguſtus to the revolution, the prelates were dukes and peers of France.

France. It afterwards belonged to the kingdom of Burgundy, and fell, with the reſt of the country, to France. The ſituation is on a mountain. Cutlery forms the principal trade of the place: twelve poſts NW. Beſançon, and thirty-four SE. Paris. *Long.* 23. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 51. N.

Langroiva, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira. Here is a medicinal ſpring: four leagues NW. Pinhel, and ſix SSE. St. Joao da Peſqueira.

Langſdorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Solms Braunfels: five miles WSW. Laubach, and three NW. Muntzenberg.

Langſtone Harbour, a capacious harbour of England, on the coaſt of Hampſhire; but, by a bar at the mouth, the entrance for large ſhips is difficult. It is ſituated three miles E. Portſmouth.

Langton, a town of Scotland, in the county of Berwick: one mile and a half SW. Greenlaw.

Languard, a river of Swiſſerland, which runs into the Rhine, three miles S. Mayenfeld.

Languedoc, before the revolution, a large province of France, divided into Upper and Lower, bounded on the eaſt by the Rhône, which ſeparated it from Dauphiny, the county of Venaiſſin, and Provence; on the ſouth by Rouſſillon and the Mediterranean, on the weſt by Gaſcony, and on the north by Forez, Quercy, and Rouergue; its extent was about ninety leagues in length, and forty in breadth. The land is, in general, very fertile in grain, fruits, and wine, and watered by the Rhône, the Garonne, the Tarn, the Allier, and the Gardon. There were, in this province, three archbiſhoprics, and twenty biſhoprics. Toulouſe was the capital of Upper, and Montpellier the capital of Lower Languedoc. It is now divided into ſeven departments, the Ardeſche, Lozere, Gard, Herault, Tarn, Upper Garonne, and Aude.

Languenbruck, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Soleure: fourteen miles NE. Soleure.

Languidic, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Hennebon: one league and a quarter NE. Hennebon.

Langwaſſer, a river of Sileſia, which runs into the Queis, near Friedberg.

Langwedel, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Verden: four miles N. Verden.

Langwieſe, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz: twenty miles WNW. Leitmeritz.

Lan huing, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Yunnan: eleven miles NW. Teng-tchouen.

Lanjan, or *Lanjang*, a city of Asia, capital of the kingdom of Laos, or of the ſouthern diviſion, to which it gives and is the uſual reſidence of the king the weſt ſide of the river Mecon, on the land ſide, defended by ditches and walls. The king's palace is ſaid to vaſt extent, and appear like a city, for ſize, and the number of people who it. The houſes of the grandees, and of condition, are very high and elegantly contrived and ornamented; but the inferior people are no better than hut prieſts alone have the privilege of their houſes and convents with ſtone. *Long.* 119. 24. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 30. N.

Lanjaron, a town of Spain, in the vince of Grenada: fifteen miles S. Gr

Lanina, a town of Ruſſia, in the ment of Irkutſk, near the Baikal eighty miles NE. Irkutſk.

Laniſcat, a town of France, in the partment of the North Coaſts, and place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Re nen: two leagues and a half E. Ro and four SW. Quintin.

Laniſcble, a town of Iſtria: ſixteen SE. Cabo-d'Iſtria.

Lanken, a lake of Thibet, about ſix leagues in circumference: thirteen N. Darmadijira.

Lankheim, a town of Germany, in circle of Franconia, and principality ſpach: five miles NNE. Maynbernh

Lan-ki, a town of China, of the rank, in the province of Tche-kia twelve miles NW. Kin-hoa.

Lanku-tou, a town of China, of the cond rank, in the province of Yun 1102 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 11 E. Ferro. *Lat.* 27. 25. N.

Lankwatt, a town of Germany, in Bavaria, on the Groſs Leber: eight SE. Kelheim, and twenty-ſix E. Ingo

Lanmeur, a town of France, in the partment of the Finiſterre, and chief of a canton, in the diſtrict of Morlaix: leagues NE. Morlaix; and three and a ESE. St. Pol-de-Leon.

Lannilis, a town of France, in the partment of the Finiſterre, and chief of a canton, in the diſtrict of Breſt: leagues and a quarter N. Breſt, and two a half W. Leſneven.

Lannion, a town of France, and pal place of a diſtrict, in the departm the North Coaſt: three poſts and NW. Guingamp, and ſixty-four and a ter W. Paris. *Long.* 14. 13. E. Fa *Lat.* 48. 44. N.

Lannoy, a town of France, in the partment of the North, and chief pla a canton, in the diſtrict of Lille. A

French were defeated at this place, ...ce of York, in the year 1794: two E.NE. Lille, and two and a half ...rmay.

... a town of France, in the depart- ... the Nyevre, and chief place of a ... the district of Decize: four leagues ... SE. Decize.

...*rgh*, a town of United America, ...ate of New York, formerly called ...: situated on the east side of the ... opposite the south branch of the ...: 126 miles N. New York. *Long.* ... W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 42. 46. N.

...*ans*, a town of Norway: 116 miles ...gen.

...*a*, or *Lenta*, a town of France, in the ...ment of the Upper Garonne, and chief ... a canton, in the district of Revel: ...agues E. Toulouse, and five and a ... NW. Revel.

...*ay*, a town of France, in the de... of the Côte-d'Or, and chief place ...on, in the district of Dijon: two ... W. Dijon.

... a river of Germany, in the circle ...ia, which rises a little to the south ...denstatt, and runs into the Glatt: ...miles N. Dornhan.

...*chen*, a town of China, of the third ... the province of Chen-si: twenty- ... ESE. Si-ngan.

...*ano*, a town of Italy, in the duchy ...ny: thirteen miles S. Pisa.

...*o*, a town of Italy, in the county ...: fourteen miles N. Nice.

...*n-ssan*, a river of Asia, which rises in ...rth part of the Chinese province of ...nan, on the borders of Thibet, crosses ...province from north to south, where it ...ges its name to Kou-long, enters the ...m of Laos, where it takes the name ...Mecon, and afterwards runs into the ...ern Indian Sea. See *Mecon*.

...*enzendorf*, a town of Germany, in the ...chy of Austria: five miles S. Vienna.

...*enkirch*, a town of Germany, in the ...chy of Austria: two miles S. New- ...

Lanvegen, a town of France, in the de...ment of the Morbihan and chief place ... canton, in the district of Le Faouet: one ...ue SW. Le Faouet, and five and three ...ters N. L'Orient.

Lanvollon, a town of France, in the de...ment of the North Coasts, and chief ...ce of a canton, in the district of Pontrieu: ...leagues and a half NW. S. Brieuc, and ... and a half SE. Pontrieu.

Lan-yan, a town of China, of the third ..., in the province of Ho-nan: twenty- ... miles E. Kai-fong.

Laoia, or *Lansa*, a town of Spain, in ...Navarre: eight miles N. Pamplona.

Lanzo, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont, on the Stura: sixteen miles E. Susa, and eleven NW. Turin.

Lao, a town of the island of Cuba: twenty-five miles W. Havanna.

Lao, or *Leao*, a town of China, of the second rank, in the province of Chan-si: 230 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 130. 43. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 4. N.

Lao-kun-tim, a town of Chinese Tartary: fifty miles SW. Ning-yuen-tcheou.

Laon, a town of France, and capital of the department of the Aisne; before the revolution, the capital of a small country called *Laonnois*, and the see of a bishop, who was a duke, and the second peer of France. It contains about 8000 inhabitants: five posts and three quarters NW. Rheims, and fifteen and a half N. Paris. *Long.* 21. 17. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 34. N.

Laos, or *Lao*, a country of Asia, bounded on the north by the Chinese province of Yun-nan, on the east by Tong-king, on the south by Camboja, and on the west by Siam and Ava. It is surrounded on all sides by mountains, covered with forests. The country seems to be generally flat, and to have scarcely any hills or mountains, but those which encompass it on all sides, and serve as barriers against the potent kingdoms with which it is inclosed. From these mountains descend infinite rivulets, which drain into one large river, the Mecon, that crosses the whole region, from north to south. Little is known of the division of the country as to provinces. Some writers make a distinction between the southern part, which they call *Lanjan*, or *Lanjang*, or *Lan-tchan*; and the northern, which they call *Lao* or *Labo*. The climate of this country is somewhat more temperate than that of Tong-king, and more healthful. The soil is generally very good, being rendered fruitful by a number of canals cut from the great river Mecon, which serves both to water the lands on each side, and carry off the streams, made either by the torrents descending from the hills, or the great rains which fall at stated times. The principal drugs found in this kingdom, are benjamin and lak. As the forests are of great extent, and the plains enamelled with a variety of flowers, they yield abundance of honey, wax, and cotton. Here are also several mines of iron, lead, and tin. Gold and silver likewise are found; but the inhabitants collect those metals out of certain places of the river. Lao, properly so called, is divided into several provinces, among which are reckoned Kiang-seng, Kemerat, Leng, Lé, and Meng. The country, soil, and produce, are not very dissimilar to those of Lanjan, and the same description may serve for both. The inhabitants are well-shaped and robust, rather fat than lean, and of an olive-colour.

They

They are good-natured, affable, courteous, and obliging. They are free from deceit, and of great integrity; never breaking their promiſe or their truſt. This character they are zealous to acquire; and the rather, as they are ſubject to covet what belongs to others. When they ſee any thing which pleaſes their fancy, they ſeldom ceaſe importuning the owner till they obtain it, in whole or in part. However, in caſe of a refuſal, they never offer to take it by force. As the kingdom of Lao enjoys a very wholeſome air, and abounds with the neceſſaries of life, it is very populous, and the inhabitants live to a very great age. The Laos are not of a warlike diſpoſition, nor expert in the uſe of fire-arms, a circumſtance which may be owing to the advantageous ſituation of their country, encloſed with mountains and ſteep precipices; ſerving as ſo many natural fortifications, ſufficient to defend them againſt the inſults of their enemies; and ſhould any break through the ramparts, they have a way to get rid of them, by poiſoning their rivers. It was thus that the king of Tongking was obliged to retreat, after having loſt a great number of his army, with which, about the year 1650, he propoſed to annex this monarchy to his own. Before this attempt, ſeveral petty kings, joining their forces with the ſame deſign, againſt the inhabitants of Lao, loſt ſo many of their men and beaſts, by drinking the water of a river along which they encamped, that they were at laſt compelled to retreat, without daring to croſs the ſtream and fight their enemies, who inſulted them on the other ſide. In effect, the Lanjans are very ſlothful, and averſe to buſineſs. They apply themſelves to nothing but agriculture and fiſhing. They neglect all arts and ſciences. They are much addicted to women; but their belief in witchcraft and magic is ſtill more pernicious, eſpecially as it prevails among people of rank. They have a notion, that if the head of an elephant be rubbed with wine, enriched with a drop or two of human gall, the beaſt will become more robuſt, and his owner more courageous. In this ridiculous conceit the governors ſometimes, though but rarely, employ deſperate fellows, who for twenty-five or thirty crowns, will go into the foreſts to hunt men; and the firſt they meet with, they open his belly and ſtomach, while alive, and taking out the gall-bladder, cut off his head, to convince the more ſavage purchaſer he has not deceived him. In caſe the aſſaſſin does not perform his engagement in the limited time, he is obliged to kill himſelf, his wife, or child, that his employer may take out the gall of the unhappy victim. The Laos would be an almoſt faultleſs people, and free from reproach, could this horrid and cruel practice be once rooted out of the country. The diet of the Laos co rice, fiſh, divers kinds of legumes, fleſh of buffaloes. They ſeldom ea poultry. The Laos wear gowns their bodies. They go with their f and the head commonly uncovered. hair is clipped round, and ſhort, one lock on the temples, which grow, and run through holes mad ears for that purpoſe. The Laos a having only one wife; and ſay, th ought not to marry any more: make their female ſlaves ſubject pleaſure, maintaining great numbers according to their quality, as well f ſake of indulging their paſſions as deur. Tee, a king who reigned in 16 two hundred women; but there is of the number who is named the pr as being the firſt with whom the contracted; and the reſt are conſidere as ſecond wives. Their marriages formed in this manner: they chooſe oldeſt married couple they can find have lived in perfect agreement toget promiſe before them to follow their till death. But often theſe fair prom not long binding; and the parties courſe to very frivolous reaſons to ſe and marry with others. When any relations die, they make a feaſt, w for a month; and celebrate the fune great magnificence. The corpſe is p coffin, dawbed over with a kind of They employ great part of their repeating certain hymns, adapted to caſion; by means of which the ſoul, ſay, is taught the way to heaven, to th it might not ſtay in thoſe unknown re After this ceremony the relations thi more of the defunct, nor ever name becauſe, according to the doctrine transmigration, which is received country, they believe the ſoul is gone place deſtined for it, and conſequently no longer to them. The language Laos or Lanjans, as well as their cha are much the ſame with thoſe of the meſe; who, they ſay, have had the writing, and their ſacred language, them: but they cannot pronounce the L and R. They write on the leaves of like the Peguers and Malabars; but m relating to civil affairs are inſcribed on of coarſe paper, with earthern pins. religion of the Lanjans, and probably the Laos, is nearly the ſame with that prevails in all the countries compriſed in Farther Peninſula of the Indies. lived a long time in form of a republic, obſerved the laws of nature, rather than of the Chineſe, their neighbours, which in part, followed, before they had kings were ſubject to their empire. The world

...ges was, in those times, unknown to ... uncorrupted as they were with the ... n of other nations. The open sky ... ir temple; and they adored one whom they esteemed above all things ... the name of commander. In this ... and uncorrupted state, the Lanjans ... till such time as the disciples of ... began to spread their doctrines over ... Some will have it that they ... this polluted religion from the ...; but the Jesuit Marini rather fol... se who think they had it from ... Presently after the disciples of Shaka ... in this kingdom, the Lanjans saw ... s surrounded with temples con... to idols, and priests named talapoy, ... to their service. The king of Laos ... a solute independent prince, and ac... ges no superior, either in temporal ... ual affairs. The property of lands ... ly in him, who disposes at pleasure of ... ts belonging to his subjects; nor can ... ly in the kingdom inherit or possess ... ng left them by will.

...m, a town of China, of the third ... the province of Pe-tche-li: twenty ... SSE. Lan.

...ng, a town of China, of the second ... in the province of Quan-tong: 1155 ... SSW. Peking. *Long.* 128. 20. E. ... *Lat.* 22. 54. N.

...a, a chain of mountains of Africa, ... the *Backbone of the World*, extending ... north to south about 600 miles. *Long.* ... 33. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 12. 30. to ...

...au, a river of Germany, in the circle ... Lower Saxony, which runs into the ... eight miles WSW. Luneburg, in ... principality of Luneburg Zell.

...a, a town of Portugal, in the pro... of Entre Duero e Minho, on the ... o: four leagues and a half E. Valença, ... one W. Monçao.

...ao, a town on the north coast of the ... of Timor, in the Eastern Indian Sea, ... ted by Portuguese or descendants of ... guese, situated at the bottom of a bay, ... containing a church, and about sixty ... s: the inhabitants are of a copper ... r, with black hair; some trade is car... on with Batavia; some Chinese junks ... vessels from Goa visit this port, which is ... safe from March to August; at all other ... frequent hurricanes render the harbour ...

Lapland, a country situated in the north... part of Europe, belonging to Sweden, ... ded on the north by the sea, on the east ... the Russian government of Archangel, for... ly a part of Lapland, on the south by ... eden and Bothnia, and on the west by ... way; according to the most moderate computation 450 miles in length, and 300 in breadth. This country is very thinly peopled in proportion to its extent, which must be imputed to the many inconveniences arising from the climate, soil, &c. But these disadvantages, in many particulars, are perhaps exaggerated beyond the truth. This country, indeed, at first sight makes but an uncouth and disagreeable appearance. For in most places it abounds with rocks and mountains, whose summits seem to penetrate the clouds, and are covered with eternal snow. In other parts of it nothing is to be seen, for many leagues, but fens, and morasses, with a few scattered birch-trees, shrubs, and bushes, stinted in their growth by the inclemency of the sky. Other parts of Lapland consist of barren heaths and sandy deserts, over-run with moss, fern, and other unprofitable weeds; one barren wild beyond another, with little or no pasture growing on the intermediate spots. Besides these inconveniences, the long and severe winters, the cold dark and tedious winter nights, together with the vast depth of snow that covers this desolate region, might seem sufficient to deter every living creature from fixing his abode in this inhospitable country. And when, at last, the heats in the middle of the summer begin to warm the air, Lapland is infested with such swarms of gnats and flies, that, like clouds, darken the sky, and obscure the light of the sun. But notwithstanding all these disadvantages, nature has bestowed on this dreary region several conveniences, which, if duly weighed, examined, and properly used, might in some measure reconcile the inhabitants to their native country. It is found by experience, that corn will grow in Lapland; and there are more dry than swampy spots, amidst its rocks and sandy plains; nor is it without loose and clayey soils. When the summer heats are set in, the earth is here sooner purified, and the moisture exhaled, than in other places; so that grass and vegetables spring up, and the land is tilled, where, a few weeks before, winter appeared with all its horrors. Grass will grow almost in every part of the country, if it be duly cultivated. Lapland abounds in variety of beasts, birds, and fishes. The furs and skins of bears, wolves, beavers, otters, martens, elks, wild and tame reindeers, hyenas, ermines, hares, squirrels; black, red and white foxes, &c. bring a great deal of money in the country. Here are also wood-cocks, snow-birds as they are called; a species of partridges, moor-hens, falcons, and other large and small birds. The fisheries in this country not only afford a plentiful subsistence to great numbers of the inhabitants, but enable them to sell a considerable quantity of fish to their neighbours. The pearls found in the Lapland

land rivers are remarkably valuable; and ſwans, geeſe, and ſea-fowl, unknown in other countries, abound here; eſpecially in the ſouthern parts of Lapland. In the vallies and along the banks of lakes and rivers, pine, fir, birch, juniper, willow, aſp, elder, and other trees are obſerved to thrive; and a moderate plenty of wholeſome vegetables, berries, flowers, graſs, and other herbs, are produced in this country. The woods of pine-trees, which grow here, are more ſerviceable than orchards; that beneficial tree, beſides ſeveral other uſes to which it is applied, being an eſſential part of the food of the inhabitants: for a labouring man, who feeds on bread made of the pounded bark of the pine-tree, perſerves himſelf in health and vigour, without feeling his ſtrength in the leaſt impaired by it. The mountains are of a prodigious height and extent in this country, and it appears on trial that they are rich in ores and foſſils, ſuch as rock-cryſtals, purple amethiſts, topazes, loadſtones, quick-ſilver, native cinnabar, &c. The time when Lapland was firſt peopled cannot be eaſily determined, any more than the nation from which its firſt inhabitants were deſcended. That the Lapps were originally one people with the Finns ſeems incontreſtable; and, probably their ſeparation may be dated from the time, when the latter began to leave off their former rude manner of life, to build regular habitations, and to apply themſelves to agriculture. They have their own peculiar language, which though in reality no more than a dialect of the Finnean tongue, has ſome mixture of other languages, eſpecially the Swediſh and Norwegian. The Laplanders are a ſurprizing inſtance, that a whole people can ſubſiſt contentedly without plowing, ſowing, or planting, without ſpining or weaving, brewing or baking; and without houſes or farms. They employ themſelves in feeding of herds, which is the moſt innocent, and ancient occupation in the world; and as their lot is caſt in a country where winter engroſſes the greateſt part of the year, and conſequently renders it impoſſible for them to provide a ſufficient quantity of hay or fodder for great herds of cattle, to laſt the whole year, the bountiful Creator has beſtowed on them a ſpecies of animals, that require little or no trouble to provide for. This is the Rein-deer, which of all tame animals requires the leaſt attendance, and procures the greateſt profit and advantage to its owners. Theſe creatures provide for themſelves, feeding in ſummer on leaves, moſs, and graſs, of which they meet with as much as ſuffices even among the mountains; and in winter they live on a ſort of moſs, which grows in every part of Lapland. They come at this moſs by ſcraping away the ſnow with their feet; theſe animals eaſily find the ſpot where it is to be [illegible] by unerring inſtinct. During a journey ſeveral days with a rein-deer, the only [illegible] ble a traveller is at, is either to turn [illegible] looſe or tie them to a tree, where the quantity of food they eat at a time does not [illegible] a handful. They have no occaſion to [illegible] the rein-deer, as they always lie out [illegible] open air without any inconvenience, [illegible] when there is no danger from beaſts [illegible] they turn them looſe into the woods, [illegible] when they are under any apprehen[illegible] danger from that quarter, the rein-deer [illegible] watched by the Lapland herdſmen. [illegible] winter the Laplander makes uſe of the [illegible] deer in travelling. Its fleſh either fresh [illegible] dried, is his chief food; and his cloth[illegible] from head to foot, conſiſts of this [illegible] ſkin. He alſo exchanges ſome of his [illegible] deer for ſummer clothes and a tent, [illegible] ſerves inſtead of a houſe. The rein-deer alſo ſupplies his owner with a bed; and [illegible] winter and ſummer, with good milk and [illegible] cellent cheeſe. Of the ineſtines and [illegible] dons, he makes thread and cordage; [illegible] the bones and horns the ſuperſtitious [illegible] lander offers to his idols. In a word, [illegible] rein-deer is every thing to a Laplander, [illegible] that by the loſs of theſe uſeful animals [illegible] entirely ruined. Whilſt he has rein-deer he gives himſelf little or no concern about fiſheries, mechanic trades, or any occupation for very few of theſe people practiſe even fiſhing or ſhooting, except it be those who are not poſſeſſed of any rein-deer. Some of them are maſters of above a thouſand, know every particular animal, by diſtinguiſhing them into claſſes, and giving every one of them a name. The Laplanders, with regard to their manner of living and habitation, conſiſt of two different tribes, namely, the foreſt and the mountain Laplanders. The former ſpend the greateſt part of the ſummer in the woods, and have no property, but the latter live among mountains. The food of the former is moſtly fiſh and fowl; while that of the latter chiefly depend on their herds of rein-deer. The Laplanders in general, and eſpecially the foreſters, are reckoned excellent good markſmen. They have a great averſion to mining, though ſome of them have found their account in working in ſuch mines as were contrived by others, or in carrying away the ore with the rein-deer. In moſt of the Lapmarks, the Lapps make it their employment to carry the burghers to the yearly fairs; and ſome of the former, for a reaſonable reward, uſually look after the rein deer belonging to any of the townſmen in ſummer time. Moſt of the Laplanders chooſe rather to ſleep away the whole day in their tents than to put their hands to any work; eſpecially if they can live without it: others, however, whom pinching want has prompted

...ry, give evident proofs that this ... not want a capacity for mechanic ... even for exquisite pieces of work-... Their boats and many other uten-... they make for use and ornament, ...dications of their skill; and their ... very curiously inlaid, with horn of ... of figures. Their horn spoons, ...en-stabe or runic kalenders, with ... for casting pewter utensils, their ... arrows, their packs of cards, and ... are all of their own making. As ... feeding their herds of rein-deer, ...ef employ of the Laplanders, they ... to shift their habitation very often ... For in winter time, when the ... Lapps come down into the woods, ... hardly ever observed to continue a ... together in one place. At the ... of spring, most of them, with all ...ies, take a journey of twenty or ...edish miles among the mountains ...y, as far as the North Sea, where ... their abode till autumn; and then ... the mountains, for otherwise they ... frozen to death for want of fuel, ... rein-deer would be starved; there ... moss for them to feed on. They ... summer upon the mountains, as ... for which they pay taxes to the ... there; for in the winter, whilst ... amongst the woods, they take up ... land which belong to other people, ... they also make them acknowledg-... Besides, the rein-deer thrives best on ...ntains in the summer season. Their ... of living, indeed will not admit of ...g constantly in one place, as is mani-...m the Lapps that dwell in the village ..., or live by fishing, over all the Lap-...; who though they make no excur-... the mountains, yet they never settle ...ace; but while they fish or look after ...-deer, rove from place to place, and ... lake to another. This the rein-... some measure, oblige them to do; ... a certain time they show a disposition ...ve, whether their owners will or not, ... for want of fodder, or because they ...sible of the approach of spring. This ...ed way of life, lays the Lapps under ...ecessity of providing themselves with ... dwellings; and such are their tents, ...struction of which is as follows: they ... up several poles or stakes, in a circular ..., gradually closing together towards ..., almost in the form of an imperfect ... or a sugar-loaf, with the top of it ...off. Over these poles they lay a kind ...rse cloth, which the Swedes call Wal-..., or pine-boughs. One of these booths ...ally has room for twenty persons. The ... is in the middle of the tent, with ... laid round it, to prevent the fire from spreading. An aperture is left at the top, where the poles almost join, which serves both for chimney and window. From this hole hang two iron chains, with hooks at the end of them, to hang the pots on, in order to boil their victuals, or melt the ice or snow into water to drink. Round the inside of the tent they lay their clothes, to keep out the cold wind, and spread branches of birch or fir round the tent, by way of seats to sit on, for they have neither chairs, stools, nor benches. About the tent stands the cupboards or pantries, where they keep their provisions on posts or blocks of wood, so that they look something like the pigeon-houses, which are erected on pillars. This is done as a security against vermin. Their carriages are a kind of sledges, which are shaped like small boats with a broad keel, and of such a thickness, that no water can penetrate through them. They have also a back board for the traveller to lean against, who sits fast laced in the sledge, and well secured from the cold. This vehicle is drawn by the rein-deer, and generally those of the wild species, and carried with incredible swiftness through forests and valleys, and over mountains. The rein-deer is harnessed with a large cloth girt, embroidered with pewter-wire, fastened on his back. The bit is a piece of thick leather, tacked to the reins of the bridle, which goes over the head and neck of the deer; and from the breast a leather strap passes under the creature's belly, and is fastened to the fore part of the sledge, so that it serves instead of shafts to the carriage. In summer time, the rein-deer in a great measure lose their vigour and celerity: however, they do very well for carrying the Laplander's effects, from one place to another, if they are loaded in a proper manner. Besides these sledges, the Laplanders use a kind of skidders or skates. In summer time the Laplanders, especially those who practise fishing, and live in South Lapland, make use of a kind of boat, or little barque, for crossing rivers, &c. These are made of very slight boards, curiously joined together with filaments of the roots of trees, or hempen strings; and are so light, that a Laplander carries his boat on his shoulders, with the oars and every thing belonging to it, besides his provision-bag, wherever he pleases. They steer them with prodigious dexterity even among rocks, and down the most rapid water-falls; and though the cataract be never so frightful, and the Laplander ever so great a stranger to it, yet he undauntedly ventures down the precipice in his little boat. When he goes against the stream, and comes to a water-fall he puts ashore, takes his little boat upon his back, and travels on till he comes to smooth water. In the northern Lapmarks, they use longer boats, which

which are four or five fathoms or more in length. Thoſe are either haled up the water-falls with ropes, or in the leſs rapid caſcades are ſhoved up with poles, by two men, one of whom ſits at the head, and the other at the ſtern. As for going down the water-falls with the ſtream, they look upon it as attended with no difficulty. In the month of September, before the cold weather and piercing froſt ſet in, they kill what numbers of their rein-deer they think will ſuffice till Chriſtmas, after that they kill as many as will ſerve them the reſt of the year, when they are fatteſt; and ſometimes they kill one or two occaſionally. The more wealthy ſort among the Laplanders, ſometimes, in ſummer, buy Norway cows and ſheep, which they milk, and afterwards kill for their winter proviſions. They alſo eat the fleſh of bears and beavers, ſea and wild-fowl, &c. The poorer ſort among the Laplanders, who live in the villages, even content themſelves with the fleſh of dogs, wolves, foxes, horſes, &c. to ſatisfy their craving appetites. The fiſhing Laplanders live on the fiſh they catch. In ſummer they buy their ſalt from the Norwegians; and in the winter time they purchaſe it of the burghers. Tobacco is not very rare among them; but is ſold at a high price. None of the women have any hand in dreſſing the victuals; that being the office of the maſter of the houſe, aſſiſted by his ſervants. They never omit ſaying grace before and after meat, nor to ſhake one another by the hand before they riſe from the table. Their drink is chiefly water. Marriages among the Laplanders depend wholly on the pleaſure of the parents, who pay no manner of regard to the diſpoſition of their children. They ſeem to diſapprove of marriages among relations, and even intimate friends; and poligamy has never obtained among them either in ancient or modern times. The Laplanders are generally of a brown and ſwarthy complexion, which ſeems the neceſſary conſequence of their ſordid way of living, and being ſo much in the ſmoke and expoſing themſelves in all weathers. They are generally of a middling ſtature. The change of dreſs is unknown among them. Though the inhabitants of all the Swediſh Lapmarks profeſs the Chriſtian religion; yet in many parts ſuch groſs ignorance and errors prevail, as have but very little tincture of Chriſtianity; the only ſign of it conſiſting in their being baptized, and calling themſelves by the name of Chriſtians. What renders them extremely tenacious of their Pagan rites and cuſtoms, is the high idea they entertain of their anceſtors, looking upon whatever they did as reaſonable, juſt, and commendable. As to their mythology, they term the Supreme God and Sovereign of all things, and of good ſpirits, Jubnel; and the prince of the evil ſpirits they call Perkmes, as they attribute to an evil ſpirit, an equal of power with God, it is no wonder like other Pagans, they ſhould endeavour obtain the favour of this evil being, and render him propitious, that he may not annoy them. Thor or Ajike they look as a kind of God that is both a good an evil being at the ſame time. Beſides theſe and ſome other deities, they likewiſe have a great many demi-gods. As for images, they make them both of wood and ſtone; but they pay the greateſt regard to the latter ſort. They generally beſmear horns and bones of their rein-deer with the altar of offerings. When the Laplanders come within ſight of the place where their idol ſtands, they uncover themſelves, make bows, and creep on their hands and knees to the ſtones, where they make their offerings. Moſt people have heard of the magic drums; but the Laplanders are very cautious in the uſe of theſe implements, and their own country-men ſcarce know any thing of them. Indeed, if any perſon is detected in practiſing with theſe drums, it coſts him his life. They are ſuppoſed to uſe theſe drums as oracles; for they pretend that by means of various figures, painted on the head of the drum, they can know what paſſes in different places, whether they ſhall meet with ſucceſs in hunting; what meetings will be moſt agreeable to their gods; with the cauſes and cure of certain diſtempers, &c. Bear-hunting, in particular, is preceded by many rites and ceremonies. It is not uncommon among them, ſometimes to mingle God's word, and ſeveral Chriſtian rites, with their magical ſuperſtitious practices. The Lapps, in general, acknowledge the king of Sweden for their rightful ſovereign; though ſome of them pay tribute to Denmark and Ruſſia, as at certain times of the year, they pitch their tents, &c. within the dominions of thoſe crowns. However they conform to the Swediſh laws, in the celebration of divine ſervice in their churches, and apply to the Swediſh courts of judicature all over Lapland. Lapland is divided into ſeven provinces or Lapmarks, which derive their name from the chief of note in Nordland, in whoſe neighbourhood they lie, viz. Jamtland, Aſele, Umea, Pitea, Lulea, Torneа, and Kiemi. There are neither towns, nor any fixed or manſion houſes in any of the Lapmarks.

Lappinen, a town of Pruſſian Lithuania, fourteen miles W. Tilſit.

Lappojack, a river of Eaſt Bothnia, which runs into the ſea, about five miles below Karleby.

Lapiaw, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Samland: ten miles N. Konigſberg.

Lap...

...bout *Hotun*, a town of Aſia, in the ... of Hami: thirty miles W. Hami... *Long.* 110. 34. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. ...

...*na*, a town of European Turkey, ... province of Moldavia, near a river of ... name: fifty miles ESE. Jaſſi.

...*ara*, a river of European Turkey, ... runs into the Pruth, near Huſ.

...*o*, a ſmall iſland in the Mediter..., near the coaſt of Murcia, about a ... SE. Almacaren.

..., a river of Aſia, in the country of ...mire, which runs into the Behat, ten ... NW. Cachemire.

...or *Laar*, a town of Perſia, and capital ... province of Lariſtan, ſituated between ...ns in a ſandy ſoil: the houſes are ...d each accompanied with a garden; ...ains ſome bazars, ſeveral moſques, a ...on a rock, and a palace, where the ...or reſides. The Jews reſide in a ... by themſelves, and carry on a manu...e of ſilk; and the Dutch have a fac... here: in the environs are plantations ...anges, tamarinds, and dates; and not ...om the city, at the foot of a mountain, ...d the ſubſtance called *Mummy*: fifty-... leagues SSE. Schiras, and forty W. ...us. *Long.* 72. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 27. ... N.

Lara, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, on ... Arlanza: thirteen miles SSE. Burgos.

Laragne, a town of France, in the depart... of the Higher Alps, and chief place of ...ton, in the diſtrict of Serres: three ...es SSE. Serres, and three NNW. Siſ...n.

Laredo, a ſeaport town of Spain, in the ...nce of Biſcay, with a good harbour, in a ... to which it gives name: twenty miles ... Santander. *Long.* 13. 22. E. Peak of ...neriffe. *Lat.* 43. 27. N.

Larek, a ſmall iſland in the Perſian Gulf: ... ſoil is bad, and the water brackiſh. The ...tch attempted to ſettle a factory here, ...t were prevented by the Perſians: four ...gues SSE. Gambron.

Laremberg, a town of Germany, in the ... duchy of Auſtria: ſeven miles S. Vienna.

Laren, a town of Holland: five miles SE. ...erden.

Larendeba, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in ... province of Caramania: forty miles SSE. ...gni.

Larg, a river of France, which runs into ... Ill, between Altkirck and Mulhauſen, ... the department of the Upper Rhine.

Larg Fell, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Kircudbright: thirteen miles W. New Galloway.

Largentiere, a town of France, and ſeat of a tribunal, in the department of the Ardeche: ſix leagues SW. Privas, and one and a half N. Joyeuſe. *Long.* 21. 57. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 32. N.

Largo, a town of Scotland, in the county of Fife, ſituated on the North coaſt of the Frith of Forth, in a large bay, to which it gives name, which is a good and ſafe road for veſſels of every deſcription: ſix miles S. Cupar.

Largo Law, a hill about 800 feet high, about a mile N. Largo.

Largo Gulf, a bay on the coaſt of Iſtria, between Cape Salvon and Pirano.

Largs, a town of Scotland, in the county of Ayr: ſeven miles WNW. Killbirnie.

Lari, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany: fourteen miles ENE. Piſa.

Laricaxas, a province of South America, in the country of Buenos Ayres, about eighty leagues from eaſt to weſt, and twenty-five from north to ſouth. The temperature of the air is different in different parts, and ſome of its products are the ſame with thoſe of Carabaya, by which it is terminated to the northward. This whole province abounds in gold mines, whoſe metal is of ſo fine a quality, that its ſtandard is twenty-three carats and three grains. In this province is the celebrated mountain of Sunchuli, in which, about fifty years ſince, was diſcovered a gold mine, remarkably rich, and of the ſtandard above-mentioned; but when in its higheſt proſperity, it was unfortunately overflowed; and notwithſtanding prodigious ſums were expended in endeavours to drain it, all the labour and expence, from the works being injudiciouſly conducted, were thrown away.

Larino, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanara, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Benevento, on the confines of Moliſe: twenty-five miles NE. Moliſe, and forty-two N. Benevento.

Laring, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: four miles NE. Marburg.

Lariozo, a town of the iſland of Cuba: forty-eight miles E. Spirito Santo.

Lariſſa, a town of European Turkey, and capital of the province of Theſſaly, on the river Peneus, near the celebrated mountain Olympus, inhabited by Chriſtians, Turks, and Jews, the former of whom have an archbiſhop and ſeveral churches. The Turks have ſeveral moſques. In the year 1669, the grand ſignior held his court here during the ſiege of Candy. The ſituation is pleaſant, on a riſing ground. The Turks call it *Geniſabar*, or *Jeng-iſchabir*: 308 miles WSW. Conſtantinople, and 220 SW. Adrianople. *Long.* 40. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 45. N.

Lariſtan, a province of Perſia, at one time an independent kingdom, under the deſcendents of Koſroes, king of Perſia; bounded on the north and eaſt by Kerman, on the ſouth by the Perſian Gulf, and on the weſt by Farſiſtan.

ſiſtan. The air is unwholeſome, and varies often from extreme heat to ſudden cold; the water fit for uſe is very rare. That in general found in the country is ſaid to breed worms in the legs and thighs of thoſe who drink it. The principal trade of the inhabitants is in camels. Lar is the capital.

Larkenting, a town of Aſia, in Thibet: fifty-five miles ENE. Tchiatam.

Larnage, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Valence: ten miles N. Valence.

Larne, a town of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, ſituated at the mouth of a river of the ſame name, near the north channel of the Iriſh Sea: eight miles N. Carrickfergus, and ſixteen NE. Antrim. *Long.* 5. 43. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 51. N.

Larne (Lough), a bay on the eaſt coaſt of Ireland, between the iſland Magee, and the coaſt of Antrim, ſo called from the town of Larne, which is ſituated at the north-weſt extremity, about ſix miles long and one wide.

Larnie, a ſeaport town on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Cyprus; the ſee of a Greek biſhop, and the reſidence of ſeveral European conſuls. The Turks have a moſque, and the Greeks three churches. In Larnic, or rather in the whole iſland of Cyprus, there are people belonging to ſix European nations: French, Engliſh, Tuſcans, Neapolitans, Venetians, and Raguſans, each have their reſpective conſul, except the Tuſcans; theſe are under the protection of the Engliſh conſul, who is honoured even with the title of vice conſul of Tuſcany. There are here alſo Imperialiſts, Danes, Swiſs, Dutch, and Genoeſe; but as all theſe have long ceaſed to carry on commerce by themſelves, they entruſt their commiſſions to correſpondents, whom they have amongſt the other nations eſtabliſhed in this iſland: ten leagues SW. Famagoſta.

Larutuka, a town on the ſouth ſide of Ende, one of the Molucca iſlands, with a good harbour.

Larotava, a town of the iſland of Teneriffe.

Larraga, a town of Spain, in Navarre: eleven miles E. Eſtella.

Larraſoanna, a town of Spain, in Navarre: four leagues NE. Pamplona.

Larriſoun, a town of Perſia, in the province of Mezenderan: twenty-two leagues SW. Ferabat.

Lars, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Caucaſus: fifty-ſix miles SE. Ekaterinograd.

Larvigen, or *Laurwigen*, a ſeaport town of Norway, in the dioceſe of Chriſtiania, and capital of a county to which it gives name, ſituated at the conflux of two rivers near the ſea. It is a place of conſiderable trade, and its iron works are reckoned ſome of the valuable in Norway: fifty-five miles Chriſtiania. *Long.* 10. 15. E. Green *Lat.* 59. 3. N.

Larzicour, a town of France, in the partment of the Marne, and chief pla canton, in the diſtrict of Vitry le Fra on the Marne: three leagues SE. Vit

Laſaia, a town of Italy, in the kin of Naples, and province of Principato C twenty-one miles SSW. Cangiano.

Laſberg, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Auſtria: three miles ESE. F ſtatt.

Laſche, a town of Bohemia, in the of Chrudim: eight miles E. Chrudim.

Laſchnitz, or *Ladzidza*, a town of S in the principality of Oels: one mile half SE. Trachenberg.

Laſcigo, a town of Italy, in the kin of Naples, and province of Principato C eighteen miles W. Policaſtro.

Laſdipelen, a town of Pruſſian Lithu nine miles N. Pilkallen.

Laſerra, a town of the iſland of C ten miles NE. Sarcena.

Laſkom, a town of Egypt, on the co the Mediterranean: eleven miles W. D mietta.

Laſk, or *Laſko*, a town of Poland, in palatinate of Siradia: thirty miles NE. S radia.

Laſnebourgh, a town of Savoy, in county of Maurienne, on the Arc, at foot of Mount Cenis, the paſſage of w is the principal ſupport of the inhabi The ſun is hidden from the inhabitants of town by the mountain during two month the year: twenty miles NNW. Suſa. twenty-three miles E. St. Jean-de-Ma enne.

Laſſa, a city of Aſia, and capital of G Thibet, in d'Anville's chart of Thibet, c *Tonker*; major Rennel ſays, much confu ariſes from the application of ſo many dif rent names to this capital of Thibet. G tells us, that the proper name of it, in language of Thibet, is *Baronthala*; but the Tartars call it Laſſa, or Lahaſſa. Ot accounts call it Tonker, and apply the nam Laſſa and Baronthala to the diſtrict whi contains Tonker and Putala. And agai others give the name of Putala inſtead Laſſa to the capital of Thibet. But ought to apply the name Laſſa, or Lahaſ to the capital; and to conſider Putala as caſtle and palace of the lama, and his ord nary place of reſidence: 220 miles NE Parna. *Long.* 91. 30. E. Greenwich. *La* 30. 35. N.

Laſſan, or *Leſſan*, a town of Germany, i the circle of Upper Saxony, in Anterior Pe merania: forty-four miles NW. Stettin, an thirty-eight SSE. Stralſund.

…, a town of France, and ſeat of a … in the department of the Mayenne: …agues and a half NW. Villaine, and …ee NNE. Mayenne. *Long.* 17. 10. …. *Lat.* 48. 27. N.

… a town of France, in the depart… the Mayne and Loire, and chief … a canton, in the diſtrict of Baugé: …ue and a half E. Baugé, and five and … Saumur.

…e, a town of France, in the de… of the Lower Pyrennées, and chief … a canton, in the diſtrict of Oleron: …ues E. Oleron.

…y, a town of France, in the depart… the Oiſe, and chief place of a can… the diſtrict of Noyon: two leagues … …on.

…, a town of the iſland of Candia: …two miles SE. Candia.

…, a town of Sileſia, in the principa… Neiſſe: ten miles N. Neiſſe.

…tz, a town of Sileſia, in the princi… of Neiſſe: four miles NW. Patſchkau.

…za, a town of Italy, belonging to … of Venice, in the country of Fri… ven miles E. Concordia.

…s, a ſeaport town and cape of Spain, … north coaſt of Aſturia: thirty miles … Oviedo. *Long.* 11. 26. E. Peak of … Ec… *Lat.* 43. 33. N.

…ſtringe, a town of Sweden, in the pro… of Sudermanland: twelve miles N. …ping.

…a, a river of Boſnia, which runs into …rina, near Pfenitza.

…bi, a town of Africa, belonging to …ingdom of Aquambo.

…ac, a town of Aſia, in Thibet, on the …n ſide of the Ganges. *Long.* 92. 20. E. … *Lat.* 30. 55. N.

…acanga, a town of South America, … principal place of a juriſdiction of … ſame name, in the audience of Quito, …taining 10,000 inhabitants. This town … deſtroyed by an earthquake, in the year …8. and great number of the inhabitants …re buried in the ruins: fifty miles S. Quito.

Latakia, a ſeaport of Aſia, in Syria, built … Seleucus Nicanor, who called it *Laodicea*, … name of his mother; ſituated at the baſe, … on the ſouthern ſide of a ſmall peninſula, …h projects half a league into the ſea. … port, like all the others on this coaſt, is a … of baſon, environed by a mole, the entrance … which is very narrow. It might contain five … twenty or thirty veſſels, but the Turks …e ſuffered it ſo to be choaked up, as ſcarcely … admit four. Ships of above four hundred … cannot ride there, and hardly a year paſſes … one is not ſtranded in the entrance; not…withſtanding this, Latakia carries on a very … great commerce, conſiſting chiefly of tobacco, … which upwards of twenty cargoes are annually ſent to Damietta; the returns from thence are rice, which is bartered in Upper Syria for oils and cottons: fifty miles S. Antioch, and eighty SW. Aleppo.

Latang, a town of Thibet: three leagues S. Dſaprong.

Latatſi, a mountain of Thibet. *Long.* 95. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 31. 35. N.

Latcha, a lake of Ruſſia, in the government of Olonetz, about thirty-two miles in length, and eight in breadth. *Long.* 56. 16. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 61. to 61. 20. N.

Latchou, a river of Thibet, which runs into the Ganges. *Long.* 95. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 30. 50. N.

Late, a town of South America, in the juriſdiction of Lima.

Lateſa, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Citra: ten miles S. Lanciano.

Latſ, a town of Egypt: three miles S. Foua.

Latiano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: five miles E. Oria.

Laticzow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw: ſixty miles NW. Braclaw.

Latorcza, a river of Hungary, which riſes near Paſilo, in the Carpathian mountains, and runs into the Theyſs, near Tokay.

Latronica, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: twenty-two miles SW. Turſi.

Latſch, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: ſix miles WSW. Tyrol.

Latſchach, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: fourteen miles SW. Clagenfurt.

Latzke, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Hinder Pomerania: four miles SSW. Belgard.

Latzki, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg: eighty miles WSW. Lemberg.

Lavagna, a river of Italy, which riſes in the Apennines, about ten miles eaſt from noa, and runs into the ſea near Lavagna.

Lavagna, a ſeaport town of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa, at the mouth of a river of the ſame name: fourteen miles WNW. Brugneto.

Laval, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Mayenne, ſituated on the river Mayenne, containing abour 18,000 ſouls. Here are ſeveral manufactures of linen in the town and environs, which form a very conſiderable commerce: nine poſts and a half E. Rennes, and thirty-four and three quarters WSW. Paris. *Long.* 16. 54. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 4. N.

Laval, a town of France, in the department of the Lozerre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Langogne: three leagues NW. Langogne.

Lavamund,

Lavamund, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia, on the Drave, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of the archbiſhop of Saltzburg: twenty-four miles E. Clagenfurt, and forty W. Marburg. *Long.* 32. 33. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 46. N.

Lavamunter Aben, a mountain of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: four miles N. Lavamund.

Lavange, one of the Virgin Iſlands, in the Weſt Indies: three miles SE. from the iſland of St. Thomas.

Lavan Sands, ſands on the north coaſt of Wales, between the iſland of Angleſey and the county of Caernarvon, eaſt of Beaumaris.

Lavant, a river of England, in the county of Suſſex, which runs into the ſea, about five miles below Chicheſter.

Lavant, a river of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia, which runs into the Drave, at Lavamund.

Lavant See, a lake of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: nine miles E. Neumarck.

Lavardens, a town of France, in the department of the Gers, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Auch: two leagues and a half NNW. Auch, and four and a half SSE. Condom.

Lavardin, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Le Mans: eight miles NW. Le Mans.

Lavaur, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Tarn: ſix leagues and a half NW. Caſtres, and ſix NE. Toulouſe. *Long.* 19. 28. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 42. N.

Laubach, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and duchy of Simmern: two miles N. Simmern, and thirty-ſeven W. Mentz.

Laubach, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Solms Laubach: forty miles NE. Mentz, and ſixteen ESE. Wetzlar. *Long.* 26. 39. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 22. N.

Lauban, or *Luban*, a town of Luſatia, on the river Quieſs, ſurrounded by a wall and ſome baſtions. The inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade in cloth and linen. In the year 1427 and 1431, it was laid waſte by the Huſſites: ſixty-two miles E. Dreſden, and ſeventy-two NNE. Prague.

Laubies (Les), a town of France, in the department of the Lozerre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mende: four leagues N. Mende.

Laucha, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, on the Unſtrutt: ſix miles ESE. Nebra, and ſix NW. Naumburg. *Long.* 29. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 10. N.

Lauchſtadt, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and territory of Merſeburg, with a medicinal ſpring miles W. Merſeburg, and eleven E. furt.

Lauda, a town of Germany, in t of Franconia, and biſhopric of W on the Tauber: twenty-eight mile Wurzburg, and twenty-five SSE. H

Lauder, a town of Scotland, in the of Berwick, on the Leader. In the r James III, the Scotch nobility, enr the conduct of the miniſters, one of from a maſon, had been created earl being ſummoned by the king to meet der, to conſult on the means of repe invaſion, before they proceeded to ſeized the earl of Mar, and his at and hung them over a bridge in the the king and his army. Near this Lauder caſtle, originally built as a fo Edward Longſhanks, who had overr part of Scotland: twenty-four mil Berwick, and nineteen SE. Edinburgh.

Laudick, or *Lauda*, a town of Pola the palatinate of Kaiiſh: twenty mile Gneſna.

Lave, a river of France, which runs the Lys, near Bethune.

Lavelanet, a town of France, in t partment of the Arriege, and chief p a canton, in the diſtrict of Taraſcon leagues NE. Taraſcon, and three S. poix.

Laveld, or *La Feld*, a place of Ger in the biſhopric of Liege, where a bat fought between the allies, under the mand of the duke of Cumberland, a French, under the command of marſh in which the former was defeated: four W. Liege.

Laveline, a town of France, in the de ment of the Voſges, and chief place of ton, in the diſtrict of St. Diey: one and three quarters SE. St. Diey.

Lavello, a town of Italy, in the ki of Naples, and province of Baſilicata, of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Bari: ſix mi Venoſa.

Laven, or *Laverdal*, a river of N which runs into the ſea, near Larvige.

Lavenau, a town of Germany, in the cle of Lower Saxony, and principa Calenberg.

Lauenburg, a town of Germany, in circle of Upper Saxony, and principal of a lordſhip of the ſame name, in Hi Pomerania, on the Lehe: thirty-ſix m WNW. Danzick, and fifty ENE. Pol

Lauenburg, a town of Germany, in circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Lauenburg, ſituated on the right coaſt Elbe, built by Henry the Lion. Here toll on the Elbe: thirty miles SE. Hambu and forty-eight SSW. Lubeck.

Lavenham, or *Lanham*, a town of

.. in the county of Suffolk, with a week-
:rket on Tueſday. The principal trade
..ng woollen yarn: ten miles S. Bury
..mund's, and ſixty-three NNE. Lon-

..mo, a town of Italy, in the duchy of
n: eighteen miles WNW. Como.
..ſar, an iſland of Ruſſia, in the Gulf
..and: ſixty miles W. Peterſburg. *Long.*
.. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 59. 54. N.
..enſtein, or *Lœwenſtein*, a town of Ger-
.., in the circle of Franconia, and prin-
..y of Culmbach. Near it is a copper
..: fourteen miles NW. Lichtenberg, and
.. S. Saalfeld.
..enſtein, a town of Germany, in the
.. of Lower Saxony, and principality of
..berg: nine miles E. Hameln.
..enſtein, a town of Germany, in the
.. of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of
..en: eighteen miles W. Teſchen, and
..een S. Dreſden. *Long.* 31. 31. E.
..o. *Lat.* 51. 42. N.
..verdiere, a town of France, in the de-
..ment of the Var, and chief place of a
..n, in the diſtrict of Barjols: two leagues
B..riols.
L..vernick, a town of Pruſſia, in the terri-
..y of Culm: forty-four miles E. Culm.
..uf, a town of Germany, in the circle
..Franconia, and territory of Nuremberg:
.. miles ENE. Nuremberg, and thirty
..Bamberg. *Long.* 28. 3. E. Ferro. *Lat.*
.. N.
..ufen, a town of Swiſſerland, in the can-
.. of Zurich: two miles S. Schaffhauſen.
..uffen, a town of Germany, in the cir-
.. of Bavaria, and archbiſhopric of Salz-
.., on the Salza: eleven miles NNW.
..ourg, and twenty-ſix NE. Kufſtein.
..: 30. 41. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 54. N.
Lauffen, a town of Germany, in the cir-
.. of the Upper Rhine, and biſhopric of
.., ſituated on the Barſch: ſix miles S.
.., and ſixteen N. Soleure. *Long.* 25. 9.
.. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 25. N.
Lauffen, a village and caſtle of Swiſſerland,
which gives name to a bailiwic, in the can-
.. of Zurich, near the Rhine, where is a
..brated cataract: two miles and a half
..ow Schaffhauſen.
Lauffen, a town of Germany, in the cir-
..e of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemberg,
.. the Neckar, formerly Imperial: ſixteen
..les N. Stuttgart, and four S. Heilbron.
Long. 26. 51. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 1. N.
Lauffenburg, a town of Germany, and one
of the four foreſt towns of Auſtrian Swabia,
..e head-place of an ancient county, and a
..rified town, ſituated on both ſides of the
river Rhine, over which is a bridge, by means
of which both parts of the town are joined
to each other. This town is a fief of the
foundation of Seckingen, which was poſ-

ſeſſed by the counts of Habſburg, together with the tract called the Seckingen, ſo early as the days of the Swabian dukes of the houſe of Hohenſtaufen. The line of Habſburg-Laufenburg, becoming extinct in the year 1409, both counties, together with the towns in them, deſcended to the houſe of Auſtria, by way of inheritance, though ſo early as the year 1387, Duke Leopold had purchaſed the whole county of Laufenberg, of count John the younger, of Habſburg, for 12,000 florins. At this place is a fall in the river Rhine: twenty-ſix miles W. Schaffhauſen, and eighteen E. Bâle. *Long.* 25. 38. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 36. N.

Lauffu, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: eighteen miles S. Gmund.

Lauffnitz, a river of Germany, which riſes at Wenigzell, in Stiria, and runs into the river Raab, near S. Gothard, in Hungary: ten miles SE. Furſtenfeld.

Laughi (Le), a fief of Piedmont, which takes its name from a mountain; formerly held immediately from the empire, but in the year 1736, ceded to the king of Sardinia, as duke of Savoy.

Laviano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra: twenty-ſeven miles E. Salerno.

Laujar, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada: eighteen miles NW. Almeria.

Lavigen, a town of Norway, in the dioceſe of Drontheim: twenty-four miles N. Drontheim.

Lauingen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and principality of Neuburg, on the Danube. In the year 1632, this town was taken by the Swedes: ſix miles above Hochſtet, and twenty-two NE. Ulm. *Long.* 28. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 34. N.

Lavington, or *Chipping Lavington*, or *Market Lavington*, or *Eaſt Lavington*, a town of England, in the county of Wilts, with a weekly market on Wedneſday: ſixteen miles NNW. Saliſbury, and eighty-eight W. London.

Lavino, a town of Italy, in the Milaneſe: eighteen miles WNW. Como.

Lavino, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and county of Moliſe: twenty-four miles NE. Moliſe.

Lavis, a river of Germany, in the county of Tyrol, which riſes in a lake near the borders of the Belluneſe, and runs into the Adige, four miles N. Trente.

Lavit de Lomagne, or *Vit de Lomagne*, a town of France, in the department of the Gers, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lectoure: four leagues and a quarter E. Lectoure. *Long.* 18. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 57. N.

Laukowetz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw: ten miles NNE. Jung Buntzel.

Laun, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz, on the Egra, in the road from Leipſic to Prague: nine miles ENE. Saatz.

Launceſton, or *Dunheved*, a town of England, in the county of Cornwall, of which it is the county town, where the winter aſſizes are held. Anciently ſurrounded with walls. It has two weekly markets on Wedneſday and Saturday, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament: forty-one miles W. Exeter, and 214 W. London.

Launoy, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes: three leagues and a half SSW. Mezieres, and three and a half NNE. Rethel.

Lavancourt, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saône, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Champlitte: four leagues S. Juſſey, and three and a half E. Champlitte.

Lavonia, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: eight miles WSW. Roſano.

Lavonia, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: fourteen miles W. Squillace.

Lavora, a province of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, bounded on the north by the two Abruzzos, on the eaſt by Moliſe and Principato Ultra, on the ſouth by the by the Principato Ultra and the Gulf of Naples, and on the weſt by the Mediterranean and the Campagna di Roma; about 140 miles in length, and thirty-three where broadeſt. It is populous and fertile, yielding abundance of corn, wine, oil, and other productions of Italy. Anciently, it was called *Campania*, and, in the middle ages, *The Caſtellany of Capua*, but received its preſent appellation, in the year 1091, from Richard II, prince of Capua; and the Normans, who, in the beginning of the ſame year, were driven by the Longobardian inhabitants out of the city of Capua, and inſtead of the appellation of the principality of Capua, uſed to give it that only of *Terra di Lavora*, from the fitneſs of the ſoil for all manner of culture. The Normans, in the year 1098, recovering the poſſeſſion of Capua, retained this name preferable to the former, which was afterwards diſuſed except on certain occaſions in public writings. Naples is the capital.

Laupen, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Bern, the principal place of a bailiwick. It was once imperial, and yet enjoys the privilege of electing its own magiſtrates. It is ſituated at the conflux of the Sanne and Senſe: five miles SW. Bern.

Laur, a river of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, which runs into the Saal, three miles N. Munnerſtadt, in the biſhopric of Wurzburg.

Lavra, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Moſcow: thirty-ſix miles NE. Moſcow.

Laurac le Grand, a town of France department of the Aude: five leag... a quarter W. Carcaſſonne, and one an... quarters S. Caſtelnaudary.

Lauradio, a town of Portugal, in t... vince of Eſtramadura, on the ſouth ſide Tagus: two leagues SSE. Liſbon, an... and a half NNW. Setuval.

Lauragais, before the revolution, ... country of France, in Upper Langu... which Caſtelnaudary was the capital.

Laurel Ridge, a part of the A... Mountains, in the weſtern part of P... vania.

Laurenberg, a town of Germany, ... circle of Weſtphalia, and county of H... fel: three miles S. Holzapfel.

Laurence Kirk, a town of Scotland, ... county of Kincardine. Manufac... lawn, cambric, &c. have been lately ... bliſhed: ſeven miles W. Bervie.

Laurens, a county of the United St... America, in South Carolina.

Laurentiva, a bay or gulf of the F... Sea, on the weſt coaſt of Nova Zem... *Long.* 71. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 72. 15. N.

Lauri, a town of Italy, in the king... Naples, and province of Terra di La... two miles SW. Sezza.

Lauria, a town of Italy, in the kin... and province of Baſilicata: ſeventeen ... E. Policaſtro, and ninety SE. Naples.

Lauriere, a town of France, in the de... ment of the Upper Vienne, and chief ... of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bellac ... leagues E. Bellac, and ſix NNE. Limo...

Lauringen, a town of Germany, ... circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of W... burg: thirty miles NE. Wurzburg, ... twenty-four NW. Bamberg. *Long.* 2... E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 5. N.

Laurino, a town of Italy, in the king... of Naples, and province of Principato C... nine miles WNW. Policaſtro.

Lauriſtan, a town of Perſia, in the ... vince of Irac, on the Zenderoud: th... leagues W. Iſpahan.

Lauro, a town of Portugal, on a riv... the ſame name, in the province of Alent... nine leagues WNW. Evora.

Lauro, a river of Portugal, which ... into the Almanſor, in the province of A... tejo.

Laurvig, a town of Norway, in the p... vince of Aggerhuus: fifty-five miles ... Chriſtiana. *Long.* 10. 15. E. Greenw... *Lat.* 59. 3. N.

Lauſanne, a town of Swiſſerland, in ... canton of Berne, about half a league f... the Lake of Geneva. It is the largeſt t... in the country of Vaud, and is pretty w... built, on a very uneven tract of land, form... by three ſmall hills. This town, tho... partly ſubject to its biſhop, enjoys, neverth... leſs, ſome conſiderable privileges, granted ... ſeveral

emperors. Its laws were reduced to r code in 1368, under the title of *generale*, or the general will. In concluded an alliance with Berne bourg, and in 1536, ſubmitted itſelf canton of Berne; which granted it new privileges, in addition to thoſe it poſſeſſed. Pierre Viret introduced a ion in the year 1536, which ex- through the whole country of Vaud, diſputation held at Lauſanne the ſame This place is doubtleſs indebted for e and aggrandiſement to the transfer biſhop's ſee from Avenche, which ace at the latter end of the ſixth cen- It afterwards became celebrated for ncil held there in 1448, in which V reſigned the pontificate, in order to eace to the church. The dioceſe of hop comprehended the greater part of ntons of Berne, Soleure, and Fribourg, untry of Vaud, the principality of chatel, Bienne and its territory, and the ry of Erguel, and extended almoſt to the Comté. Since the reformation, it eed to little more than the canton of rg and a part of that of Soleure. Lau- chooſes its own magiſtracy, which s of a burgomaſter, five bannerets, the council, the council of ſixteen, and the council. An academy was eſtabliſhed in 1537, and a college in 1540. The ick of Lauſanne is one of the moſt ex- e of the canton. The bailiff has ſuc- to the biſhop. He reſides in his cha- and has juriſdiction over the ſame that the biſhop had. A new bailiff is n every ſix years, when an oath is ad- ered to him to maintain the ancient s and franchiſes of the town. The air ry pure and healthy; there is plenty of ent water. In a word, every neceſſary e is here found in the greateſt abun- : forty-one miles SW. Berne. *Long.* 16. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 33. N.

Lauſnitz, a river which riſes in Auſtria, runs into the Muldaw, four miles SW. in, in Bohemia.

Lauſſeignan, a town of France, in the de- ment of the Lot and Garonne, and chief of a canton, in the diſtrict of Nerac: league and a half NW. Nerac, and five Agen.

Lauſnitz, a town of Germany, in the e of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Mifnen: eight miles N. Radeburg.

Lauſza, a town of Samogitia: forty-four es NW. Medniki.

Laut, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, the Straits of Macaſſar, near the ſouth-eaſt of the iſland of Borneo. *Long.* 116. 15. Greenwich. *Lat.* 2. 45. S.

Lautenburg, a town of Pruſſia, in the ter- ry of Culm; forty-eight miles E. Culm.

Lautenbal, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, in the Hartz foreſt: eight miles W. Goſlar.

Lauter, a river of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which riſes in two ſprings, which unite together near Kircheim, and runs into the Neckar, near Wendlingen.

Lauter, a river of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which runs into the Danube, near Marckthal.

Lauter, a river of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, which runs into the Maine, near Staffelſtein, in the biſhopric of Bamberg.

Lauter, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Coburg, which runs into the Itich, near Coburg.

Lauter, a river of France, which runs into the Rhine, at Lauterbourg, defended with lines, which were forced by the Auſtrians in October, 1793.

Lauterbach, a river of Sileſia, which runs into the Katzbach, near Schonau, in the principality of Jauer.

Lauterbach, a river of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which runs into the Enz, two miles WSW. Wildbad.

Lauterbach, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Upper Heſſe: thirteen miles NW. Fulda, and thirty-three E. Wetzlar.

Lauterbach, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: five miles NW. Zwickau.

Lauterberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, in the Hartz foreſt, near which are mines and forges of copper and iron: fourteen miles S. Goſlar.

Lauterbrunn, a vally in the canton of Berne, of about five leagues in circumference, celebrated for its picturesque and romantic ſcenery; a beautiful cataract, magnificent glaciers, rocks of calcarious ſtone and granite, and mines of iron and lead: it takes its name from a village: ſix miles S. Interlacken.

Lauterburg, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Wiſſembourg, on the Lauter, taken by the Auſtrians in October, 1793: four leagues and a half S. Landau, three and a quarter E. Wiſſembourg, and nine and a half NNE. Straſburg. *Long.* 25. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. N.

Lauterack, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Veldenz, ſituated on the Glan: twenty-four miles N. Deux Ponts, and forty-ſix S. Coblentz. *Long.* 25. 3. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 39. N.

Lauterhofen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and Upper Palatinate: thirteen miles SW. Amberg, and twelve SW. Sulzbach.

Lautern, or *Kaiſers Lautern*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and palatinate of the Rhine. Here are a caſtle, and three churches for Roman Catholics, Lutherans, and Calviniſts, each one. It gives name to a duchy. This town was taken by the troops of the French republic in the month of December, 1793. In the month of May, 1794, the republican troops were ſurpriſed in their intrenchments near this town, and defeated, with conſiderable loſs, by the Auſtrians, under mareſchal Mollendorf: twenty-four miles NW. Landau, and ſeventeen ENE. Deux Ponts. *Long.* 25. 21. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 25. N.

Lauterſhauſen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Anſpach, on the Altmuhl: thirteen miles NNE. Dunckelſhuhl, and eight W. Anſpach.

Lauterſtein, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: ſeventeen miles SSW. Freyberg, and thirty-two SW. Dreſden. *Long.* 30. 55. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 37. N.

Lautrach, a town of Germany, in the county of Bregentz: two miles S. Bregentz.

Lautrec, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Caſtres: three leagues NNW. Caſtres, and five S. Gaillac.

Lavuns, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrennées: five leagues SE. Oleron, and ſix and a half S. Pau.

Lauzerte, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Lot: five leagues and a half NW. Montauban, and five and three quarters SW. Cahors. *Long.* 18. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 15. N.

Lauzet, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Barcelonette: ten miles W. Barcelonette.

Lauzun, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Lot and Garonne: four leagues and three quarters NE. Marmande, and four and a half NW. Monflanquin. *Long.* 18. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 38. N.

Lawa, a town of the iſland of Borneo, ſituated on a river of the ſame name. *Long.* 110. 42. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 0. 40. N.

Lawa, a river of the iſland of Borneo, which runs into the ſea, *Long.* 109. 30. E. Greenwich; *Lat.* 0. 30. S.

Lawer Kirk, a town of Scotland, in the county of Perth: fifteen miles SE. George Town.

Lawers, a river of the United Netherlands, which ſeparates Groningen from Weſt Frieſland, and runs into the ſea, ten miles E. from Dockum.

Lawarow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg: twenty-four mil[es] Lemberg.

Lax, a town of Swiſſerland, in the V[alais] thirty-three miles E. Sion.

Laxemberg, a town of Germany, [in] archduchy of Auſtria: ſeven miles S. V[ienna]

Laxey Bay, a bay about the centre [of] eaſt coaſt of the Iſle of Man, in the [Irish] Sea; a ſafe ſhelter from weſterly wi[nds] from ſeven to ten fathom water: the [land] the ſouthern extremity is called [Laxey] *Point*.

Laxiana, a river of Spain, which [runs] into the Xalon, about one league [from] Anza, in Aragon.

Lay, or *Allampi*, or *Alampou*, a to[wn] Africa, in the kingdom of Ningo, [on the] Gold Coaſt.

Layau, a town of the iſland of St. Vin[cent] ſituated on the weſt coaſt, in a bay, [at the] mouth of a river, to both of which it [gives] name. *Long.* 61. 18. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 13. 8. N.

Laybach, a town of Germany, in the [duc]hy of Carniola, on a navigable river, [of the] ſame name: twenty-eight miles NE. Trieſt and thirty-four WSW. Cilley. *Long.* 32 E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 12. N.

Laybach, or *Laubach*, a river of Germany in the duchy of Carniola, which riſes [about] a mile weſt Ober Laybach, and runs into Save, three miles S. Kreutberg.

Laybach, or *Ober Laubach*, a town [of] Germany, in the duchy of Carniola: [eight] miles SW. Laybach, and nine SE. Hydria

Lay-choui, a town of China, of the [third] rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: [forty] miles E. Y.

Laymebamba, a town of South Amer[ica] in Peru, and juriſdiction of Chacadoyas.

Laymou, a town on the ſouth coaſt of [the] iſland of Ceram.

Layrac, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, and [chief] place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Agen, one league and a half S. Agen, and [four] W. Valence. *Long.* 18. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 8. N.

Layſſac, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Severac-le-Château: four leagues E. Rodez.

Laytons, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia; thirteen miles ESE. Port Royal.

Laza, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia: eighteen miles ESE. Orenſe.

Lazanilla, a town of the iſland of Cuba, forty miles ENE. Spirito Santo.

Lazare Buey, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: eight miles from Toledo.

Lazaretto, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean, near the north coaſt of the iſland of Candy, uſed by the Venetians for the pur-

lazaretto, but now deſerted. It is from Canea.

...eva, a town of Ruſſia, in the go... of Irkutſk, on the Lena: thirty-... SW. Kirenſk.

...m, a town of Portugal, in the pro... Beira: two leagues SE. Lamego, ... WNW. St. João da Peſquiera.

a river of England, which riſes in ... ſhire, paſſes by Hertford, Ware, &c. ... into the Thames, a little below ...

..., a river of England, in the county ...ceſter, which runs into the Thames, ... enlade.

...lade, or *Lechlade*, a town of England, ... county of Glouceſter, on the river ..., near the borders of Wiltſhire, ...ire, and Oxfordſhire: a canal from ...ern joins the Thames, near this town. ... a weekly market on Friday: twenty-... miles ESE. Glouceſter, and ſeventy-... W. London.

... Step Bay, a bay on the ſouth coaſt ..., and county of Pembroke. *Long.* ... W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 37. N.

..., a river of England, in the county ...ceſter, which runs into the Severn, ... Glouceſter.

...derwater, a river of Scotland, which ... the north-weſt part of Berwickſhire, ... runs into the Tweed, three miles E. ...

...hills, a village of Scotland, in the ...y of Lanerk, ſaid to be the moſt lofty ...able ſituation in Great Britain; cele... for the rich lead mines near it, which ... been wrought for two centuries: fifteen ... S. Lanerk.

Leam, a mountain of Ireland, in the coun... Galway, ſituated on the ſouth ſide of ...gh Corib: ſixteen miles WNW. Gal...

Leam-chouï-ho, a town of Chineſe Tar...y: thirty-ſeven miles SW. Ning-yuen-...ou.

Leame, a river of England, in the county ... Warwick, which runs into the Avon, ...ut a mile above Warwick.

Leam-leam, a town of China, of the third ..., in the province of Pe-tche-li: fifteen ...les SSW. Pekjng.

Leam-kien-ſam, a town of Chineſe Tar...y: forty-two miles S. Poro.

Leam-yum-Hotun, a town of Aſia, in the ...gdom of Corea: 600 miles ENE. Pe...ng. *Long.* 146. 32. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. ... N.

Leam-yuen, a town of China, of the third ...nk, in the province of Pe-tche-li: fifteen ...iles N. Chunte.

Lean Cape, or *Loop Head*, a cape of Ire...land, on the ſouth-weſt extremity of the ...unty of Clare, and to the north of the mouth of the Shannon. *Long.* 9. 49. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 32. N.

Lean-chan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: thirty-two miles SSE. Ta.

Leang-tang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-ſi: ſeventeen miles NE. Oei.

Leao, a river of China, in the province of Chang tong, which runs into the ſea, twelve miles W. Lai-tcheou.

Leao, or *Lebo*, a river of Chineſe Tartary, formed by the union of ſeveral rivers, none of which bear this name till after it has paſſed the barrier between Leao-tong and Tartary. It runs into the Gulf of Leao-tong, about twelve miles W. Yao-tcheou.

Leao-tong, a province of Chineſe Tartary, now more uſually called *Cheng-yang*, or *Mougden*, ſee *Cheng-yang*.

Leao-tong (Gulf of), or *Yellow Sea*, a large bay or gulf of the Chineſe Sea, between the peninſula of Corea and China; about 400 miles from north to ſouth, and from 100 to 250 eaſt to weſt. *Lat.* 34. 45. to 41. N.

Leao-cou-Hotun, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea, on the ſouth ſide of the Ya-lou river: 370 miles E. Peking. *Long.* 142. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 9. N.

Leaſey Point, a cape on the weſt coaſt of the county of Lancaſter, in the Iriſh Sea, north of the iſland of Walney.

Leba, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Pomerania: ſixteen miles N. Lauenburg.

Lebanon, ſee *Libanus*.

Lebanon, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania: twenty-two miles W. Reading.

Lebediau, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tambov: 100 miles WNW. Tambov. *Long.* 56. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 28. N.

Lebedin, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Charkov: ſixty miles NW. Charkov.

Lebenthor, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: five miles NNE. Fridaw.

Leber, a river of France, which runs into the Ill, a little below Schlettſtatt, in the department of the Lower Rhine.

Lebialna, an iſland of Ruſſia, in the Caſpian Sea. *Long.* 71. 16. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 55. N.

Lebiazia, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Caucaſus: ſixteen miles NW. Aſtrachan.

Lebiazia, a fort of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk: 188 miles SSE. Tobolſk. *Long.* 89. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. 20. N.

Lebida, or *Lebda*, a ſeaport town of Africa, in the country of Tripoli, on the coaſt of the Mediterranean: thirty miles W. Meſurata.

Lebida,

Lautern, or *Kaisers Lautern*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and palatinate of the Rhine. Here are a castle, and three churches for Roman Catholics, Lutherans, and Calvinists, each one. It gives name to a duchy. This town was taken by the troops of the French republic in the month of December, 1793. In the month of May, 1794, the republican troops were surprised in their intrenchments near this town, and defeated, with considerable loss, by the Austrians, under mareschal Mollendorf: twenty-four miles NW. Landau, and seventeen ENE. Deux Ponts. *Long.* 25. 21. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 25. N.

Lautershausen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Anspach, on the Altmuhl: thirteen miles NNE. Dunckelshuhl, and eight W. Anspach.

Lauterstein, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: seventeen miles SSW. Freyberg, and thirty-two SW. Dresden. *Long.* 30. 55. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 37. N.

Lautrach, a town of Germany, in the county of Bregentz: two miles S. Bregentz.

Lautrec, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Castres: three leagues NNW. Castres, and five S. Gaillac.

Lauvans, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrennées: five leagues SE. Oleron, and six and a half S. Pau.

Lauzerte, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Lot: five leagues and a half NW. Montauban, and five and three quarters SW. Cahors. *Long.* 18. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 15. N.

Lauzet, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Barcelonette: ten miles W. Barcelonette.

Lauzun, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Lot and Garonne: four leagues and three quarters NE. Marmande, and four and a half NW. Monflanquin. *Long.* 18. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 38. N.

Lawa, a town of the island of Borneo, situated on a river of the same name. *Long.* 110. 42. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 0. 40. N.

Lawa, a river of the island of Borneo, which runs into the sea, *Long.* 109. 30. E. Greenwich; *Lat.* 0. 30. S.

Lawer Kirk, a town of Scotland, in the county of Perth: fifteen miles SE. George Town.

Lawers, a river of the United Netherlands, which separates Groningen from West Friesland, and runs into the sea, ten miles E. from Dockum.

Lawarow, a town of Poland, in the [illegible]

tinate of Lemberg: twenty-fo[illegible] Lemberg.

Lax, a town of Swisserland, i[illegible] thirty-three miles E. Sion.

Laxemberg, a town of Germ[illegible] archduchy of Austria: seven mil[illegible]

Laxey Bay, a bay about the [illegible] east coast of the Isle of Man, [illegible] Sea; a safe shelter from wester[illegible] from seven to ten fathom water [illegible] the southern extremity is c[illegible] *Point*.

Laxiana, a river of Spain, [illegible] into the Xalon, about one l[illegible] Anza, in Aragon.

Lay, or *Allampi*, or *Alampou*. [illegible] Africa, in the kingdom of Ni[illegible] Gold Coast.

Layau, a town of the island of [illegible] situated on the west coast, in a [illegible] mouth of a river, to both of wh[illegible] name. *Long.* 61. 18. W. Green[illegible] 13. 8. N.

Laybach, a town of Germany, [illegible] chy of Carniola, on a navigable r[illegible] same name: twenty-eight miles N[illegible] and thirty-four WSW. Cilley. *L*[illegible] E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 12. N.

Laybach, or *Laubach*, a river of [illegible] n the duchy of Carniola, which [illegible] a mile west Ober Laybach, and r[illegible] Save, three miles S. Kreutberg.

Laybach, or *Ober Laubach*, [illegible] Germany, in the duchy of Carnio[illegible] miles SW. Laybach, and nine SE.

Lay-choui, a town of China, of [illegible] rank, in the province of Pe-tch[illegible] miles E. Y.

Laymebamba, a town of South [illegible] in Peru, and jurisdiction of Chacad[illegible]

Laymou, a town on the south co[illegible] island of Ceram.

Layrac, a town of France, in th[illegible] ment of the Lot and Garonne, [illegible] place of a canton, in the district [illegible] one league and a half S. Agen, a[illegible] W. Valence. *Long.* 18. 20. E. Fe[illegible] 44. 8. N.

Layssac, a town of France, in the [illegible] ment of the Aveiron, and chief [illegible] canton, in the district of Severac[illegible] teau: four leagues E. Rodez.

Laytons, a town of United A[illegible] the state of Virginia: thirteen [illegible] Port Royal.

Laza, a town of Spain, in the [illegible] Galicia: eighteen miles ESE. Or[illegible]

Lazanilla, a town of the [illegible] forty miles ENE. Spirits [illegible]

Lazare Bay, a town of [illegible] Castile: eight miles from [illegible]

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Lebieda, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna: ten miles S. Lida.

Lebiedziow, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna: fifty-six miles ESE. Wilna.

Lebnek, a town of Tranſilvania: fifteen miles SE. Scheſburg.

Lebrade, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: ſix miles SW. Lutkenborg.

Lebrilla, a town of Spain, in the province of Murcia: eleven miles SW. Murcia.

Lebrixa, or *Lebrija*, a town of Spain, in the province of Andaluſia, ſituated formerly on a branch of the Guadalquiver, which being now choked up, the town is two leagues from the river. It has a caſtle, which marks ſome appearance of antiquity to the place. In the environs are produced olives, from which is obtained ſome of the beſt oil in Spain: twenty miles S. Seville.

Lebrutz, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which runs into the Elbe, two miles W. Schandau, in the marggraviate of Meiſſen.

Lebſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel, near the union of the rivers Mezen and Pezma: 168 miles E. Archangel.

Lebus, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg, ſeated on the Oder, being 1200 paces in length, taken in a direct line, though formerly much larger, and containing about 14,000 inhabitants, with three churches. This town has been frequently ſacked. It lies low, among hills, ſo that it cannot be ſeen at one view, and, therefore, makes but a mean appearance. It was originally ſubject to Poland, but afterwards devolved on Boleſlaw, duke of Sileſia, who, in 1250, bequeathed both the town and its lordſhip to the marggraves, Otho and John, of Brandenburg. In 1354, the elector, Louis the Roman, left the caſtle and city of Lebus to the biſhopric, to which it afterwards alſo gave title. The biſhop's caſtle here was deſtroyed by a fire, in 1631. The biſhopric of Lebus was founded in the year 963, in Red Ruſſia, by the Poliſh prince Mieziſlaw, but the particular place of its ſee is not known. That prince's ſucceſſor, Boleſlaw, ſettled and improved this biſhopric, which at firſt, however, bore not the name of Lebus. About the year 1300, it was called the biſhopric of *Gontz*; but at length the biſhopric of Lebus, on occaſion of that city's being added to its territories, which name it likewiſe retained after the building of the cathedral at Furſtenwalde. Lebus was always municipal; inſomuch, that on the biſhop's being regiſtered in the matricula, in 1521, not only the elector of Brandenburg, but likewiſe the biſhop himſelf, remonſtrated againſt it. On the deceaſe of biſhop John VIII, in 1555, the management of the ſee was committed to the care of the grave, Joachin Frederick, of Bran who, on his acceſſion to the electora in 1598, ſecularized the biſhopric, a ſame time ſuppreſſed the chapter: it N. Franckfort on the Oder, and ſeve Cuſtrin.

Lecaſello, a town of Italy, in the Genoa: twenty-three miles NE. Ge

Lecce, a town of Italy, in the kin Naples, and province of Otranto, th a biſhop, ſuffragan of Otranto. Th produced in the environs of this pl formerly much celebrated; the country abundance of almonds and olives. I tains, beſides the cathedral, three churches, and ſeveral convents. It ſidence of the governor, and is ſom called the capital of Otranto: and t the province is called *Lecce* inſtead of to: ſeventeen miles NW. Otranto, E. Naples. *Long.* 35. 55. E. Ferro. 40. 38. N.

Lecci, a town of the iſland of Corſica miles N. Porto Vecchio.

Lecco, a town of Italy, in the duc Milan, on the lake Como, which giv to a branch of the lake, called *the L Lecco*: fourteen miles ENE. Como.

Leceta, a town of Spain, in Na ſeventeen miles NNW. Pamplona.

Lech, a river of Germany, which the Tyroleſe, on the frontiers of the Gr paſſes by Fueſſen, Landſburg, Augſb and runs into the Danube, five mile Donawert.

Leche, a river which riſes in the duc Luxemburg, and runs into the Meuſe, Dinant.

Leches (Les), a town of France, department of the Dordogne, and chief of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mucidan league S. Mucidan.

Lechiquelee, a rock, or ſmall iſland, the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Jerſey: miles SE. from St. Heliar.

Lechones (Os), a ſmall iſland in the lantic, near the weſt coaſt of Portugal: miles north from the mouth of the Duer

Lechs-Gemund, a town of Germany, in circle of Bavaria, and principality of burg, near the Danube: ſix miles E Donawert.

Leck, a town of Denmark, in the du of Sleſwick: fourteen miles N. Bredte

Leck, a river, or rather a branch of Rhine, which takes that name at Wick Duerſtede, in the ſtate of Utrecht, paſſ Culemburg, Viana, Schonhoven, &c. loſes itſelf in the Merwe, at Krimpe.

Leckneſs, a town of Norway: twenty miles W. Chriſtianſand.

Lectoure, a town of France, and prin

...ſtrict, in the department of the ...ed on a mountain, acceſſible only ... near the Gers. It is defended ...well as nature. Before the revolu... as the ſeat of a governor, and ſee ... The number of inhabitants is ...: five leagues and a half S. Agen, ...d a half N. Auch. *Long.* 18. 17. ... *Lat.* 43. 56. N.

...*gus*, a town of Abyſſinia, in the ... of Gojam.

...*L*), a town of France, in the de... of the Lot and Garonne: one league ... Villeneuve-d'Agen, and two SW. ...ſin.

..., a town of England, in the county ...rd, with a weekly market on Tueſ... ...ted on a canal, navigable from ...er to Hereford: ſixteen miles NW. ...ter, and 123 W. London.

..., a river of Wales, in the county of ...n, which runs into the Conway, ... S. Aberconway.

..., a lake of Germany, in the county ...: eighteen miles W. Trent, and ... Riva.

..., a town of Germany, in the cir... ...er Saxony, and circle of Neuſtadt: ...W. Weyda.

..., a town of Spain, in the province ..., on the river Tormes, defended by ...d art. Near it is a warm medici... ...: eighteen miles W. Salamanca.

..., a town of Bohemia, in the circle ...w: thirteen miles S. Czaſlaw, and ... SE. Prague.

..., a town of Bohemia, in the circle ...w: ſeven miles SE. Jung Buntzel.

..., a bay or gulf of the Frozen ... the north coaſt of Nova Zembla. ... E. Ferro. *Lat.* 76. 40. N.

..., a cape on the north coaſt of ... Zembla. *Long.* 91. 10. E. Ferro. ... N.

...*on*, a town of France, in the de... ...t of the Gard, and chief place of a ..., in the diſtrict of Alais: five leagues ... Nſmes.

..., a town of Spain, in the province ...ia: eleven miles NE. Santiago.

...*ck*, a river of England, which runs ...the Temd: five miles SE. from Lud... ...Shropſhire.

..., a river of Ireland, which paſſes by ..., and empties itſelf into Cork harbour.

..., a river of Ireland, which riſes about ...t eaſt from Tralee, in the county of ..., and runs into Tralee Bay.

..., a river of England, in the county of ..., which runs into the Wever, two ... N. Nantwich.

..., a town of England, in the county ...k, ſituated on the river Aire, and on ... great canal, which is navigable from Liverpool. It is governed by a mayor, recorder, twelve aldermen, twenty-four common councilmen, &c. but ſends no members to parliament. Leeds has been a long time famous for the woollen manufacture, and is one of the largeſt and moſt flouriſhing towns in the county, yet had but one church till the reign of Charles I. It now contains three, a Preſbyterian meeting-houſe, erected in 1691, called the New Chapel, which is the ſtatelieſt, if not the oldeſt, of that denomination in the north of England; and in the town and its ſuburbs ſeveral others. In 1786 the firſt ſtone of a general infirmary was laid at Leeds, and which is ſince finiſhed. It is noted for ſome medicinal ſprings. Here are two magnificent halls, both built about the year 1714, one uſed for an aſſembly room, the other is the guild, or moot-hall. Its increaſe of building, in the year 1786, was nearly 400 houſes. The antiquity of Leeds is very great, but it was not incorporated till the reign of Charles the Firſt. The manufacture and trade of Leeds are principally in cloth, the market for which is not, perhaps, to be equalled in the world. There are two ſpacious halls for the accommodations of the clothiers, and alſo a third hall, where worſted goods are expoſed to ſale. At about ſix o'clock in the ſummer, and about ſeven in the winter, the market bell rings; upon which, in a few minutes, without hurry, noiſe, or the leaſt diſorder, the whole market is filled, all the benches covered with cloth, as cloſe to one another as the pieces can lie longways, each proprietor ſtanding behind his own piece. As ſoon as the bell has ceaſed ringing, the factors and buyers of all ſorts enter the hall, and walk up and down between the rows, as their occaſions direct. When they have pitched upon their cloth, they lean over to the clothier, and by a whiſper, in the feweſt words imaginable, the price is ſtated; one aſks, the other bids, and they agree or diſagree in a moment. In a little more than an hour all the buſineſs is done, ten or twenty thouſand pounds worth of cloth, and ſometimes much more, are bought and ſold with a whiſper only; the laws of the market here being more ſtrictly obſerved than at any place in England. On account of the trade, the rivers Aire and Calder were made navigable, at the expence of ſeveral private merchants, without calling in the aſſiſtance of the nobility and gentry. By this means a communication was opened from Leeds and Wakefield to York and Hull; ſo that all the woollen manufactures exported are carried by water to Hull. There is another trade in this part of the country, become very conſiderable ſince the opening of the above navigation, which is the carriage of coals down from Wakefield and Leeds; near both which places they have inexhauſti-

ble ſtores. Theſe are carried quite down into the Ouſe, and then either go up that river to York, or down to the Humber, where the Trent and Ouſe meet together, and which in a few miles falls into the ſea. In this paſſage abundance of large towns are ſupplied with coal, with this advantage too, that, whereas the Newcaſtle coals pay four ſhillings per chaldron duty to the public, theſe being only river-borne coals, are exempted, and pay nothing; ſo that the city of York, which ſtrenuouſly oppoſed the firſt navigation of theſe rivers, in this particular, as well as many others, experience daily benefits from it: twenty-four miles SW. York, and 192 W. London.

Leeds, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia, on the north ſide of the Rappahanoc river: twenty-eight miles SE. Falmouth. *Long.* 77. 3. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 38. 10. N.

Leeds, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Jerſey: thirty-five miles SE. Burlington.

Leegetton, a ſmall iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, near the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Borneo. *Long.* 118. 20. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 3. 30. N.

Leek, a town of England, in the county of Stafford, with a weekly market on Wedneſday, in the neighbourhood of coal mines: thirty-ſix miles S. Mancheſter, and 154 WNW. London.

Leer, or *Lebr*, or *Lier*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Eaſt Friezland, on a river of the ſame name, which ſoon after joins the Ems: eleven miles SE. Emden, and twenty-four WNW. Oldenburg.

Leerdam, a town of Holland, on the river Linghe; which gave title of count to the noble houſe of Egmont, and afterwards to that of Naſſau. In the year 1574, it was taken by the Spaniards, who deſtroyed the ramparts: eleven miles S. Utrecht, and twenty-ſix S. Amſterdam. *Long.* 22. 31. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 55. N.

Leers, or *Liers*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Liege, where a battle was fought, the firſt of October, 1746, between the allies, commanded by prince Charles of Lorrain, and the French, under the command of comte Saxe, in which the latter were victorious: four miles N. Liege.

Leerſtrand, a town of Norway: eight miles SW. Drontheim.

Leerſburg, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia: twenty-three miles NW. Wincheſter. *Long.* 77. 33. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 39. 10. N.

Leeſnitz, or *Legnica*, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Oppeln: thirteen miles ENE. Ober Glogau, and eighteen SSE. Oppeln.

Leeſtown, a town of United Am. the ſtate of Kentucky, on the Ken ver: twenty miles W. Lexington.

Leeuwe, or *Leeuwen*, a town of called by the Flemings *Sout-Leeuwe*, on the river Geete, in the midſt of a r was formerly a place to which the of the country ſent thoſe they baniſh French took it in 1678, and reſt Spain at the peace of Nimmegen. it was taken by the allies, and th made priſoners of war: twenty mile Liege, and twenty-five E. Bruſſels.

Leſki, a town of Aſiatic Turkey province of Natolia. In the neigh is a convent, in which a Greek bu ſides: ſixteen miles SE. Iſnik.

Leſooga, one of the Hapaee Iſland South Pacific Ocean, and conſidere moſt fertile. *Long.* 149. 40. E. Gre *Lat.* 19. 49. S.

Lege, a town of France, in the ment of the Lower Loire, and chief a canton, in the diſtrict of Machecou. leagues SE. Machecoul, and ſeven S.

Legerwood, a town of Scotland, county of Berwick: four miles SE.

Legbenich, or *Lechenich*, a town many, in the circle of the Lower Rh archbiſhopric of Cologn: ten mi Cologn, and fifty ENE. Liege. *L* 17. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 50. N.

Legbi, a town of Arabia, in the pr of Yemen: fifty-ſix miles ENE. Ad

Legborn, a city and ſeaport of Ita duchy of Tuſcany, handſome, but n and built in the modern taſte, ſo reg both gates are ſeen from the marke Upon account of its being interſected canals, it is called the *New Venice*. horn was formerly a place of no n longing to the Genoeſe, and by them in exchange to duke Coſmo I, for t of Sarzana. Since this time it has put quite different aſpect. The canals cu veral parts about the town have render marſhes fit for culture, and, in ſome ſure, diſſipated the noxious effluvia, th the air cannot ſtill be deemed perfectly thy. Freſh water is ſo ſcarce that it m brought from Piſa. The city, befid good fortifications, has two ſmall forts to the ſea, and a citadel on the land ſide. number of its inhabitants is computed 50,000, among whom are upwards of 1 Jews, who live in a particular quarter of city, have a handſome ſynagogue, and, th ſubject to very heavy impoſts, are in a ſi ing condition, the greateſt part of the c merce of this city going through their ha The generality of the Greeks and Arme ans ſettled here acknowlege the pope's premacy, and each have their peculiar chur The free Turks and the Turkiſh ſlaves h a moſq

ce, but the Proteſtants are not per-
e public exerciſe of their religion,
ſh excepted, who, by being, of all
tions, the beſt cuſtomers to Leg-
re allowed to have a chaplain.
Proteſtants make uſe of chaplains of
Proſtitutes live in a particular quar-
ring of ſeveral ſtreets. The heavy
able to the grand duke, from a
ty of neceſſaries brought in from
ent, together with his monopolies
y, tobacco, and ſalt, make provi-
other commodities very dear. The
Leghorn is very conſiderable, being
romoted by the freedom of its port,
e of goods, whether great or ſmall,
ly two piaſtres, or ſcudi. The har-
ivided into the outward and inward;
r ſerves only for the four or five gal-
by the duke; which are ſometimes
ea againſt the Corſairs, under the
of a knight of St. Stephen. In the
ace before this harbour, ſtands a mar-
e of Ferdinand I, and at the angles
pedeſtal four brazen ſtatues, of a gigan-
representing four Turkiſh ſlaves, in
The outward harbour is formed by
, or dam, 600 common paces in length,
ed, and with a partition wall in the
whereby, at any time, the ſhipping
ered from the wind on one ſide.
ole ſerves alſo for a promenade. The
r is too ſhallow for large ſhips, which,
account, lie out of the mole, moored
ars and large iron rings; but, by this
, are in ſome reſpects ſafer than in the
r itſelf. The road, for a mile or two
d, is very good, though with no ſe-
againſt winds or corſairs. The light-
where, every night, thirty burning
are contained in one lantern, ſtands on
rock, in the ſea; and not far from it,
main land, is the lazaretta, where
antine is performed by perſons and goods
g from places ſuſpected of infection.
rn is a biſhop's ſee, with an inquiſition,
aving power only over Roman Catho
and in no other eaſes than thoſe of reli-
: forty-ſeven miles WSW. Florence,
140 NNW. Rome. *Long.* 28. E. Ferro.
43. 32. N.

Legnicara, a town of Italy, in the king-
of Naples, and province of Bari: twen-
e miles NW. Matera.

Legnitier, a town of France, in the de-
ment of the Oiſe, and chief place of a
n, in the diſtrict of Clermont: three
es N. Clermont.

Legnano, a town of Italy, belonging to the
e of Venice, in the Veroneſe, on the
: twenty-two miles ESE. Verona, and
enty-eight NNW. Ferrara.

Lego Negro, a town of Italy, in the king-
dom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: eight miles NW. Lauria.

Leguigno, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma: eighteen miles SSE. Parma.

Lebden, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Tecklenburg: two miles E. Tecklenburg.

Lebe, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Bremen: twenty-nine miles E. Stade, and thirty-two N. Bremen.

Lebeim, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Heſſe Darmſtadt: eight miles W. Darmſtadt, and five E. Oppenheim.

Lebenhoffen, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: ſix miles WNW. Hardeberg.

Lebeſten, or *Lebſten*, or *Labſten*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia: five miles W Ubigau.

Lebigh, a river of United America, which runs into the Delaware, at Eaſton, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania.

Lebmkuhlen, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: eight miles SW. Lutkenborg.

Lebnberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Naſſau Wielburg: three miles N. Wielburg.

Lebotborwan, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz: four miles NW. Leitmeritz

Lebſo, a town of Arabia Deſerta: 140 miles S. Cathem.

Lebſten, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Altenburg, celebrated for quarries of ſlate: ten miles SSE. Saalfield, and ſeventeen NE. Coburg.

Leiben, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: ten miles WNW. Crems.

Leiben, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: fourteen miles SW. Crems.

Leibnitz, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, on the Sulm: ſixteen miles S. Gratz.

Leiceſter, a town of England, and capital of the county to which it gives name, ſaid to have been built by king Lear. However that may be, it is certainly a place of great antiquity, and was a town before the Romans invaded Britain. It is ſituated on the Soar. It is large, well-built, and populous, containing five churches, a Roman Catholic chapel, and other places of worſhip. Before the caſtle was diſmantled, it was a prodigious building, it being the court of the great duke of Lancaſter, who added twenty-ſix acres to it, which he encloſed with a high wall, and called it his Novum Opus, now the Newark,

where are ſtill the beſt houſes in all Leiceſter; and they continue extra-parochial, as being under caſtle-guard, by an old grant from the crown. Its hall and kitchen are ſtill entire, the former of which is lofty and ſpacious, and the courts of juſtice, which are held here at the aſſizes, are at ſuch a diſtance as not to diſturb each other. The market, which is on Saturday, abounds with every ſpecies of good living, and is, for an inland town, remarkably well ſupplied with fiſh. The fairs in Leiceſter are upon a large ſcale, particularly in the articles of cheeſe, ſheep, and cattle; Smithfield market, on its greateſt days, bears no ſort of proportion to the beaſts ſhown in Leiceſter at two or three fairs in the year. In the Domſday-book, this town is ſtyled a city, and had the title of mayor given to its chief magiſtrate in the reign of Henry III. A parliament was held at Leiceſter in the reign of Henry V, wherein the firſt law was made for burning heretics. It is the largeſt, beſt-built, and moſt populous town in the ſhire. Its corporation conſiſts of a mayor, recorder, ſteward, bailiff, twenty-four aldermen, forty-eight common-council, a town-clerk, &c. and had its charter from king John, and its freemen are toll-free in all the markets and fairs in England. This town derives great advantages from its manufactures, particularly of ſtockings. A navigable canal is lately made from Leiceſter to Loughborough. Leiceſter ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament: twenty-ſeven miles NNE. Coventry, and ninety-eight NNW. London.

Leiceſter, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, where is an academy, eſtabliſhed in 1784.

Leiceſterſhire, a county of England, bounded on the north by Derbyſhire and Nottinghamſhire, on the eaſt by Lincolnſhire and Rutlandſhire, on the ſouth by Northamptonſhire, and on the weſt by Warwickſhire and Staffordſhire; forty miles from north to ſouth, and thirty from eaſt to weſt. It is divided into ſix hundreds, which contain twelve market towns, and 200 pariſhes. The ſoil in the county at large varies pretty much, from a light ſandy or gravelly loam, to a ſtiff marly loam, including all the intermediate degrees poſſible between theſe two extremes. Very little of the land can (with propriety) be called a mere ſandy or gravelly ſoil; nor is there any great quantity of it that may properly be called clay. The beſt ſoil is generally upon the hills; and the worſt, or neareſt approaching to clay or cold lands, is the valleys; though there are many exceptions to this rule. The ſoil, or what the farmers call mould, is generally deep, which makes it very proper for graſs, ſuch deep ſoils not being very ſoon affected by dry weather. The climate is generally temperate, and the country well watered. The principal rivers are the Anker, Avon, Swift, Welland, and Wreke. Leiceſter is to be conſidered as a county of agriculture rather than manufacture; though in article of ſtockings the latter is conſiderable. The breed of large black draught horned cattle, as well as of ſheep, long celebrated, but within theſe few the latter have been brought to an almoſt degree of excellence, which ſeems to been principally owing to the great ſkill and care of Mr. Bakewell, of Dishley, originally, whoſe plan has ſince been followed by others. A gentleman, who gives view of the agriculture of the county ſays, "There are different breeds of ſheep in the county: the new Leiceſter, the old Leiceſter, and the foreſt ſheep. The Diſhley, or new Leiceſter, bears down every other breed before it; and I have no doubt but in the courſe of a very few years this breed will be found through every county in England." The leading idea is, to procure that breed which on a given quantity and quality of food will pay the moſt; and thoſe people who have tried them, are convinced, that the Leiceſter breed will live where many other breeds muſt ſtarve; and that the more beautiful they are, the hardier the animal is of every kind. Nothing can ſhow the high eſtimation the breed is held in, clearer, than the immenſe ſums they have fetched lately at different ſales. In the year 1793, 130 ewes, the property of one perſon, were ſold, at an average, at twenty-five guineas each; and at another ſale one bull and four cows were ſold for 5000l. 6d. The towns are Leiceſter, Ashby de la Zouch, Boſworth, Hallaton, Harborough, Lutterworth, Melton Mowbray, Mountſorrel, Billeſdon, Hinkley, Loughborough, and Waltham on the Wold. Four members are returned to the Britiſh parliament, two for the county, and two for the town of Leiceſter.

Leichlingen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Berg: four miles S. Solingen.

Leidendorff, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Auſtria: four miles E. St. Pölten.

Leidenſtorf, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz: twenty miles W. Leitmeritz.

Leiſbach, a river of Sileſia, which runs into the Oder, three miles E. Parchwitz.

Leifers, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: three miles S. Bolzano.

Leigh, a town of England, in the county of Lancaſter, which formerly had a market, but now neglected: ten miles WNW. Manchester, and 189 NNW. London.

Leigh, or *Lea*, a town of England, in the county of Eſſex, on the ſide of the river Thames: twenty-one miles ESE. Billericay, and thirty-nine E. London.

…n, or *Old Leigblin*, a decayed town …d, in the county of Carlow, the …ishop, founded in the 7th century, …ed with Ferns in the year 1600; …dral ſerves for a pariſh church. It …h, and ſends two members to the …ament: nine miles NE. Kilkenny, … SSW. Carlow.

…n *Bridge*, a town of Ireland, in … of Carlow, ſituated on the river … ſeven miles S. Carlow, and eleven …enny.

… *Iſland*, a ſmall iſland on the ſouth-… of New Ireland, a little to the … of Cocoa Nut Iſland.

…, or *Leighton-Buzzard*, or *Beau-*…own of England, in the county of …ituated on the river Ouzel, on the … Buckinghamſhire, with a weekly … Tueſday: ſeven miles and a half … Dunſtable, and forty-one NW. Lon-

…, a river of France, which runs into …e, a little to the ſouth of Bar-ſur-

…, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into …h: twenty-four miles N. Tobolſk.

…, a town of Germany, in the … Upper Saxony, and county of …d: one mile NE. Mansfeld.

… a river of Germany, in the circle …ia, which riſes three miles SSE. …, and runs into the Kocher, at …end.

…, a river of Germany, in the circle … Lower Rhine, which riſes two miles … Worbis, in the territory of Eichfeld, … Heligenſtadt, Gottingen, Hanover, … joins the Aller, about two miles … Zell.

…*rgen*, or *Linange*, a county of Ger…, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, … ſurrounded by the palatinate, and …ng on the biſhoprics of Worms and … The ſoil is fertile in corn, fruit, and … in the foreſt is plenty of game, with … of copper and iron, and quarries of … It pays forty florins for a Roman …, and forty rix-dollars thirty-four …rs, to the chamber of Werzlar.

…*ngen*, or *Linange (New)*, a town of …ny, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, …unty of Leiningen, held in common … the biſhop of Worms, who poſſeſſes … it as a fief. The caſtle was demo… by the French: eleven miles SW. …, and thirty S. Mentz. *Long.* 25. … Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 30. N.

…*rgen (Old)*, a caſtle and village of …y, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, …unty of the ſame name: three miles … New Leiningen.

…*nſter*, the eaſtern province of Ireland, …h contains the twelve following coun-ties, viz. Louth, Meath, Dublin, Wicklow, Wexford, Kilkenny, Carlow, Kildare, Queen's County, King's County, Weſt Meath, and Longford. Leinſter is bounded by Ulſter on the north, by Connaught and Munſter on the weſt and ſouth-weſt, and by the ſea on the ſouth and eaſt. Its length is 104 miles, the breadth about fifty-five miles, and the circuit 360 miles; and includes 992 pariſhes, one archbiſhopric, and three biſhoprics. It is, in general, well cultivated, and enjoys good air and ſoil, and is the moſt populous, containing the capital and the ſeat of the government. The principal rivers are the Boyne, Barrow, Liffey, Noir, and May.

Leinugen, or *Leinungen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Mansfeld: ſix miles SW. Wippra.

Leipheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and territory of Ulm, on the ſouth ſide of the Danube, ravaged and pillaged in the year 1634: twenty-two miles WNW. Augſburg, and eleven NE. Ulm.

Leipnic, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Prerau: ſix miles NE. Prerau.

Leippe, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe: two miles and a half NE. Grotkau.

Leipſick, or *Leipzig*, a city of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and capital of a circle of the ſame name. This is one of the fineſt, and moſt celebrated towns in all Germany, ſituated in a pleaſant and fertile plain, on the river Pleiſſe. Its circuit is eſtimated at 8954 paces; but the ſuburbs are well built, and large, and furniſhed with gardens. Between the town itſelf and the ſuburbs, a fine walk of lime trees was laid out, in the year 1702, which runs quite round the town. In the town-ditches, alſo, are planted mulberry-trees. It is the ſeat of a very flouriſhing and famous univerſity, which was founded and dedicated, in 1409, and conſiſts of four nations, namely, of the Miſnian, Saxon, Bavarian or Franconian, and the Poliſh, and contains in it ſix colleges; as alſo, of two good Latin ſchools, and likewiſe, of two celebrated ſocieties, as, namely, a German ſociety, and another for the encouragement of the liberal arts. Leipzig is alſo one of the four towns where the contingents of the empire are paid in; and likewiſe, one of the principal trading towns in all Germany, inaſmuch as it enjoys not only an important foreign trade, but alſo, at its three celebrated fairs, which are kept at Eaſter, Michaelmas, and the beginning of the new year, carries on a very extenſive commerce, both in domeſtic and foreign wares. It is likewiſe poſſeſſed of the ſtaple right, by virtue of which all ſtaple commodities, imported within ſixty miles

round, muſt be unladen here, at leaſt, for three days, and offered to ſale to ſuch of the trading and mercantile people here, as are burghers; and then, for the firſt time, carried farther, but to be unladen no where elſe. The Pleiſſenburg here, is a ſtrong citadel on the Pleiſſe, where a mint was founded in 1752. Here, alſo, in a chapel, the Roman Catholics perform their worſhip. In the centre of the town is a ſpacious and fine market-place, near which alſo the council-houſe ſtands. The exchange is well built, and the roof of its hall well painted. Here are eight pariſh churches for Lutherans, beſides the Roman Catholic chapel, and a place of worſhip for Calviniſts. Various ſorts of manufactures are carried on in this town, gold, ſilver, ſilk, wool, and linen yarn, being wrought here, in all manner of ſtuffs, velvets, ſtockings, cloths, and linen. There are alſo houſes here for the dying of ſilk, as likewiſe, for the making of tapeſtry and linen, and the printing of cotton. Leather and Pruſſian blue, &c. are prepared here, and the orphan-houſe is appropriated to the culture of ſilk. In Leipſig are computed about twenty bookſellers, fifty French and Italian mercantile and trading people, one hundred and fifty wholeſale dealers, above two hundred and fifty retailers, and many dealers in cloth. The town itſelf, in all probability, received its original rom the Sorbenwends. Dithmar, in his ſchronicle, ſpeaks of it ſo early as the year 1015, under the title of a town. According to the received opinion, it belonged to the biſhopric of Merſeburg, till Conrad, marggrave of Meiſſen, obtained the poſſeſſion of it, in the year 1134, by exchange. In 1519, a theological conference was held here between Dr. Luther and Dr. Eck, and, in 1631, another appointed between the Saxon or Lutheran, and the Brandenburg and Heſſian, or Calviniſt divines. In 1547, this town was beſieged, in vain, by the elector John Frederick; as alſo, in 1637, by Banner, the Swediſh general. In 1631 and 1632, it was taken by the Imperialiſts, and, in 1642, by the Swedes. In 1745 and 1756, it was garriſoned by the Pruſſians, to whom it was obliged to pay very conſiderable ſums of money, by way of contribution. The circle contains thirty-three towns, and upwards of 1000 villages: fifty-ſix miles WNW. Dreſden. *Long.* 30. 4. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 16. N.

Leiſebach, a river of Sileſia, which runs into the Oder, one mile W. Stœdtl Leubus, in the principality of Lignitz.

Leiſelſheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and palatinate of the Rhine: three miles WNW. Worms.

Leiſznig, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Leipzig, on the Mulda, with manufactures of cloth, lace, ſtockings, &c. It has churches: twenty-four miles ESE. Leipſig and thirty-two NW. Dreſden. *Long.* 39. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 7. N.

Leiſtenau, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Oberland: ſix miles W. Bartenſtein.

Leita, or *Leyta*, or *Leytha*, a river of Germany, which riſes in the ſouth part of the archduchy of **Auſtria**, and falls into the Raab, at Raab, in **Hungary**, by which, the united ſtream runs into a branch of the Danube, nine miles W. from Comorn.

Leith, a town of Scotland, in the county of Edinburgh. Leith is the ſeaport of Edinburgh; large and populous, and built on both ſides of the harbour, which divides it into North and South Leith. The harbour is formed by a noble ſtone pier. This pier was built in the beginning of the preſent century, at the mouth of the little river called *The Water of Leith*. This harbour is now greatly improved, and accommodated with an elegant drawbridge, and a ſpacious quay. The road of Leith affords excellent anchoring ground for ſhips of the greateſt ſize. In 1781, a fleet of above five hundred ſail of merchant ſhips, under convoy of ſeveral ſhips of the line, remained here ſome weeks. The commerce of this port is very conſiderable, and the veſſels employed in the London trade, are in general of a large ſize, and well-conſtructed. The largeſt ſhips at this port, however, are employed in the Greenland whale-fiſhery. The port of Leith is conveniently ſituated for the navigation of the Eaſtern ſeas. From Germany, Holland, and the Baltic, are imported lead, glaſs-ware, linen and woollen ſtuffs, and a variety of other goods. From thence are imported timber, oak-bark, hemp, linen-rags, pearl-aſhes, flax, hemp, tar, and many other articles. From France, Spain, and Portugal, wines, brandy, oranges, and lemons. From the Weſt Indies, and America, rice, indigo, rum, ſugar, and logwood. Ships of conſiderable ſize are built at this port, and ſeveral extenſive rope works are here carried on. Three glaſs-houſes have been long employed for manufacturing bottle-glaſs, window-glaſs, and cryſtal; three others have been lately erected. A great carpet manufacture, a ſoap-work, and ſome iron forges, are alſo worthy of attention. The number of inhabitants in Leith is reckoned to be about twelve thouſand. There are three places of public worſhip belonging to the eſtabliſhed religion. The citadel in North Leith was fortified in the time of Oliver Cromwell; but theſe works were demoliſhed at the reſtoration of Charles II. A little to the ſouth-weſt of the

ands a small fortification, or battery, commands the entrance of the har- two miles N. Edinburgh.

Water, a river of Scotland, which to the Forth, at Leith.

...ritz, a town of Bohemia, in a of the same name, situated on the el built and populous; the see of a suffragan of Prague. The circle is e and fine a country, as to have lled the Bohemian Paradise; ex- of which, it is supplied, by means river Elbe, with the products of the the provinces of the kingdom, and other countries. The wines called ..., which grow near Austi, is par- famous, and the warm mineral of Topolitz are very wholesome. o find here tin and precious stones. s circle are reckoned eighty-nine seig- estates, and seats: twenty-eight miles W. Prague, and thirty-four SSE. Dres- *Long*. 31. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 50. 25. N.

...rim, a county of Ireland, in the pro- of Connaught, bounded on the north the bay of Donegal, on the north-east Fermanagh, on the south-east by Cavan Longford, and on the south-west by mmon and Sligo; about forty-two in length, from north-west to south- and from six to sixteen broad. The ern parts are mountainous, but furnish for a great number of young cattle; the ern parts are level, and the soil fertile. inen manufacture increases population, the lands are in general well cultivated. e considerable iron-works have lately established at Arigna. This country nds with lakes and small rivers. Car- k is the county town. Six members are turned to parliament, viz. for the county, Carrick, and Jamestown, two each.

Leitrim, a town of Ireland, from which county is named, situated on the Shan- : three miles N. Carrick.

Leitbach, a town of Germany, in the chy of Stiria: thirteen miles NW. Mar- g.

Leitzen, a town of Germany, in the circle Upper Saxony, and middle mark of Brandenburg: four miles SW. Seelow.

Leitzestorff, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: three miles NE. Storkerau.

Leixlip, a town of Ireland, in the county Kildare, on the Liffy: eight miles W. Dublin.

Lelcza, a town of Poland, in the pala- nate of Volhynia: sixty-two miles N. Zytomiers.

Lelka, a town of Poland, in the pala- tinate of Belcz: six miles N. Belcz.

Lelow, a town of Poland, in the pala- tinate of Cracow: thirty-two miles NW. Cracow.

Lelunda, a river of Africa, in the king- dom of Congo, which joins the Zaire, about sixty miles from its mouth.

Leman Lake, see *Geneva*.

Leman, a river of England, in the county of Devon, which runs into the Ex, near Tiverton.

Lemba, a town of Africa, in the king- dom of Congo.

Lembach, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: three miles SSW. Mar- burg.

Lembach, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: nine miles S. Aigen.

Lembeck, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and bishopric of Mun- ster: six miles WNW. Haltern.

Lembeeck, a town of Flanders: eight miles S. Ghent.

Lembege, a town of France, in the de- partment of the Lower Pyrennées, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Pau: five leagues NNW. Tarbe, and five NE. Pau.

Lemberg, or *Leopold*, a town of Poland, formerly the capital of a palatinate of the same name, now the capital of Galicia, and united to Austria. It is a large and opulent city, and pretty well fortified in the Polish manner, that is, only with timber; and lies low, on the banks of the river Peltew, which soon after joins the Bug, being surrounded with hills and mountains which command the town. Lemberg is the see of a Popish archbishop, and likewise of a Russian and Armenian bishop. It carries on a consi- derable trade, and has two castles, one wi- thin, and another without its walls. The latter stands on a high hill, and the Carme- lite monastery, which is fortified, may serve for a citadel to this castle. Here is a mag- nificent cathedral, several other churches, and a gymnasium, or seminary, an arsenal, a public granary, two Jewish schools, &c. A provincial diet and court judicature also are held in this town. The inhabitants of this city are a mixture of several nations; but no Protestants were tolerated amongst them. Lemberg was erected into an arch- bishop's see in 1361, or 1362. In the year 1375, the see was removed to Halicz, but in 1416, it was restored to this city. In the year 1656, Lemberg held out two months, when besieged by the Russians and Cosaks; and in 1672, it also baffled the attempts of the Turks, who at last purchased it for 80,000 dollars. But in 1704, it was taken, sword in hand, by Charles XII, king of Sweden: seventy-two miles SSE. Chelm, 156 E. Cracow, and 300 SSE. Konigsberg. *Long*. 24. 25. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 50. 4. N.

Lemberg, a town of France, in the de- partment of the Moselle, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Bitche: one league

league and a quarter SW. Bitche, and four SE. Sarguemines.

Lemberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and lordſhip of Lichtenberg, belonging to Heſſe Darmſtadt: fourteen miles SW. Deux Ponts, and eighteen W. Landau.

Lemberg, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: five miles N. Cilley.

Lembergbe, a town of Flanders: ſix miles S. Ghent.

Lemboula, a river of France, which runs into the Tarn, near Moiſſac.

Lemene, a river of Italy, in the country of Friuli, which runs into the Gulf of Venice, near Caorla.

Lemford, or *Levenfirt*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Diepholz: eight miles S. Diepholz.

Lemgo, or *Lemgow*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Lippe, on a ſmall river, near the Werra, divided into Old and New Town, each of which is governed by its reſpective magiſtrates: ſeventeen miles SSW. Minden, and thirty-two NNE. Lippſtadt. *Long.* 26. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 6. N.

Lemkendorf, a town of Denmark, in the iſland of Femern: four miles W. Borg.

Lemlem, a country of Africa, in the internal part of Negroland: 500 miles ESE. from Tombut.

Lemme (Töe), a ſeaport of Frieſland, ſituated near the Zuyder See: twenty miles S. Lewarden, and fifteen W. Staveren. *Long.* 23. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 52. N.

Lemnitz, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Neuſtadt: three miles E. Neuſtadt.

Lemnos, ſee *Stalimene*.

Lemo, a river of Italy, which riſes in the ſtate of Genoa, and runs into the Orba, in the Alexandrin.

Lemon, a rock on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of Ireland: four miles W. from Bolus Head, in the county of Kerry.

Lemoſano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and county of Moliſe: eight miles NE. Moliſe.

Lemov (Niznei), a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Penza: ſeventy-two miles W. Penza. *Long.* 61. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 25. N.

Lemov (Verchnei), a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Penza: eighty-eight miles WSW. Penza. *Long.* 61. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 16. N.

Lempach (Neyen, or *New)*, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: fourteen miles WSW. Vienna.

Lempde, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Brioude: three leagues NW. Brioude, and eight N. St. Flour.

Lemps (Le Grand), a town of F... the department of the Iſere, and c... of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Pin: four leagues and a half S. La Pin, and ſix NW Grenoble.

Lempta, a town of Africa, on the ... of Tunis: ſix miles S. Monaſteer.

Lempta, a deſert country of Afric... bited by a fierce and barbarous peo... rob the caravans that paſs from Cor... and other towns towards Nubia: ... about *Long.* 9. E. Greenwich; *Lat.* ... N.

Lempta, or *St. Nicholas*, a river of ... in the country of Calbari, which ru... the Atlantic.

Lem-tchin, a town of Thibet: ... miles WNW. Pitchan.

Lemvig, a town of Denmark, in ... Jutland, ſituated on the Lime F... Lympfurt: eighty-four miles N. ... *Long.* 8. 20. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* ... N.

Len, a river of England, in the c... Kent, which runs into the Medway ... Maidſtone.

Lena, a river of Ruſſia, which ri... morafs, ſituated *Long.* 126. E. Ferro ... 50. 20. N. in the government of I... paſſes by Verchomenſk, Tutura, K... Vitimſkoi, Olekminſk, Yakutſk, Z... &c. and runs into the Frozen Ocean, ... 135. E. Ferro; *Lat.* 73. N.

Lenato, a town of Italy, in the duc... Milan: four miles and a half S. Mi...

Lenberan, a town of Aſia, in Perſia... menia: fifty ſix leagues E. Erivan.

Lenczicz, or *Lentſchutz*, a town of P... and capital of a palatinate, now unit... Pruſſia. It is ſurrounded with a wall ... moat, and is defended by a caſtle, w... ſtands on a rock. A provincial diet, a c... of judicature, and provincial ſynods of ... clergy, are held in this town. In the ... 1462, it was burnt by an accidental fir... 1294, it was laid in aſhes by the Lithuani... and, in 1656, when it was garriſoned by ... Swedes, it was burnt by the Poles, who ... moſt of the inhabitants, eſpecially the Je... to the ſword: ſixty miles WSW. Warſa... and 145 S. Dantzick. *Long.* 19. 36. ... Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 2. N.

Lenczna, a town of Poland, in the pa... tinate of Lublin: ſixteen miles NE. Lubl...

Lendar, a town of Iſtria: nineteen m... E. Capo d'Iſtria.

Lendenara, a town of Italy, belonging t... the ſtate of Venice, in the Poliſe di Rovig... It contains two churches, and four convent... eight miles W. Rovigo.

Lendora, a town of Ruſſia, in the govern... ment of Olonetz: 100 miles WNW. Po... venetz.

Lendſiedel, a town of Germany, in the ... circle

Franconia, and principality of Ho- ... mile W. Kirchberg.

L...b, a lake of Ireland, in the ... West Meath: nine miles N. Mul-

..., or *Lengenfeld*, a town of Ger- ... circle of Upper Saxony, in the ... twelve miles NE. Plauen, and ... Zwickaw.

...*ang*, a town of Germany, in the ... and bishopric of Augsburg: ... S. Oberdorf.

..., a town of Persia, in the province ... : fifty-four leagues NNW.

... *Kuran*, a town of Persia, in the ... forty leagues NW. Reshd.

..., a town of Germany, in the ... Westphalia, and county of Teck- ... miles S. Tecklengen.

..., a town of Germany, in the cir- ...nia, and county of Wertheim: ... NNE. Wertheim.

..., a town of Germany, in the cir- ...nia, and county of Wertheim: ... SSE. Wertheim.

..., a town of Sweden, in the pro- ... West Gothland: forty-two miles E. ...g.

..., a town of Italy, in the repub- ...a: five miles S. Albenga.

..., a town of England, in the coun- ... with a weekly market on Tues- ...ed near the source of the Len: ... E. Maidstone, and forty-eight E.

..., a town of Sweden, in the pro- ...land: thirty miles NW. Calmar.

..., a town of Persia, in the province ... near the Caspian Sea: 110 miles ...hd.

..., a river of Germany, which rises ...burg, and runs into the Roer, two ... W. from Schwiert, in the county of

..., a town of Germany, in the circle ...halia, and duchy of Berg. The ... and principal part of the inhabi- ... Lutherans. In the year 1564, this ... almost wholly destroyed by fire: ... miles ESE. Dusseldorf. *Long.* 24. ... Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 11. N.

..., a town of France, in the de- ... the Meurte, and chief place of a ... the district of Nancy: one league ... ESE. Nancy, and two and a half ...reville.

..., a town of France, in the depart- ... the Straits of Calais, and chief place ...n, in the district of Arras; built in ... 1028, by Baldwin, count of Flanders ...: it was formerly fortified, but ...pen. In the year 1553, it was taken ...ed by the French: in the year 1582, it was taken and pillaged by the garrison of Cambray, and eight days afterwards retaken by the prince of Epinoi, governor of Artois. In the year 1647, marechal Gassion, who besieged it, was mortally wounded by a musquet shot, and died soon after, at Arras: the following year it was seized by the Spaniards, but being defeated by the prince of Condé, on the open country near it, called *The Plains of Lens*, they were obliged to abandon it, and by the peace of the Pyrennées, in the year 1658, it was confirmed to France: two leagues and a half NW. Douay, and twenty-four and a quarter N. Paris.

Lenswyck, a town of Norway: twenty miles WNW. Drontheim.

Lenta, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Citra, which runs into the Adriatic, between Pescara and Ortona a Mare.

Lente, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holstein: three miles NNW. Eutyn.

Lentella, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Citra: eighteen miles NE. Civita Borella.

Lenten, a town of Norway: twenty miles N. Berga.

Lentini, a town of Sicily, in the vally of Noto, situated on a river of the same name, about five miles from the sea; very considerable before it was almost destroyed by an earthquake, in the year 1693: thirteen miles SSW. Catania, ten NW. Augusta, and nineteen NNW. Syracusa. *Long.* 32. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 18. N.

Lentiscosa, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra: nine miles SW. Policastro.

Lento, a town of the island of Corsica: eleven miles S. Oletta.

Lentz, a town of Prussia, in the territory of Marienburg: eight miles NE. Elbing.

Lentzburg, an extensive bailiwick of Swisserland, in the canton of Berne, formerly a rich and powerful country, which came to the house of Habsburg, in the year 1264, and was surrendered by Frederick, duke of Austria, to the canton of Berne, in the year 1418.

Lentzen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Mark of Pregnitz, near the Elbe: fourteen miles W. Perleberg, and seventy-four NW. Berlin. *Long.* 29. 18. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 6. N.

Lenzburg, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Berne, and one of the four municipal towns of the Argau: it has a considerable trade, with manufactures of flowered linens and cottons, tobacco, &c.: sixteen miles W. Zurich, and thirty-five NE. Berne.

Leoben, or *Leuben*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, on the Muehr: ten miles W. Pruck, and sixty-eight SW. Vienna.

Leobschuz,

league and a quarter SW. Bitche, and four SE. Sarguemines.

Lemberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and lordſhip of Lichtenberg, belonging to Heſſe Darmſtadt: fourteen miles SW. Deux Ponts, and eighteen W. Landau.

Lemberg, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: five miles N. Cilley.

Lembergbe, a town of Flanders: ſix miles S. Ghent.

Lemboula, a river of France, which runs into the Tarn, near Moiſſac.

Lemene, a river of Italy, in the country of Friuli, which runs into the Gulf of Venice, near Caorla.

Lemford, or *Levenfiart*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Diepholz: eight miles S. Diepholz.

Lemgo, or *Lemgow*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Lippe, on a ſmall river, near the Werra, divided into Old and New Town, each of which is governed by its reſpective magiſtrates: ſeventeen miles SSW. Minden, and thirty-two NNE. Lippſtadt. *Long.* 26. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 6. N.

Lemkendorf, a town of Denmark, in the iſland of Femern: four miles W. Borg.

Lemlem, a country of Africa, in the internal part of Negroland: 500 miles ESE. from Tombut.

Lemme (The), a ſeaport of Frieſland, ſituated near the Zuyder See: twenty miles S. Lewarden, and fifteen W. Staveren. *Long.* 23. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 52. N.

Lemnitz, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Neuſtadt: three miles E. Neuſtadt.

Lemnos, ſee *Stalimene*.

Lemo, a river of Italy, which riſes in the ſtate of Genoa, and runs into the Orba, in the Alexandrin.

Lemon, a rock on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of Ireland: four miles W. from Bolus Head, in the county of Kerry.

Lemoſano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and county of Moliſe: eight miles NE. Moliſe.

Lemov (Niznei), a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Penza: ſeventy-two miles W. Penza. *Long.* 61. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 25. N.

Lemov (Verchnei), a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Penza: eighty-eight miles WSW. Penza. *Long.* 61. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 16. N.

Lempach (Neyen, or *New)*, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: fourteen miles WSW. Vienna.

Lempde, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Brioude: three leagues NW. Brioude, and eight N. St. Flour.

Lemps (Le Grand), a town of France, the department of the Iſere, and chief [illegible] of a canton, in the diſtrict of la Tour Pin: four leagues and a half S. la Tour Pin, and ſix NW Grenoble.

Lempta, a town of Africa, on the eaſt coaſt of Tunis: ſix miles S. Monaſteer.

Lempta, a deſert country of Africa, inhabited by a fierce and barbarous people, who rob the caravans that paſs from Conſtantina and other towns towards Nubia: [illegible] about *Long.* 9. E. Greenwich; *Lat.* 26. N.

Lempta, or *St. Nicholas*, a river of Africa in the country of Calbari, which runs into the Atlantic.

Lem-tchin, a town of Thibet: [illegible] miles WNW. Pitchan.

Lemvig, a town of Denmark, in North Jutland, ſituated on the Lime Fiord, Lympfurt: eighty-four miles N. K[illegible] *Long.* 8. 20. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 56. N.

Len, a river of England, in the county Kent, which runs into the Medway, Maidſtone.

Lena, a river of Ruſſia, which riſes [illegible] morafs, ſituated *Long.* 126. E. Ferro; 50. 20. N. in the government of Irkutſk paſſes by Verchomenſk, Tutura, Kir[illegible] Vitimſkoi, Olekminſk, Yakutſk, Zig[illegible] &c. and runs into the Frozen Ocean, *Long.* 135. E. Ferro; *Lat.* 73. N.

Lenato, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Milan: four miles and a half S. Milan.

Lenberan, a town of Aſia, in Perſian Armenia: fifty ſix leagues E. Erivan.

Lenczicz, or *Lentſchitz*, a town of Poland and capital of a palatinate, now united to Pruſſia. It is ſurrounded with a wall and moat, and is defended by a caſtle, which ſtands on a rock. A provincial diet, a court of judicature, and provincial ſynods of the clergy, are held in this town. In the year 1462, it was burnt by an accidental fire: in 1294, it was laid in aſhes by the Lithuanians, and, in 1656, when it was garriſoned by the Swedes, it was burnt by the Poles, who put moſt of the inhabitants, eſpecially the Jews, to the ſword: ſixty miles WSW. Warſaw, and 145 S. Dantzick. *Long.* 19. 36. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 2. N.

Lenczna, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lublin: ſixteen miles NE. Lublin.

Lendar, a town of Iſtria: nineteen miles E. Capo d'Iſtria.

Lendenara, a town of Italy, belonging to the ſtate of Venice, in the Poliſe di Rovigo. It contains two churches, and four convents: eight miles W. Rovigo.

Lendora, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Olonetz: 100 miles WNW. Povenetz.

Lendſiedel, a town of Germany, in the circle

of Franconia, and principality of Ho-
: one mile W. Kirchberg.

Lough, a lake of Ireland, in the
of West Meath: nine miles N. Mul-

feld, or *Lengenfeld*, a town of Ger-
in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the
nd: twelve miles NE. Plauen, and
SW. Zwickaw.

wang, a town of Germany, in the
of Swabia, and bishopric of Augsburg:
les S. Oberdorf.

r, a town of Persia, in the province
orasan: fifty-four leagues NNW.

ger Kuran, a town of Persia, in the
: forty leagues NW. Reshd.

rich, a town of Germany, in the
of Westphalia, and county of Teck-
: four miles S. Tecklengen.

feld, a town of Germany, in the cir-
Franconia, and county of Wertheim:
miles NNE. Wertheim.

furt, a town of Germany, in the cir-
Franconia, and county of Wertheim:
miles SSE. Wertheim.

m, a town of Sweden, in the pro-
of West Gothland: forty-two miles E.
nburg.

eglio, a town of Italy, in the repub-
Genoa: five miles S. Albenga.

am, a town of England, in the coun-
Kent, with a weekly market on Tues-
situated near the source of the Len:
miles E. Maidstone, and forty-eight E.
n.

fda, a town of Sweden, in the pro-
of Smaland: thirty miles NW. Calmar.

kern, a town of Persia, in the province
Gilan, near the Caspian Sea: 110 miles
W. Reshd.

Lenne, a river of Germany, which rises
r Berleburg, and runs into the Roer, two
s W. from Schwiert, in the county of
rk.

Lennep, a town of Germany, in the circle
Westphalia, and duchy of Berg. The
strates and principal part of the inhabi-
are Lutherans. In the year 1564, this
n was almost wholly destroyed by fire:
nty miles ESE. Dusseldorf. *Long.* 24.
E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 11. N.

Lenoncourt, a town of France, in the de-
ment of the Meurte, and chief place of a
ton, in the district of Nancy: one league
d a half ESE. Nancy, and two and a half
W. Luneville.

Len, a town of France, in the depart-
nt of the Straits of Calais, and chief place
a canton, in the district of Arras; built in
the year 1028, by Baldwin, count of Flanders
d Artois: it was formerly fortified, but
now open. In the year 1553, it was taken
d burned by the French: in the year 1582,
it was taken and pillaged by the garrison of Cambray, and eight days afterwards retaken by the prince of Epinoi, governor of Artois. In the year 1647, marechal Gassion, who besieged it, was mortally wounded by a musquet shot, and died soon after, at Arras: the following year it was seized by the Spaniards, but being defeated by the prince of Condé, on the open country near it, called *The Plains of Lens*, they were obliged to abandon it, and by the peace of the Pyrennées, in the year 1658, it was confirmed to France: two leagues and a half NW. Douay, and twenty-four and a quarter N. Paris.

Lenswyck, a town of Norway: twenty miles WNW. Drontheim.

Lenta, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Citra, which runs into the Adriatic, between Pescara and Ortona a Mare.

Lente, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holstein: three miles NNW. Eutyn.

Lentella, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Citra: eighteen miles NE. Civita Borella.

Lenten, a town of Norway: twenty miles N. Berga.

Lentini, a town of Sicily, in the vally of Noto, situated on a river of the same name, about five miles from the sea; very considerable before it was almost destroyed by an earthquake, in the year 1693: thirteen miles SSW. Catania, ten NW. Augusta, and nineteen NNW. Syracusa. *Long.* 32. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 18. N.

Lentiscosa, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra: nine miles SW. Policastro.

Lento, a town of the island of Corsica: eleven miles S. Oletta.

Lentz, a town of Prussia, in the territory of Marienburg: eight miles NE. Elbing.

Lentzburg, an extensive bailiwick of Swisserland, in the canton of Berne, formerly a rich and powerful country, which came to the house of Habsburg, in the year 1264, and was surrendered by Frederick, duke of Austria, to the canton of Berne, in the year 1418.

Lentzen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Mark of Pregnitz, near the Elbe: fourteen miles W. Perleberg, and seventy-four NW. Berlin. *Long.* 29. 18. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 6. N.

Lenzburg, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Berne, and one of the four municipal towns of the Argau: it has a considerable trade, with manufactures of flowered linens and cottons, tobacco, &c.: sixteen miles W. Zurich, and thirty-five NE. Berne.

Leoben, or *Leuben*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, on the Muehr: ten miles W. Pruck, and sixty-eight SW. Vienna.

Leobschuz,

Leobſchuz, a town of Sileſia, and capital of a circle, in the principality of Jagerndorf. This town has ſuffered much by war, particularly in 1626, 1627, 1634, and 1642, and in the year 1603, it was almoſt deſtroyed by fire: fourteen miles NNE. Jagerndorf, and twenty-ſeven WNW. Ratiſbon.

Leochel, a town of Scotland, in the county of Aberdeen: ſix miles NNW. Kincardine Oniel.

Leogane, a ſeaport town of the iſland of St. Domingo, on the north coaſt. *Long.* 72. 32. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 40. N.

Leominſter, a town of England, in the county of Hereford, incorporated by queen Mary, and governed by a high ſteward, bailiff, recorder, &c. The market, originally held on Thurſday, has been changed to Friday, on the petition of the cities of Worceſter and Hereford. It ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament. The principal trade is corn, wool, gloves, leather, hats, &c.: twenty-ſix miles W. Worceſter, and 137 WNW. London.

Leominſter, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts: thirty-two miles WNW. Boſton.

Leon, a province of Spain, bounded on the north by Aſturia, on the eaſt by Old Caſtile, on the ſouth by Eſtremadura, and on the weſt by Portugal and Galicia: it is uſually called the kingdom of Leon, and was united to Caſtile, in the beginning of the eleventh century. The ſoil is in general fertile, and produces all the neceſſaries of life; and the wine is tolerably good: the principal rivers are the Duero, Piſuerga, Carrion, Termes, Torto, Tera, Eſla, and Orbego. Leon is the capital.

Leon, a city of Spain, and capital of a province, to which it gives name, at the conflux of two rivers, whoſe united ſtream runs into the Eſla, ten miles to the ſouth of the town; the ſee of a biſhop, founded in the time of the Goths, immediately under the pope. This city is very ancient, and was formerly much more rich and populous than it now is. It was the capital of a kingdom of the ſame name, and the kings reſided in a palace here till the year 1037. It now contains eight pariſh churches, thirteen convents, four hoſpitals, and about 12,000 inhabitants. The cathedral is handſome, and abounds in relics. In it are ſeen the tombs of thirty-ſeven kings, and one emperor. The king of Spain is the firſt canon of the cathedral, and when he aſſiſts in the choir, receives his pay, like the others. Leon was the firſt place of importance which was taken from the Moors: 150 miles NW. Madrid. *Long.* 11. 9. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 42. 36. N.

Leon, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: forty-three miles NW. Urgel.

Leon, a town of Mexico, in the province of Guadalajara: ten leagues E. Guadalajara.

Leon, a town of Mexico, and capital of Nicaragua, containing about 1200 houſes, four churches, and ſeveral convents. The ſoil is ſandy, but the ſituation near the lake and between the two ſeas, renders it very commercial. *Long.* 69. 50. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 12. 30. N.

Leon, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont: four miles N. Savigliano, and eleven W. Cheraſco.

Leon, an iſland on the coaſt of S. America, the Atlantic, ſeparated from the continent by a very narrow ſtrait. The form is irregular, the length about ten miles, and ſcarcely in any part three: the city of Leon is built at its north-weſt extremity. *Long.* 10. 25. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 11. 27. N.

Leon de Caraccas, ſee *Caraccas*.

Leon de Guanuco, ſee *Guanuco*.

Leon (New), a province of New Mexico in North America, bounded on the north by ſavage nations, on the eaſt by New Mexico Proper, on the ſouth by a part of Mexico, and on the weſt by New Biſcay: the inland parts are but little known, but are ſaid to be full of mountains, which contain mines. The principal towns are Monterey or Coaguila, St. Jago, Comargo, and St. Leander.

Leonberg, or *Leonſberg*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemberg, on the Glems: ſix miles W. Stutgart, and thirty-four NNE. Frederickſtadt. *Long.* 26. 37. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 46. N.

Leone (Cape), a cape on the coaſt of Greece, in the Gulf of Engia: eight miles WSW. Athens.

Leon Iſſa, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Ulteriore, nineteen miles NW. Aquila.

Leoni, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Napies, and province of Principato Ulteriore, twelve miles W. Conza.

Leonſperg, a caſtle of Germany, in Lower Bavaria: five miles N. Dingelfinger, and thirteen S. Straubing.

Leontari, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea: twenty miles NW. Modon.

Leontevka, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Novgorod: forty miles S. Valdai.

Leopold, ſee *Lemberg*.

Leopoldſchlag, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: ſeven miles N. Freiſtatt.

Leopoldſtadt, a town of Hungary, on the river Waag. It is fortified, and was built by the emperor Leopold, in the year 1685, two years after Newheuſel was taken by the Turks: fifty-ſix miles E. Vienna, and 60 NE. Gratz.

Leoville, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente, and

f a canton, in the diſtrict of Monlieu: ...es and three quarters N. Monlieu; ...r and three quarters SSE. Pons.

..., a ſeaport town of European Turkey, in the province of Livadia. It is ſituated on a bay, formerly called *The Gulf of* ... now *The Gulf of Lepanto*. It is fortified and defended with a caſtle, built on an ...e. Being ceded by the emperor to Venetians, it was fortified by them, and, ...e year 1475, ſtood a ſiege of four ...hs againſt the Turks, who loſt 30,000 ... In the year 1498, it was taken by ...ket. It was retaken by the Venetians, ...e year 1687; but ſurrendered up to the ...ks in the year 1699, on the peace of ...witz. Near this town, Don John, of ..., obtained a celebrated victory over Turkiſh fleet, in the year 1572: 364 ... WSW. Conſtantinople, and ſeventy-... S. Lariſſa. *Long.* 39. 46. E. Ferro. ...38. 37. N.

..., a town of Spain, in the province of ..., celebrated for its grapes, figs, and ... ten miles E. Ayamonte.

... *Lankeng*, a town of Thibet: ſixty-... miles SE. Toudſong.

...*na*, a town of European Turkey, in ...vince of Livadia: twelve miles NW. ...s.

..., a town of France, in the department of the Cher, and chief place of a canton in the diſtrict of Sancerre: two leagues ... three quarters N. Sancerre, and five ... three quarters E. Aubigny.

...*ce*, a town of Italy, in the republic of ...: three miles and a half SW. Sarſana.

...*ida*, a town of Spain, in the province Catalonia, on the Segre; the ſee of a ..., ſuffragan of Tarragona. In this town ... a court of inquiſition, an univerſity, ſix ...hes, eleven convents, and an hoſpital: ...two miles E. Saragoſſa, and ſixty-eight ... Barcelona. *Long.* 17. 17. E. Peak of ...eriffe. *Lat.* 41. 29. N.

...erge, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: four miles N. Gothenburg.

...erin, a town of Spain, in Navarre: fifty miles E. Eſtella.

L...ns, a name given to two ſmall iſlands in the Mediterranean, near the coaſt of ...nce, about two leagues ſouth from An..., called *St. Marguarite* and *St. Honorat*, ...ſome very ſmall iſlands near.

...erma, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, ... the Arlanza: twenty-three miles S. ...rgos.

Lermoſz, a village of Germany, in the ...nty of Tyrol, where it is ſaid the emperor Lotharius II, died, in a peaſant's hut: ...ive miles SSE. Reite.

Lero, a town of the iſland of Negroponte: ... the Grecian Archepelago: twenty miles ...SE. Negroponte.

Lerradilla, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: twelve miles SE. Civdad Rodrigo.

Lers, a river of France, which runs into the Garonne, near Toulouſe.

Lers, a river of France, which runs into the Rhône, near Beaucaire.

Lerwick, a ſeaport town of Scotland, and chief place of the iſland of Shetland, ſituated on the eaſt coaſt: and the general rendezvous of the fiſhing veſſels from Britain, Holland, Denmark, &c. The principal fiſhery carried on by the inhabitants of Shetland, is that of ling and tuſk. They are generally caught in the months of June and July, on long lines, ſet at the diſtance of ten, and ſometimes twelve leagues from all land, by ſix oared boats, from two to three tons burden. The yearly export of this article to foreign markets, particularly thoſe of Spain and Italy, is, at an average, 800 tons from all the iſlands. *Long.* 1. 55. E. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 60. 13. N.

Lery, a river of Wales, in the county of Cardigan, which runs into the Iriſh Sea, five miles N. Aberiſtwyth.

Leſi, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which runs into the Neto, five miles W. Cerenza.

Leſbos, ſee *Metelin*.

Leſcano, a town of Spain, in the province of Guipuſcoa: three leagues SSW. Toloſa.

Leſcar, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrennées. Before the revolution, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Auch. It contains about 6000 inhabitants: one league NW. Pau, and ſix SE. Orthez.

Leſcheres, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Joinville: three leagues S. Joinville.

Leſcher, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irak: thirty-five leagues W. Amadan.

Leſczyn, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: twenty-four miles N. Berdiczow.

Leſer, a river of Germany, in the electorate of Treves, which runs into the Moſelle, oppoſite Veldentz.

Leſignan, a town of France, in the department of the Aude, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Narbonne: three leagues and three quarters W. Narbonne, and five and three quarters E. Carcaſſonne.

Leſigny-ſur-Creuſe, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Châtellerault: three leagues E. Châtellerault, and one SSE. La Guerche.

Leſina, an iſland in the Adriatic, forty-eight miles long, and eight wide, anciently called *Pharos*, or *Pharia*; it was once a republic, afterwards ſubject to Larenta, from whom it came under the dominion of particular lords, who ceded it to Venice, in the

year 1424. Great quantities of different kinds of marble are found on the island. The high parts are in general rocky and barren; others are fertile, and feed a great number of sheep. The principal productions are wine, oil, figs, almonds, saffron, honey, aloes, oranges, wool, cheese, and salt. Salt-fish is the principal article of commerce: Lesina is the capital. *Long.* 34. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 33. N.

Lesina, a town of an island of the same name, in the Adriatic; the see of a bishop, and residence of a Venetian governor. It is surrounded with walls, and has a large and secure harbour, but little frequented: twenty miles S. Spalatro.

Lesina, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata; the see of a bishop, suffragan of Benevento. In the year 1627, it was almost totally destroyed by an earthquake: twenty-six miles from Manfredonia, and eighty-six NNE. Naples.

Lesina, a lake of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata, near the Adriatic: twenty miles NW. Monte St. Angelo.

Leskirck, a town of Transilvania: fourteen miles W. Fogaras.

Lesko, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg, now the kingdom of Galicia: sixty-eight miles SW. Lemberg.

Leskovatz, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria: eighty-four miles WNW. Sophia.

Lesley, a town of Scotland, in the county of Aberdeen: thirteen miles WNW. Inverurie.

Lesmahagow, a town of Scotland, in the county of Lanerk: five miles and a half SW. Lanerk.

Lesmont, a town of France, in the department of the Aube: five leagues NE. Troyes, and five and a half NW. Bar-sur-Aube.

Lesneven, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Finisterre: two leagues and a half N. Landernau, and four and a quarter NE. Brest.

Lesney, a town of France, in the department of the Jura, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Arbois: two leagues N. Arbois, and one and a half NW. Salins.

Lesnica, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minsk: forty-eight miles NE. Minsk.

Lesniczy-pierawoz, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minsk: fifty-six miles E. Minsk.

Lesniow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia, where John Casimir, king of Poland, in the year 1651, defeated an army of Cosacs and Tartars: eighteen miles S. Lucko.

Lesnandelor, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: 400 [illegible] SSW. Cogni.

Leson, a river of France, which [illegible] the Meuse, opposite Wiseppe, in the [illegible]ment of the Meuse.

Lesparre, a town of France, and p[illegible] place of a district, in the department [illegible] Gironde: eleven miles NNW. Bour[illegible] and five NW. Blaye. *Long.* 16. [illegible] Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 18. N.

Lespaud, a town of France, in the [illegible]ment of the Creuse, and chief pla[illegible] canton, in the district of Evaux: two [illegible] NW. Evaux.

Lespineta, a town of Italy, in the k[illegible] of Naples, and county of Molise: fiv[illegible] S. Molise.

Lessa, a fortress of Portugal, on t[illegible] coast: two leagues NW. Oporto.

Lessard, a town of France, in the d[illegible]ment of the Saône, and chief place of [illegible]ton, in the district of Châlons: three [illegible] and a quarter E. Chalons-sur-Saône, a[illegible] and a half NW. Louhans.

Lessay, a town of France, in the de[illegible]ment of the Channel, and chief place [illegible] canton, in the district of Carentan [illegible] leagues WSW. Carentan, and three [illegible] half N. Coutances.

Lessen, or *Lessen*, a town of Pru[illegible] the territory of Culm: twenty-six [illegible] NE. Culm.

Lessina, see *Lesina*.

Lessines, a town of Hainaut, on the Dender, celebrated for its linen manufac[illegible] thirteen miles SE. Oudenarde, and tw[illegible] three WSW. Brussels.

Lessoe, an island of Denmark, in the [illegible]gerac: nine miles long, and from one [illegible] wide. *Long.* 10. 45. E. Greenwich. 57. 17. N.

Lesse, a town of Norway, in the pr[illegible] of Aggerhuus: 145 miles NNW. C[illegible]ania.

Lesterp, a town of France, in the de[illegible]ment of the Charente: one league [illegible] half E. Confolent, and two and a half N[illegible] St. Junien.

Lesignano, a town of Italy, in the [illegible] of Tuscany: seventeen miles S. Volterra

Lesloff, see *Lowesloff*.

Lestre, a town of France, in the dep[illegible]ment of the Channel, and chief place [illegible] canton, in the district of Valognes: [illegible] league and three quarters E. Valognes, [illegible] four and a half N. Carentan.

Lestwithiel, a town of England, in [illegible] county of Cornwall, situated on the [illegible] Fowey, which was formerly navigab[illegible] far for vessels of considerable burden, [illegible] the river is now choked up, and the trac[illegible] the town, which was once flourishing, is [illegible] in a state of decay. Near it are the re[illegible]

a ca[illegible]

.. formerly the reſidence of the earls ...vall. It is, however, a corporation, ...s two members to the Britiſh par- ... thirty-one miles ENE. Truro, and ... SW. London.

...ſe, a town of Scotland, in the coun- ... Wigton: four miles NNW. Stran- ...

..., a cape on the weſt coaſt of the iſland ... : ſix miles NW. from St. Aubin.

..., a river of Sweden, in the province ... eland, which runs into the Skager ... ſix miles SW. Otorp.

...a, a town and caſtle of Hungary: ...es E. Boleſko.

..., a river of Germany, in the circle of ...alia, and county of Oldenburg, which ... the Hunte, two miles from Olden- ...

...ſey, a town of Scotland, in the county ...h: ſix miles WNW. Coupar.

...raberg, or *Leireborg*, a town of Den- ... in the iſland of Zealand: four miles ... Roeſchiid.

...a, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into ...tka, at Podreiſkoi, in the government ...atka.

..., a river of Italy, which riſes in the ...ſtate of Ancona, and runs into the ..., a little below the city of Venice.

...kom, or *Odiſch*, a town of Aſiatic ...ey, and capital of Mingrelia: the reſi- ...e of the Dadian or chief, and ſee of a ... archbiſhop.

...ere, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of ..., and province of Principato Citra, the ... a biſhop, ſuffragan of Amalfi: twelve ... WNW. Salerno.

...ebout, a town of Flanders: ſix miles ... Aloſt.

...ckenny, a town of Ireland, in the ...y of Donegal, on the river Swilly: ... miles SW. Londonderry, and twenty ... Donegal.

..., a river of France, which runs into ...Rône, a little below Pont St. Eſprit.

...ng, a town of Germany, in the duchy ...ſtein: ſix miles SSW. Segeberg, and ... NW. Oldeſloe.

...a, a river of Sicily, which runs into ...a: eleven miles NW. Sacca, in the ... of Mazara.

Levalzm, a river of Servia, which runs ... the Morava: ſix miles WNW. Para- ...

Levant, properly ſignifies the quarter ...ere the ſun riſes, but is generally applied ... the coaſts of Aſia, along the Mediter- ...an, and eſpecially Aſiatic Turkey, from ...xandria, in Egypt, to the Black Sea, and ...uding the iſlands of Cyprus, Rhodes, and ... Archipelago.

Levant, or *Titan*, one of the Hieres Iſlands, ... the Mediterranean, near the coaſt of France. *Long.* 24. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 4. N.

Levante, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa, on the coaſt of the Mediterranean: ſix miles S. Brugnetto, and eight W. Spezza.

Levanzo, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean, near the weſt coaſt of Sicily, about three leagues W. from Trapani. *Long.* 30. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 4. N.

Levartow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lublin: forty miles SSW. Lublin.

Levaſcheva, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Olonetz, on the weſt coaſt of the lake Latcha: ſixteen miles SSW. Kargapol.

Leubitz, a town of Hungary: eight miles S. Podolicz.

Leubus, a town of the duchy of Sileſia, in the principality of Wohlau, on the Oder, near which is a celebrated ciſtertian abby, founded in the beginning of the eleventh century: eight miles SSE. Steinau, and nine SW. Wohlau.

Leucadia, or *St. Maura*, an iſland in the Mediterranean, forty-eight miles in circumference. *Long.* 38. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 4. N.

Leucate, a town of France, in the department of the Aude, remarkable for a ſiege, which it endured in the year 1637, againſt the Spaniards, who were defeated by marſhal Schomberg; the fortifications have been demoliſhed. It is ſituated on the north ſide of a large lake, to which it gives name: ſeventeen miles S. Narbonne.

Leucate, a lake of France, which takes its name, from the town ſo called, which diſcharges itſelf into the Mediterranean, by two ſtreams. It is ſituated partly in the department of the Aude, and partly in that of the Eaſtern Pyrennées.

Leuch, ſee *Leuk*.

Leuchtenberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and capital of a landgraviate, to which it gives name: thirty-ſix miles E. Nuremberg, and thirty-nine N. Ratiſbon. *Long.* 30. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 32. N.

Leven, a river of Scotland, which runs from Loch Lomond, and falls into the Clyde, near Dumbarton.

Leven, a river of Scotland, which runs from Loch Leven, and empties itſelf into the bay of Largo, near the town of Leven.

Leven, a town of Scotland, in the county of Fife, on the north coaſt of the Frith of Forth, in Largo bay, at the mouth of the river Leven: thirteen miles NNE. Leith.

Leven, a river of England, in the county of Lancaſter, which paſſes through Winander Mere, and empties itſelf in Morecambe Bay.

Levenant, a river of Wales, in the county of Cardigan, which runs into the Dovy, about a mile below Machunlleth.

Levenny, a river of Wales, in the county

of Denbigh, which runs into the Cluyd, near Ruthin.

Levens, or *Leva*, or *Levenez*, a town of Hungary, near the river Gran, where the Turks were defeated in the year 1664, by general Souches, a Frenchman: twenty-four miles NNE. Gran, and eighty-four E. Vienna.

Leuenſtede, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: five miles S. Rendſburg.

Leventen, a lake of Pruſſia: fifty-ſix miles SE. Konigſberg.

Levet, a town of France, in the department of the Cher, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bourges: two leagues S. Bourges, and four SSE. Charot.

Leugaſt, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Bamberg: thirty-four miles ENE. Bamberg.

Levie, a town of the iſland of Corſica: thirteen miles NW. Porto-Vecchio.

Levieion, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irac: twelve leagues WSW. Iſpahan.

Levier, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pontarlier: three leagues and a quarter W. Pontarlier, and three S. Ornans.

Levignac, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Toulouſe: two leagues and a half SSW. Grenade, and three and a half WNW. Toulouſe.

Levizano, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena: ſix miles SE. Modena.

Leuk, a town of Swiſſerland, in the Valais, ſituated about a quarter of a league from the Rhône; the principal place of a dixain: behind it is a lofty mountain, and on the ſides are two brooks, which run into deep beds. It contains two churches, and a large palace of the biſhops of Sion. Two leagues to the north are ſome celebrated baths, ſaid to be beneficial in rheumatiſms, diſeaſes of the ſkin, &c.: twenty miles E. Sion.

Levkopol, a town of Ruſſia, in the province of Tauris: eighty miles S. Perekop. *Long.* 52. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 6. N.

Leun, or *Lein*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Solms Braunfels, ſituated on the Lahn: two miles N. Braunfels, and four NE. Weilburg.

Levonovk, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Lena: fifty-two miles SSW. Kirenſk.

Leupuſch, a town of Silefia, in the principality of Neiſſe: two miles and a half NW. Grotkau.

Leure, a river of France, which runs into the Loire, a little below St. Florent le Viel, in the department of the Mayne and Loire.

Levroux, a town of France, in the department of the Indre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chateauroux: [illegible] leagues and a half N. Chateauroux, and [illegible] and three quarters E. Chatillon-ſur-[illegible]. *Long.* 19. 17. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 50. N.

Leuſchheidt, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Berg: [illegible] miles ESE. Blankenberg.

Leutenberg, or *Leuchtenberg*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony and county of Schwartzburg Rudolſtadt, on the Sorbitz. Near it are mines of ſilver copper: eight miles SE. Saalfeld, and [illegible] SSE. Rudolſtadt. *Long.* 29. 12. E. F. *Lat.* 50. 25. N.

Leuth, a town of Germany, in the [illegible] of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Liege: [illegible] miles S. Stockem.

Leutkirch, an imperial town of Germany in the circle of Swabia, near the Eſchach a heath to which it gives name. In Lutheran and a Roman Catholic church together with a nunnery of Franciſcans the greateſt part of the magiſtracy are therans. Its immediate dependence on empire may be traced with certainty, at from the time of king Rudolph; and the perors Charles IV, and Wenceſlaus pro to preſerve it in the ſame. Its aſſeſſm the matricula of the empire and circle. in the year 1683, reduced from forty t teen florins: but in 1728, raiſed ag twenty-one. To the chamber of Wet pays thirty-three rixdollars ſixty-nine zers and a half. Leutkirch was formc court town, for the tribunal held on heath, and in the Purs. It is ſurrou with lands under the high and low diction of the prefecturate, on which ac in the year 1545, it entered into a part convention with it: twelve miles N. and twenty-eight S. Ulm. *Long.* 27. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 55. N.

Leutmiſchl, a town of Bohemia, in the cle of Chrudim, erected into a biſhop the year 1344, but the town being ru by the Huſſites, the biſhopric was ſuppr twenty-two miles E. Chrudim, and ſeve ſix E. Prague.

Leutſch, a town of Germany, in the du of Carniola: eight miles SSE. Hydria.

Leutſch, or *Locze*, a town of Hung fourteen miles W. Szeben, and thirty-ſ N. Caſſovia.

Leutzburg, a town of Swiſſerland, in canton of Berne: ſix miles S. Brugg.

Leuze, a town of Hainaut, ſituated brook, near the Dender. The armies of allies under the command of the prince Waldeck, after the departure of William to England, quitting Leuze, to encamp Chambron, their rear-guard was attacked the duke of Luxemburg; but after a hours' engagement, the French were obliged to retire, with the loſs of eight or nine hun-

dred

-en killed and wounded; this action ...e on the 19th of September, 1691: ...iles E. Tournay, and fourteen NW.

...de, a town of France, in the depart... the North, and chief place of a ... in the diſtrict of Douay: one league ...uarter E. Douay, and two and a ... WNW. Bouchain.

...rden, a city of the United Dutch ... and capital of Frieſland, ſituated in ...rter called *Ooſtergoo*, it was only a ...wn in the year 1190, when it was ...ounded with a wall. It is now large, ...d populous, and fortified with good ..., defended by a large ditch, full of ...veral baſtions and other works: all ...ets are ſtraight, large, and handſome, ...ded by many canals which interſect ...ner, and communicate with all parts ...e province and the ſea, by means of ... the inhabitants carry on conſiderable ...th Holland, Bremen, Embden, Ham... &c. The townhouſe is a handſome ..., erected in the year 1715. The ...racy conſiſts of twelve perſons, viz. ... burgomaſters and nine echevins. In ...ar 1559, pope Paul IV erected it into ...h pric, ſubject to the archbiſhop of ... The ſovereign council of the pro... of Frieſland reſides at this city, being ...ferred from Francker, in the year 1504; ...iſts of twelve counſellors and a preſi... who are ſovereign judges of all cauſes, ...ot appeal: twenty-eight miles W. ...ingen. *Long.* 23. 9. E. Ferro. *Lat.* ...12. N.

...ckoce, a town of Poland, in the palati... of Podolia: forty-four miles NNE. ... ecz.

..., a town of Bohemia, in the circle ... Litmerits: eight miles NE. Leit... ...z.

...es, a town of England, in the county ...ſex, on the river Ouſe, which runs into ... ſea, ſix miles below at Newhaven. It ...erly contained twelve pariſh churches, ...h are now reduced to ſix. There are ...iderable remains of an ancient caſtle, ...ch commanded a large extent of country. ... was formerly ſurrounded with walls, ...es of which are yet viſible. Here was ...erly a celebrated monaſtery, founded in ... year 1078. It is a handſome town, and ...e of the largeſt and moſt populous in the ...nty: and a borough by preſcription, but ... incorporated, being governed by two con...es, annually choſen at the court Leet. ... ſends two members to the Britiſh par...ment, and has a weekly market on Satur...y. In the year 1264, a battle was fought ...re, between king Henry III, accompanied ... his ſon; and the barons, under the com...and of the earl of Leiceſter; in which the former were defeated with great loſs, and the king himſelf taken priſoner: forty-five miles E. Chicheſter, and fifty-one S. London.

Lewis, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Delaware: twenty-eight miles SSE. Dover. *Long.* 75. 17. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 38. 46. N.

Lewis, an iſland or rather peninſula, among the weſtern iſlands of Scotland, forming, with Harris, a large iſland, near ſixty miles in length. Lewis, which is the northern part, is forty miles in length from north-eaſt to ſouth-weſt, and about thirteen in its mean breadth. It is on every part of its coaſt greatly indented with bays or lochs. The country is in general wild, bleak, barren of wood, and little fitted for cultivation; the hills are covered with heath, which affords ſhelter for various ſorts of game. The lakes and ſtreams abound with ſalmon, large red trout, and other fiſhes. The land animals here, are ſimilar to thoſe found in the northern iſles, and the fiſhings on the coaſt are not inferior. The only town in Lewis, is Stornaway, ſituated on the eaſt ſide of the north diviſion of the iſland. To the weſt of Lewis and Harris, the coaſt is annually viſited by myriads of herrings. So immenſe are the ſhoals of dog-fiſh, that purſue the herrings, that their dorſal fins are ſometimes ſeen, like a thick buſh of ſedges above water, as far as the eye can reach. From the liver of the dog-fiſh, a conſiderable quantity of oil is extracted. In the ſeaſon, theſe ſhores are the reſort of many fiſhing veſſels from different parts. Many of the inhabitants here, as well as in the northern iſles, live chiefly by fiſhing, and a pitiful kind of agriculture. The Gaelic prevails among the lower kind of people; but in the ſchools the Engliſh language is principally taught. *Long.* 2. 45. to 3. 23. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 58. to 58. 32. N.

Lewis, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia: twenty-three miles E. Weſt Point.

Lewis, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia: thirty miles WNW. Richmond.

Lewiſburg, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania: ten miles NW. Sunbury.

Lewiſbourg, a county of United America, in South Carolina.

Lewiſtown, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania: 115 miles WNW. Philadelphia. *Long.* 77. 38. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 40. 35. N.

Lexington, a county of United America, in South Carolina.

Lexington, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Kentucky, ſituated on the Elkhorn river, where the courts are held: twenty-three miles E. Frankfort, and 480 WSW. Philadelphia.

Philadelphia. *Long.* 84. 43. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 37. 57. N.

Lexington, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, celebrated for being the firſt place where hoſtilities commenced, between the Britiſh troops and the Americans: twelve miles NW. Boſton.

Leyden, a city of Holland, ſuppoſed to be the ſame which Ptolemy calls *Lugdunum Batavorum*, and Antoninus, in his Itinerary, *Caput Germanorum*; it holds a fourth rank among the ſix capital cities of Holland, and is the capital of a ſmall diſtrict, called *Rhynland*, which comprehends forty-nine towns or villages; the ſtreets are exceedingly neat, wide, and long, divided by many handſome canals; and it is, without doubt, one of the handſomeſt and largeſt cities of Holland, next to Amſterdam, and one of the moſt agreeable in Europe. It is ſituated on the ancient bed of the Rhine, which paſſes through the city, and divides it into about fifty iſlands, which have an eaſy communication with each other, by means of a great number of bridges, computed at 145, of which more than 100 are built of free-ſtone; the different ſtreams of the Rhine unite again, at leaving the city at the white gate. The city was conſiderably enlarged towards the ſouth, in the year 1389. In 1419 it was beſieged and taken, by Albert, comte of Bavaria, for having taken part with Florent de Wevelinchoven, biſhop of Utrecht. In the year 1574, the Spaniards, after they had taken Harlem, and been obliged to raiſe the ſiege of Alcmaer, attempted to lay ſiege to Leyden; but the comte Louis, of Naſſau, brother of the prince of Orange, advancing with ſome troops, the Spaniards not thinking themſelves at that time in ſufficient force, abandoned their enterpriſe. Some time after, having obtained a reinforcement, they returned to the ſiege, under the command of Francis Baldez; this general having ſeized the outworks, and not thinking himſelf able to force the city, reſolved to turn the ſiege into a blockade, and ſtarve them to a ſurrender. It is hardly credible what the inhabitants endured: they indeed, ſignalized their conſtancy on this occaſion, during a ſiege of five months, when neither famine nor peſtilence were able to deſtroy their courage. The women lined the ramparts, and performed all the duties of a ſoldier, animated by the example of one, whoſe name was Kennava, a woman of undaunted ſpirit; ſhe attended, with her companions, all the ſallies made on the enemy. The miſery became ſo great, that above 6000 perſons died, and there remained no more than 107 muids of wheat for 14,000 inhabitants, who yet remained alive. Of this the Spaniſh general being apprized, ſummoned them to ſurrender, but, they told him, they could not want the means of exiſtence ſo long as their left a— mained; thoſe they were determined on, and reſerve their right to defe liberty. Adrian de Werf, burgo the city, ſhowed at this criſis admira ſtancy and courage: being ſolicited of the inhabitants to ſurrender, " My friends, ſince I muſt die, it importance whether I fall by you enemy; cut me to pieces, and di amongſt you: I ſhall die ſatisfied. death I can be the leaſt uſeful." the ſiege, they made uſe of paper with the inſcriptions, "HÆC LI ERGO," and "PUGNO PRO P Towards the month of October, were on the point of ſurrendering. derſtood, by means of ſome pigeons, was at hand: accordingly, on the October, the dykes of the Meuſe a having been opened, Louis Boiſſ of Zealand, advanced with a n troops in flat-bottomed boats to ance. The Spaniards ſeeing the inundation, were fearful of being immediately, and abandoned the all the works they had conſtructe blockade. In memory of this re event, the inhabitants repreſent a of the ſiege every ſeven years. W prince of Orange, who was hardly of an illneſs, ordered himſelf to b to Leyden, that he might in per the citizens for their brave defence; rally rewarded the admiral B Douza, the lord of Noortwyck, w mandedin the city; and did not re officers and ſoldiers. He granted privileges to the city, and founded mous univerſity, the firſt in the wh try; and Janus Douza was app firſt curator, an employment wort merit, his capacity, and his erudit the year 1655, Leyden was viſited plague, which carried off near 4000 inhabitants; but by the great care magiſtrates, it was prevented from ſpr farther into the province. The cloth factured at Leyden, is much celebrated there is a ſtaple hall built for the ſale manufacturers and merchants. The houſe is a good ſtructure, with a ha ſtone front; in the burgomaſter's ch is a very capital painting of the la ment, by Luke of Leyden, for which ſaid the emperor Rodolphus offered as gold ducats as would cover it: there many other capital paintings, and the brated ſiege of 1574 wrought in ta Beſides theſe, are the prince's hotel, w was formerly a convent, the houſe for phans, &c. but the principal building is great church, one of the handſomeſt in land. The common-council of the

...Map, is compoſed of forty per... ought to be natives of the pro... leaſt twenty-eight years of age, ...ſants. Four burgomaſters are ... this council, three of whom are ...very year on the feaſt of St. Mar... elected the preceding year, always ... They alſo name ſixteen perſons, ...m eight are choſen on the 25th of ..., as echevins for the ſtates of the ... Three others likewiſe, are nomi... them to the ſtates of the province, ...t one to be grand baily of Leyden, ...ſters juſtice, in civil and criminal ...tly with the echevins. In this ...n the famous John of Leyden, ... Bucold, a taylor, and chief of the ...s. Boats are going from Leyden ...lam, Harlem, Utrecht, Delft, the ... and returning daily. Leyden ... gates; one part of the ramparts ...h covered with turf, but the other ...ced with brick, and has ſeveral ... The land about Leyden is exceed... and much cultivated by gardeners, ... the produce even to Amſterdam: ... rich meadows and paſtures, they ...cellent butter and cheeſe, equal to ... of the province. Some prove the ... of Leyden, from an ancient round ...led the *Burght*, about 600 feet in ...rence, ſaid to have been built by the ... Saxons: while Joſeph Scaliger, on ... hand, pretends it was built only ... or ſix centuries ago, by the comtes ...nd: fourteen miles N. Rotterdam, ...teen SW. Amſterdam. *Long.* 21. ... Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 9. N.

...n, a ſmall iſland, in the Eaſtern In... ean, near the coaſt of Java, in ſight ...via.

...en, or *Leinen*, a town of Germany, ...circle of the Lower Rhine, and pala... of the Rhine: eight miles S. Heidel...

...a, *Lippey*, or *Leippa*, a town of Bo..., in the circle of Leitmeritz: twenty ... NE. Leitmeritz, and thirty-eight SE. ...en.

...re, a town of Spain, in Navarre: eight ... NE. Sangueſa.

...ria, a city of Portugal, in the province ...tremadura, the ſee of a biſhop, erected ... year 1545, where is a glaſs-houſe, eſta... by an Engliſhman. The number of ...tants is about 3500. On an eminence, ... the town, is an ancient caſtle, built by Moors: nineteen leagues NNE. Liſbon, ... twelve S. Coimbra. *Long.* 10. 1. E. ... *Lat.* 39. 39. N.

...ſard, a town of France, in the depart... of the Ain, and chief place of a canton, ... diſtrict of Nantua: one league and ... quarters W. Nantua, and three and a ... E. Bourg-en-Breſſe.

Leyte, one of the Philippine Iſlands, about eighty leagues in circumference: the ſoil is fertile, and is ſaid to yield 200 for one. The mountains abound in deer, cows, wild hogs, and fowls; cocoas grow without culture. The air is pure and healthy, and more temperate than at Lucon. The inhabitants are of a mild and peaceable temper, and hoſpitable to ſtrangers. They reckon about 9000, who pay tribute in wax, rice, or cloth. *Long.* 123. 20. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 11. 12. N.

Lezaiſko, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg: fifty-ſix miles WNW. Lemberg.

Lezano, a town of Spain, in the province of Alava: three miles NE. Alava.

Lezandrieux, a town of France, in the department of the north coaſts, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pontrieu: one league and three quarters N. Pontrieu, and one and a half E. Treguier.

Lezat, a town of France, in the department of the Arriege: eight leagues and a half NW. Mirepoix, and nine and a half NNW. Taraſcon.

Lezay, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Melle: two leagues ENE. Melle, and three and three quarters SE. St. Maixent.

Lezimo, a mountain, part of the Apennines, between Genoa and Piedmont.

Lezlingen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Old Mark of Brandenburg: five miles SSE. Gardeleben.

Lezoux, a town of France, in the department of the Puy-de-Dome, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Thiers: two leagues and a half WSW. Thiers, and four and a half E. Clermont.

Lgov, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kurſk: twelve miles WNW. Kurſk. *Long.* 53. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. N.

Lbota, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: ſix miles SE. Trautenau.

Lbotka, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: fourteen miles W. Konigingratz.

Li, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-ſi: forty miles SW. Tſin.

Liadova, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia, on the Dnieſter: fifty-ſix miles ENE. Choczim.

Lialia, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Soſva, in the province of Ekaterinburg: forty miles E. Verchotura.

Lialſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the province of Uſtiug, on the river Vim: forty-eight E. Yarenſk.

Liamone, or *Limone*, a river of the iſland of Corſica, which runs into the ſea: ten miles N. Ajazzo.

Liamſa, a town of Ruſſia, in the government

ment of Archangel, on the coaſt of the White Sea: thirty-ſix miles NNW. Oneg.

Liancourt, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Clermont: four miles S. Clermont.

Liane, a river of France, which runs into the Sea, near Boulogne.

Liang-chan, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: forty miles SSE. Kangtcheou.

Lian-tchuen, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea; twenty-five miles ENE. Haimen.

Liar Dſake, a lake of Thibet, about ten leagues in circumference. *Long.* 108. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 34. 34. N.

Liart, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Rocroy: four leagues SW. Rocroy.

Liban, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw: twelve miles ESE. Jung Buntzel.

Libanus, a celebrated mountain of Aſia, on the confines of Paleſtine and Syria Libanus, about 100 leagues in circumference. It has Meſopotamia to the eaſt, Armenia to the north, Paleſtine to the ſouth, and the Mediterranean to the weſt. It is compoſed of four incloſures of mountains, which riſe one upon the other. The firſt is very fruitful in grain and fruits; the ſecond is very barren, abounding in nothing but thorns, rocks, and flints; the third, though higher than this, enjoys a perpetual ſpring, the trees being always green there, and the orchards filled with fruit: in a word, it is ſo greeable and fertile, that ſome have called it a *Terreſtial Paradiſe*. The fourth is ſo high, that it is almoſt always covered with ſnow, ſo as to be uninhabitable by reaſon of the great cold.

Libau, a ſeaport of the duchy of Courland, ſituated on the Baltic. It was built by the Lettonians; and is ſaid to derive its name from the Lettonian word Leepaja, *i. e.* a piece of ground planted with linden trees; for a great number of thoſe trees formerly grew here: and, to this day, the Lettonians call the town *Leepaja*. So early as the thirteenth century, there were ſome Germans among the inhabitants of this town; and at the cloſe of the fifteenth, and the beginning of the ſixteenth century, it greatly flouriſhed, when a great number of Germans reſorted hither, and it obtained the privileges of a city in 1625. As the harbour has not a ſufficient depth of water for ſhips of burden, they are unloaded in the road; but duke Erneſt John, in 1737, cauſed it to be cleared, and the future accumulation of mud and ſand to be prevented by a water-work, which has rendered it very commodious for light veſſels. Above 150 ſhips uſually in this port in a twelve month, to l hemp, lin-ſeed, &c. This town wa taken by the Swedes, but finally Courland, by the peace of 1660: G miles W. Mittau. *Long.* 21. 37. E. G wich. *Lat.* 55. 28. N.

Liben, a town of Bohemia, in th of Leitmeritz: eleven miles N. Leitm

Libenau, a town of Bohemia, in the of Boleſlaw: four miles E. Aychia.

Libenau, a town of Luſatia: five SSE. Lubben, and fifty-two N. Dres

Liberton, a town of Scotland, in the of Edinburgh: two miles S. Edinburg

Liberton, a town of Scotland, in the of Lanerk: ſeven miles E. Lanerk.

Liberty, a county of United Amer. South Carolina.

Libeten, a town of Hungary: fifty miles ENE. Leopoldſtadt, and 11. Vienna.

Libiſch, a town of Bohemia, in the of Leitmeritz: two miles NNW. Ley

Libiſchae, a town of Bohemia, in the of Chrudim: thirteen miles N. Chru

Lible, a town of Bohemia, in the cir Konigingratz: thirteen miles ESE. Ko gratz.

Liboch, a town of Bohemia, in the of Leitmeritz: fourteen miles SE. meritz.

Libochowitz, a town of Bohemia, in circle of Leitmeritz; eight miles S. meritz.

Libonati, a town of Italy, in the kin of Naples, and province of Principato C four miles ENE. Policaſtro.

Libourne, a town of France, and pri place of a diſtrict, in the department Gironde, containing about 5000 inha five poſts E. Bourdeaux. *Long.* 17. 2 Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 55. N.

Libſhauſen, a town of Bohemia, in the cle of Leitmeritz: fifteen miles SW. meritz.

Libun, a town of Bohemia, in the cir Boleſlaw: ſixteen miles NE. Jung Bun

Licaubra, a river of Spain, in the vince of Guipuſcoa, which runs int Orio, a little above Toloſa.

Licavo, a town of the iſland of Cor twenty miles E. Ajazzo.

Licegnano, a river of Italy, in the k dom of Naples, which runs into the G Gaeta: two miles NW. of the Volturno.

Lich, a town of Germany, in the cir the Upper Rhine, and principality of H Solms, ſituated on the Wetter: twelve ESE. Wetzlar, and thirty-ſix NE. M *Long.* 26. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 21. N

Lichaia, a river of Ruſſia, in the cou of the Coſacs, which runs into the Do near Biſtraia.

...chau, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of ...: ſeventeen miles ESE. Hetſin.

...hall, a town of Germany, in the circle ...e Upper Rhine, and biſhopric of Bâle: ... miles SE. Bâle.

...ternberg, a town of France, in the de... of the Lower Rhine, : ſix leagues ... half WSW. Wiſſemburg, and ſeven ... half NNW. Straſburg.

...tenau, a town of Germany, in the ...chy of Auſtria: twelve miles W. ...

...tenau, a town of Germany, in the ...chy of Auſtria: ſix miles SE. Aigen.

...tenau, a town of Germany, in the cir... Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Pader... nine miles SSE. Paderborn. *Long.* ... E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 32. N.

...tenau, a town of Germany, in the ... of the Upper Rhine, and principality ...ſſe Caſſel: thirteen miles SE. Caſſel, twenty-four E. Naumburg. *Long.* 27. ... Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 1. N.

...tenau, a town of Germany, in the cir... the Upper Rhine, and principality of ... Lichtenberg: eleven miles NNE. ...adt, and twelve NE. Straſburg.

...tenau, a town of Germany, in the cir... Franconia, and territory of Nuremberg, ... a fortreſs on the Rezel: twenty-two ... SW. Nuremberg, and ſix E. Anſpach. ... 28. 27. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 11. N.

...tenberg, a town and caſtle of Ger... in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and ... of Deux Ponts, which gives title of ... of Hanau Lichtenberg, to the houſe of ... Darmſtadt, to which it belongs: twen... miles N. Deux Ponts, and nine ...W. Lautereck.

...tenberg, a town of Sileſia, in the prin... of Neiſſe: three miles NNW. Grot...

...tenberg, a town of Germany, in the ... of Franconia, and principality of ...ach, on the Selnitze. In the neigh...hood are quarries of marble, and mines ...pper and iron: twenty-two miles N. ...enth, and twenty-ſix E. Coburg. *Long.* ... E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 16. N.

...tenberg, a town of Germany, in the ... of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzge... five miles SSE. Freyberg.

...tenburg, a town of Germany, in the ... of Upper Saxony, and electorate of ...ony: ſix miles SW. Annaburg.

Lichteneck, a town of Germany, in the ...y of Carniola: ten miles ESE. Stein.

Lichtenfels, a town of Germany, in the ...duchy of Auſtria, on the river Kamp: ... miles E. Zwetl.

...tenfels, a town of Germany, in the ... of Franconia, and biſhopric of Bam... ſituated on the Maine: twenty miles ...E. Bamberg, and twelve WNW. Culm-

bach. *Long.* 28. 53. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 8. N.

Lichtenhanna, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeberg: four miles SW. Zwickau.

Lichtenhayn, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meiſſen: nine miles ENE. Konigſtein.

Lichtenſteig, a town of Swiſſerland, and capital of the county of Tockenburg, ſituated on the Thur: the reſidence of a bailiff. It has places of worſhip for Roman Catholics and Proteſtants: twenty-ſeven miles E. Zurich, and twenty-one S. Conſtance.

Lichtenſtein, a caſtle and village of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: two miles NW. Medling.

Lichtenſtein, a principality of Germany, in the circle of Swabia. It conſiſts of the ancient imperial county, and lordſhip of Vadutz and Schellenberg, lying on the other ſide of the lake of Conſtanz, on the Rhine, betwixt the lordſhips of Pludenz and Feldkirch. In the fifteenth century, theſe territories deſcended from the barons of Schellenberg, to the barons of Brandis; and from them, in the year 1507, by marriage, to the counts of Sulz; but, in the year 1614, Caſpar Hohenhembs purchaſed them, for 200,000 florins; and in 1699, a ſecond purchaſe was made of them, by prince John Adam, of Lichtenſtein. The contingency in the imperial matricula was formerly eighteen florins, and to the imperial chamber at Wetzlar, this principality pays eighteen rixdollars ſixty kruitzers.

Lichtenvord, a town in the county of Zutphen: ſix miles SSW. Groll.

Lichtenwald, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: twelve miles SSE. Cilley.

Lichtenwart, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: five miles NNE. Ziſterſdorf.

Li-chui, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: twenty-five miles SE. Nan-king.

Lichvin, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kaluga, on the Oka: twenty-eight miles S. Kaluga. *Long.* 53. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. N.

Licizwe, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: ſix miles W. Geyerſberg.

Lick, a town of Pruſſia, with a caſtle built in the year 1272. It received the privileges of the town in the year 1662. The country ſuffered extremely by the Tartars in the year 1656, till they were defeated at Warſaw: eighty miles SE. Konigſberg.

Licking, a river of United America, in the ſtate of Kentucky, which runs into the Ohio, fifty miles NW. Waſhington.

Licky, a river of Ireland, in the county of Waterford, which runs into the Blackwater, four miles N. Youghal.

Liekuena, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon: eighteen miles SSW. Huesca.

Licostamo, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Theſſaly: ſixteen miles ESE. Lariſſa.

Licques, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Calais: four leagues and a half ENE. Boulogne, and three and a half S. Calais.

Lid, or *Lyd*, a river of England, in the county of Devon, which runs into the Tamar, about four miles NNW. Taviſtock.

Lida, a river of Sweden, which runs into the Wenner Lake, at Lidkioping.

Lida, a town and caſtle of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna, where a provincial diet is held: 168 miles ESE. Konigſberg, and forty-eight S. Wilna. *Long.* 25. 35. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 52. N.

Lidde, a river of Scotland, which riſes in Roxburgſhire, and joins the Eſk, on the borders of Cumberland, three miles S. Longholm, in the county of Dumfries.

Lidden, a river of England, which runs into the Severn, at Glouceſter.

Lidkoping, a town of Sweden, in Weſt Gothland, ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the Wenner Lake, at the mouth of the Lida: forty-two miles ENE. Uddevalla, and eighty SW. Orebro.

Lidney, a town of England, in the county of Glouceſter; the market is diſcontinued: eighteen miles SW. Glouceſter, and 118 W. London.

Lido di Malamocco, a ſmall iſland in the Adriatic, defended by a fort: two miles from Venice.

Lido di Palejirina, a long iſland in the Adriatic, with a fort to defend the city of Venice.

Lie, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: twenty miles S. Abu Ariſch.

Liebau, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Schweidnitz, on the river Schwartzbach: four miles and a half S. Landeſhut, and three and a half NW. Schomberg.

Liebe, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Prerau: fourteen miles N. Prerau.

Liebenau, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Hoya, ſituated on the Aue: ſeven miles SW. Nienburg.

Liebenau, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: three miles SE. Graz.

Liebenau, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Glogau: four miles NW. Schwibuſſm.

Liebenau, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe: three miles N. Patſchkau.

Liebengruna, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Neuſtadt: three miles S. Ziegenbruck.

Liebenow, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and New Mark Brandenburg: four miles ESE. Reitz.

Liebenthal, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: twelve miles SE. Graz.

Liebenthal, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: thirteen miles E. Hermaut.

Liebenthal, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Jauer: three miles and a half Grieffenberg, and ſix S. Loewenberg.

Liebenwald, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg: eight miles NE. Oranburg, and twenty-four N. Berlin.

Liebenwerda, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and elector of Saxony: twenty-two miles N. Meiſſen, thirty-three NNW. Dreſden. *Long.* 13. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 30. N.

Liebenzell, or *Zell*, a town of Germany in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wirtemberg, on the Nagold. Near it are warm baths: ſeventeen miles W. Stutgard, and thirty-ſix ENE. Straſburg. *Long.* 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 46. N.

Liebertwolkwitz, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Leipzig: four miles SE. Leipzig.

Lieberoſe, a town of Luſatia: ſixteen miles W. Guben, and ſixty-four N. Dreſden.

Liebeten, a town of Hungary: ſixty miles NNE. Gran, and twelve E. Vienna.

Liebmuhl, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Oberland, with a caſtle, built in the year 1337: ſixty-ſix miles SSW. Konigberg.

Liebo See, a lake of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Uckermark Brandenburg, ſituated to the ſouth of Lugen See.

Liebſchutz, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Neuſtadt: two miles S. Ziegenbruck.

Liebſtadt, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggravate of Meiſſen: eight miles SSW. Pirna, and fifteen SSE. Dreſden.

Liebſtadt, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Oberland, with a caſtle, built in the year 1329, which ſuffered much in the Sclaviſh wars: forty-eight miles SSW. Konſberg.

Liechen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Uckermark Brandenburg: eighteen miles WSW. Prenzlow, and forty N. Berlin. *Long.* 31. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 12. N.

Liechſtal, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Baſle, and capital of a bailiwic of the ſame name: ſeven miles SE. Baſle.

Liedberg, a citadel of Germany, in the cir-

of the Lower Rhine, and archbishopric logn: five miles WSW. Nuys.

...bach, a river of Germany, in the of the Upper Rhine, which runs into ...da: four miles NW. Fulda.

..., a bishopric and electorate of Ger-, in the circle of Westphalia, bounded e north by Brabant, on the east by Lim-, Juliers, and Luxemburg, on the south uxemburg and the French department of Ardennes, and on the west by Brabant, ..., and Hainaut; about eighty miles in ... from north to south, its breadth is ...regular. The soil here is fertile in ...nd pasturage, and yields wine, which ...es the middling wines of Burgundy Champagne, together with very consi-...e forests, and mine-works of copper, iron, and coal, as also many good ...-quarries, and among them, likewise, ...f marble. This bishopric is also cele-...ed for its mineral waters; as namely, ...at Spa and Chaud-fontaine. The prin-...rivers by which it is watered are the ... and Sambre, which unite in the coun-...f Namur. The principal exports of this ...try, and in particular of the town of ...ge, consist of beer, arms, nails, serge, ...er, and coal; all which are exported ...n hence in prodigious large quantities. ...s bishopric contains in it twenty-six ...s, which are divided into the Wallon ...Flemish. The bishopric of Liege was at ...founded in the town of Tongern, and ...atius was the first bishop that can be ...rtained. This prelate quitted Tongern, ...went to Maestricht, in which also was ...see of his successors in the bishopric, till Hubert betook himself, in the beginning the eighth century, to Liege, where also all ...successors took up their place of residence, ...gh the bishops were still for a long time ...r styled bishops of Tongern; and Hera-..., or Eberhard, was the first who assumed ...title of bishop of Liege. In the council ...the princes of the empire, Liege takes rank ...ernately with Munster, but so that Osna-...ck always sits between them. The eva u-...n of the empire for this bishopric is fifty ...rs, and one hundred and seventy foot, or ...ly 1280 florins; but it has complained of ...high evaluation, and it was reduced to 826 ...ns. To the chamber court it is rated in ...ual matricula, at 360 rixdollars sixty-two ...tzers and a half for each term; and with ...pect also to this evaluation, one third is ...ed.

...ege, a city of Germany, and capital of ...bishopric, in the circle of Westphalia, it ...a large, populous, and rich city, situated ...n the Meuse, in a valley surrounded by ...s, with agreeable and fertile meadows be-...ween, watered by the rivers Loose, Ourte, ...d Ambleve, which empty themselves into the Meuse as it enters this city. The empire has always made this city subject to the circle of Westphalia, although the estates of the country assert the prerogatives of other sovereign states of Germany, as a particular member of the empire; but by a decree of Charles VI, it was united, in the year 1716, with its dependencies, to the circle of Westphalia. It is called the hell of women, the purgatory of men, and the paradise of priests. It was first encompassed with walls by St. Hubert, in the beginning of the eighth century. The city suffered much in the ninth century from the incursions of the Normans. Henry, duke of Brabant, took it in the year 1212, and pillaged it six days. In the seventeenth century it suffered severely on account of the elections of the bishops. John of Bavaria governed it a long time, although he was not a priest; and as he treated the citizens ill, they drove him from the palace, and besieged him in Maestricht: but his brother-in law, John, duke of Burgundy, and comte of Flanders, coming to his assistance, a battle was fought in the year 1409, in which six thousand of the Liegeois were killed, and the rest compelled to submit. Some of the most culpable were tied two together and thrown into the Meuse. Not long after, Charles the Bold, duke of Burgundy, taking part with Louis of Burgundy, the bishop, against whom the inhabitants had risen, came to besiege the city, with succours from France, and took it by assault, the 30th of October, 1468; he then set it on fire and sacked it, without sparing even the churches. In the beginning of the seventeenth century, a dispute relative to the election of the burgomasters occasioned great troubles. Anciently, twenty-two judges, who formed a celebrated tribunal at Liege, had a custom of appointing thirty persons to elect the new burgomasters. In the year 1603, the bishop, Ernest of Bavaria, transferred this right to the citizens, who were divided into sixteen chambers; but as that gave rise to many great disorders, prince Ferdinand, who succeeded Ernest, supported by the emperor, changed the right again in favour of the twenty-two. In 1629, the populace rose, and elected the new burgomasters, contrary to the direction of the prince, whence came the division of parties, the Chiroux and the Grignoux, the first was of the ancient patrician families, for the most part men of letters; the other took the part of the populace, and was the more numerous. On the representation of the prince, the emperor sent general John de Weert, in the year 1636, to take his winter-quarters in the environs of Liege; and deputed the comte of Nassau Hadamar, while the marquis of Lede was sent on the part of the king of Spain, to bring back the citizens to their duty. In the year 1636, the troubles increased; the comte

Liekuena, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon: eighteen miles SSW. Huesca.

Lieoſtamo, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Theſſaly: ſixteen miles ESE. Lariſſa.

Lieques, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Calais: four leagues and a half ENE. Boulogne, and three and a half S. Calais.

Lid, or *Lyd*, a river of England, in the county of Devon, which runs into the Tamar, about four miles NNW. Taviſtock.

Lida, a river of Sweden, which runs into the Wenner Lake, at Lidkioping.

Lida, a town and caſtle of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna, where a provincial diet is held: 168 miles ESE. Konigſberg, and forty-eight S. Wilna. *Long.* 25. 35. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 52. N.

Liddel, a river of Scotland, which riſes in Roxburghſhire, and joins the Eſk, on the borders of Cumberland, three miles S. Longholm, in the county of Dumfries.

Liddon, a river of England, which runs into the Severn, at Glouceſter.

Lidkioping, a town of Sweden, in Weſt Gothland, ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the Wenner Lake, at the mouth of the Lida: forty-two miles ENE. Uddevalla, and eighty SW. Orebro.

Lidney, a town of England, in the county of Glouceſter; the market is diſcontinued: eighteen miles SW. Glouceſter, and 118 W. London.

Lido di Malamocco, a ſmall iſland in the Adriatic, defended by a fort: two miles from Venice.

Lido di Paleſtrina, a long iſland in the Adriatic, with a fort to defend the city of Venice.

Lie, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: twenty miles S. Abu Ariſch.

Lieban, a town of Siléſia, in the principality of Schweidnitz, on the river Schwartzbach: four miles and a half S. Landeſhut, and three and a half NW. Schomberg.

Liebe, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Prerau: fourteen miles N. Prerau.

Liebenau, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Hoya, ſituated on the Aue: ſeven miles SW. Nienburg.

Liebenau, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: three miles SE. Graz.

Liebenau, a town of Siléſia, in the principality of Glogau: four miles NW. Schwibuſſini.

Liebenau, a town of Siléſia, in the principality of Neiſſe: three miles N. Patſchkau.

Liebergrana, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle ſtadt: three miles S. Ziegenbruck.

Liebenow, a town of Germany, cle of Upper Saxony, and New Brandenburg: four miles ESE.

Liebenthal, a town of Germa duchy of Stiria: twelve miles SE.

Liebenthal, a town of Bohemia, cle of Chrudim: thirteen miles E maut.

Liebenthal, a town of Siléſia, in cipality of Jauer: three miles and Grieffenberg, and ſix S. Loewenber

Liebenwalde, a town of Germa circle of Upper Saxony, and Mi of Brandenburg: eight miles NE burg, and twenty-four N. Berlin.

Liebenwerda, a town of Germa circle of Upper Saxony, and cle Saxony: twenty-two miles N. M thirty-three NNW. Dreſden. Lo E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 30. N.

Liebenzell, or *Zell*, a town of in the circle of Swabia, and duch temberg, on the Nagold. Near warm baths: ſeventeen miles W. and thirty-ſix ENE. Straſburg. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 46. N.

Lieberlwolkwitz, a town of Ge the circle of Upper Saxony, an Leipzig: four miles SE. Leipzig.

Lieberoſe, a town of Luſatia: f W. Guben, and ſixty-four N. D

Liebeten, a town of Hungary miles NNE. Gran, and twelve E

Liebmuhl, a town of Pruſſia, vince of Oberland, with a caſtle, year 1337: ſixty-ſix miles SS berg.

Liebo See, a lake of Germany cle of Upper Saxony, and Ue Brandenburg, ſituated to the gen See.

Liebſtutz, a town of Germ circle of Upper Saxony, and cir ſtadt: two miles S. Ziegenbruck

Liebſtadt, a town of Germany cle of Upper Saxony, and mar Meiſſen: eight miles SSW. Pir teen SSE. Dreſden.

Liebſtadt, a town of Pruſſia vince of Oberland, with a caſtle year 1329, which ſuffered much diſh wars: forty-eight miles S ſberg.

Lieben, a town of German cle of Upper Saxony, and U Brandenburg: eighteen miles N zlow, and forty N. Berlin. L Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 12. N.

Liechſtal, a town of Swiſſe canton of Bâle, and capital of the ſame name: ſeven miles S

Liedberg, a citadel of Ge

Lower Rhine, and archbishopric
miles WSW. Nuys.
a river of Germany, in the
Upper Rhine, which runs into
miles NW. Fulda.
prince and electorate of Ger-
circle of Weſtphalia, bounded
by Brabant, on the eaſt by Lim-
and Luxemburg, on the ſouth
and the French department of
and on the weſt by Brabant,
about eighty miles in
north to ſouth, its breadth is
The ſoil here is fertile in
corn, and yields wine, which
the middling wines of Burgundy
wine, together with very conſi-
and mine-works of copper,
and coal, as alſo many good
and among them, likewiſe,
This biſhopric is alſo cele-
for mineral waters; as namely,
and Chaud-fontaine. The prin-
which it is watered are the
Meuſe, which unite in the coun-
The principal exports of this
in particular of the town of
of beer, arms, nails, ſerge,
; all which are exported
in prodigious large quantities.
contains in it twenty-ſix
are divided into the Walloon
The biſhopric of Liege was at
the town of Tongern, and
the firſt biſhop that can be
This prelate quitted Tongern,
Maſtricht, in which alſo was
ſucceſſors in the biſhopric, till
himſelf, in the beginning
century, to Liege, where alſo all
have their place of reſidence,
who were ſtill for a long time
titles of Tongern; and Hera-
, was the firſt who aſſumed
of Liege. In the council
the empire, Liege takes rank
Munſter, but to the Ohna-
them. The revenues for this biſhopric is fifty
and twenty foot, or
that is complained of
are reduced to 826
other counties is rated in
of fifty-two
each horſe; and with
the third is

of Germany, and capital of
circle of Weſtphalia, it
, and rich city, ſituated
a fine country bounded by
the fine meadows be-
the river Lobe, Ourte,
empty themſelves into

the Meuſe at a ſmall diſtance from it. The origin
has been much the ſame with that of the reſt
of Weſtphalia, and from the ſame cauſes
the ſame effects. The biſhops of Liege
ſtate of Burgundy, and other members of
the empire, but at the death of Charles VI.
it was almoſt in the ſame ſtate with the reſt
poſſeſſions in the circle of Weſtphalia. It
is ſaid that the biſhops of Liege
men, and the people
encouraged with
the beginning of the
city ſuffered much
the incurſions of the
of Brabant, but it
plagues that
turn it ſuffered greatly
tions of the biſhops
verſed a long time
prieſt; and
drove him from the
in Maeſtricht; but
duke of Burgundy,
coming to the aſſiſtance of the
in the year 1468, in which
the Liegeois were
peſted to ſubmit.
were tied together
Meuſe. Notwithſtanding
duke of Burgundy,
of Burgundy, the
inhabitants had
city, with cannon
by aſſault the
themſelves to
ing even the
the beginning of
ſeventeenth century,
the election of the burgomaſters
great troubles. Anciently twenty-two
who formed a
had a cuſtom of
elect the new
1603, the
ferred this
divided into
that gave
dinand, who
the emperor,
vour of the
popular rule,
contrary to the
came the
the Grignoux,
patrician families,
letters; the
lace, and was
representation
ſent general
1636, to take
vinces of Liege;
Naſſau Hadamar,
was ſent on the
bring back the
year 1636, the troubles increaſed

de Warfuſé, who had been chief of the finances to the king of Spain at Bruſſels, had been accuſed of mal-practices, and condemned by the grand council at Malines, and was hung in effigy; but eſcaping to Liege, he formed a black conſpiracy, thinking by that means to obtain the favour of the king. On the ſixteenth of April, he invited Sebaſtian de Ruelle, burgomaſter of Liege, to dine with him; during the repaſt, a troop of ſoldiers entered, and drawing the burgomaſter aſide, they killed him on the ſpot, under pretence that he was engaged in the intereſt of France. This horrid murder did not long remain unpuniſhed, for the populace hearing of it, flew to the houſe, dragged the comte along the ſtreets, and hung him up by the feet to a poſt, they then cut off his head and arms, which they expoſed at the gates of Liege, burned his body, and threw the aſhes into the Meuſe; they likewiſe put to death his ſervants, and the ſoldiers who had been the agents of this treachey; they then took the echevin Theodore Fleron, whom they ſuſpected as the accomplice of Warfuſé, and without any trial, hung him, in the grand market. The body of Ruelle was interred with great magnificence, and the burgomaſters were afterwards accompanied by a body-guard of thirty men, when they appeared in public. In 1648, the prince biſhop Ferdinand returned to Viſet with ſome troops, with a deſign to come to Liege, and put a ſtop to the diſturbances and ſeditious factions between the Chiroux and the Grignoux; but the citizens refuſed him entrance, on the 10th of April, and the burgomaſter Hennet ordered the cannon to be placed againſt his troops. The prince on this retired to Huy, to wait for ſuccours from the emperor, who ſent ſome Weſtphalian ſoldiers, under the command of general Sparr, to whom the citizens opened their gates, on the 28th of Auguſt, and the prince returned to Liege, on the 16th of October following. Hennet and Roland, a former burgomaſter, who had been principally concerned in the troubles, were beheaded, and their heads expoſed on the gates of the city. The prince then changed the mode of electing the burgomaſters to the following; the ſixteen chambers of the city, who repreſent the citizens at large, and are each compoſed of thirty-ſix perſons, noblemen, lawyers, men of letters, merchants, and artizans, each elect by ballot two perſons; a ſecond ballot then takes place, and the firſt drawn is an elector, the other, one of the council; when theſe ſixteen electors are thus found, they chooſe, by a majority of voices, three perſons, from whom one is choſen burgomaſter by another ballot. Another burgomaſter is ballotted for from three perſons named by the prince. There is a grand mayor, and two ſubordinate mayors. Beſides the court of echevins, and the ordinary magiſtracy, there is an official court, ing to the biſhop, who judges in the firſtance all eccleſiaſtical cauſes. In the 1650, prince Maximilian, who ſucceeded uncle Ferdinand, built a regular cit the mount of Ste. Walburg, which has commuications with the city, one of is by ſix hundred ſteps. On this oc the citizens teſtified their diſcontent fixing to it the name of *Aceldama*, or of Blood, in alluſion to the death of the gomaſters. In 1658, ſome mal-content tered into a conſpiracy to ſurpriſe the del, and ſet the city on fire; but the p diſcovered, and the principal authors death. In the war with France against empire, Spain, and Holland, the govern of the citadel was entruſted to the ba Vierſet, who, on the 28th of March, admitted a detachment of 1500 men fro French garriſon at Maeſtricht, but abandoned it, after deſtroying the wor March following. The inhabitants longer kept in awe by the citadel, ag belled, and elected their burgomaſt they had done before; but the biſhop ing ſome troops from France, under the mand of the comte de Choiſeul, the opened the gates on the 25th of July, without coming to extremities: the tw gomaſters were beheaded, but the re citizens pardoned, and a ſtrong g placed in it under the marquis de la S. ſhort time after, the citadel was rep and its fortifications increaſed; but the works were deſtroyed about eight years In the year 1691, prince Jean Lou deren was the firſt to declare war France, being ſupported by the emper empire, Spain, England, Holland, &c. L XIV, ſent the marquis de Boufflers to l who bombarded it, and did conſiderab mage. At the death of Charles II, k Spain, the prince Joſeph Clement of B ria, in the year 1701, declared for h phew, Philip V, and the comte de governor of the citadel, received the Fr troops. On the 14th of October, 170 allies, under the command of the d Marlborough, made themſelves maſt the city, and of the citadel on the 23 1705, the French, after taking Huy, m ed towards Liege, with an intent t the citadel; but being informed th duke was marching to its aſſiſtance, abandoned their enterprize. The l kept a garriſon of troops in the citad the year 1718, at their own expen virtue of an article in the peace of A Chapelle, concluded four years before, then quitted it to the ſoldiers of the biſh Liege, after deſtroying all the out-w Liege is divided into three parts, the

ıd, and the outer Meuſe; it has ten fauxbourgs, and two ſmaller, ſixteen ſeventeen bridges, and 154 ſtreets; are two very fine quays, planted with of trees. Beſides the cathedral, it nin the city and fauxbourgs ſeven col-, and thirty pariſh churches, and for-religious houſes. The cathedral of St. ert is a vaſt ſtructure, built by St. Hu-in the year 712, on the very ſpot in his predeceſſor St. Lambert, biſhop ſtricht, had ſuffered martyrdom. It firſt conſecrated to St. Coſme and St. en, but the body of St. Lambert being ed thither, it changed its name to that Lambert. St. Hubert founded twenty nks; St. Floribert, his ſon and ſucceſ-afterwards founded ten more; ſince th time their number has been augmented ty, and their revenues in proportion. ſe canons, or prebendaries, are moſt of a of noble extraction: at one time they ted ſeven ſons of kings, 30 ſons of dukes, enty-two ſons of comtes. The treaſury his church is very conſiderable, both in ls and in other riches, particularly an ntian ſtatue of St. George, in gold, pre-ted by the duke of Burgundy, as a mark his penitence, for having pillaged the city 1468. The biſhop is elected by the ca-s, and is an abſolute prince, one of the e conſiderable eccleſiaſtical princes in rmany, having in his dioceſe fifty-two ns, eighteen cities, or walled towns, 1,400 villages, with a revenue of 300,000 ers a year, and is able to keep an army 3000 ſoldiers, without oppreſſing his ſub-ts. Dumourier, at the head of his French ops, made himſelf maſter of Liege the 4th day of November, 1792; in March fol-wing, the French were compelled to re-ire, and driven out of Liege and Brabant. n the year 1794, the French troops again ntered Liege, after a ſhort reſiſtance. *Long.* 13. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 40. N.

Legnitz, or *Lignitz*, a town of Sileſia, nd capital of a principality of the ſame name, and one of the beſt towns in Sileſia, ſituated on the Katzbach. The old palace of the princes, though within the town, is ſur-rounded with a diſtinct moat and high wall. This palace, ſince the fire in 1711, by which it was nearly deſtroyed, has been repaired. The ſtates of the provinces aſſemble here in a very ſtately ſtone edifice. The Lutherans have two churches. The Papiſts are in poſ-ſeſſion of the collegiate church of St. John, which, in 1698, was taken from the Luthe-rans, and being given to the Jeſuits, was entirely rebuilt; and the ſuperb burial cha-pel of the dukes of Lignitz and Brieg, of the Breſlau line, added to it. Beſides theſe, they have a college of ſuitable magnificence, with other religious Popiſh foundations. Here is alſo a ſpacious academy, founded by the emperor Joſeph, for the inſtruction of young gentlemen, of both religions, in military exerciſes. Lignitz carries on a conſiderable trade in cloth and madder, and is alſo one of the moſt ancient towns in all Sileſia. In the year 1241, after the unfortunate battle with the Tartars, the inhabitants themſelves ſet the town on fire, and quitted it; but againſt the caſtle the Tartars vented their rage in vain. In 1338, 1411, 1438, 1495, 1532, 1558, 1609, 1639, 1648, and 1672, it was either wholly deſtroyed by fires, or ſuffered variouſly by them. In 1741, the Pruſſians took it, without oppoſition. In the year 1757, while in the hands of the Auſtrians, its works were augmented, notwithſtanding which, towards the end of the ſame year, it capitulated to the Pruſſians: ſixteen miles W. Neumarck, and thirty-two W. Breſlaw.

Lien-chan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong: fifteen miles WSW. Tien.

Lien-chan-pou, a town of Chineſe Tartary: twelve miles NNE. Ning-yuen.

Lien-kiang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Fo-kien: ſeventeen miles NE. Fou-tcheou.

Lien-ping, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Quang-tong: 100 miles NE. Canton. *Long.* 131. 39. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 24. 18. N.

Lien-tcheou, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Quang-tong, on the river Lien-kiang, which forms a convenient harbour for Chineſe barks: 1195 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 126. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 21. 40. N.

Lien-tching, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Fo-kien: twenty-two miles ESE. Ting-tcheou.

Lientz, or *Lintz*, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol, at the conflux of the Iſola and the Drave: forty-three miles E. Brixen, and ſixty-ſix E. Tyrol.

Lieou-kieou, iſlands in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, ſituated between Corea, Formoſa, and Japan, in number thirty-ſix. The principal and largeſt is called Lieou-kieou; the reſt have each a particular name. The large iſland extends from north to ſouth about 130 miles, and thirty-ſix to forty from eaſt to weſt; but on the ſouth ſide, the extent from eaſt to weſt is not thirty. The ſouth-eaſt part of the iſland, where the court reſides, is called *Cheouli*, and it is there that Kintching, the capital city, is ſituated. The king's palace, which is reckoned to be four leagues in circumference, is built on a neighbouring mountain. It has four gates, which correſpond to the four cardinal points; and that which fronts the weſt forms the grand entry. If we believe theſe iſlanders, the origin

gin of their empire is loſt in the remoteſt antiquity. It is, however, certain, that the exiſtence of the country, called Lieu-kieou, was not known in China before the year 605 of the Chriſtian æra. It was only in 1372, under the reign of Hong-vou, founder of the dynaſty of Ming, that theſe iſlands ſubmitted voluntarily to the Chineſe government. The iſles of Lieou-kieou had neither iron nor porcelain, Hong-vou ſupplied this want; he cauſed a great number of utenſils of iron and inſtruments to be made, which he ſent thither, together with a quantity of porcelain veſſels. Commerce, navigation, and the arts, ſoon began to flouriſh. Theſe iſlanders learned to caſt bells for their temples, to manufacture paper and the fineſt ſtuffs, and to make porcelain, with which they had been ſupplied before from Japan. The celebrated revolution, which placed the Tartars on the imperial throne of China, produced no change in the conduct of the kings of Lieou-kieou. Chang-tché, who was then reigning, ſent ambaſſadors to acknowledge Chun-tchi, and received a ſeal from him, on which were engraven ſome Tartar characters. It was then ſettled, that the king of Lieou-kieou ſhould pay his tribute only every two years. He ordained, that the king of Lieou-kieou ſhould never ſend in tribute roſe-wood, cloves, or any other production which was not really of the growth of the country; but that he ſhould ſend a fixed quantity of ſulphur, copper, tin, ſhells, and mother of pearl, which is remarkably beautiful in theſe iſlands. The veſſels that are built in this country are greatly valued by the people of China and Japan. In theſe the natives go not only from one iſland to another, but alſo to China, Tong-king, Cochin-china, Corea, Nanga-za-ki, Satſuma, the neighbouring iſles, and to Formoſa, where they diſpoſe of their different commodities. Beſides thoſe articles of commerce, which their manufactories of ſilk, cotton, paper, arms, copper utenſils, &c. furniſh them, they alſo export mother of pearl, tortoiſe, and other ſhells, coral and whet-ſtones, which are in great requeſt both in China and Japan. Their edifices, temples, and the palace of their kings, are built after the Japaneſe manner; but the houſes of the Chineſe, the hotel of their ambaſſador, the imperial college, and the temple of the goddeſs Tien-fey, are built after the Chineſe. The natives of Lieou-kieou, are, in general, mild, affable, and temperate, they are active and laborious, enemies to ſlavery, and deteſt falſehood and diſhoneſty. Excepting the grandees, bonzes, and Chineſe eſtabliſhed at Lieou-kieou, few of the inhabitants of theſe iſlands can either read or write. The capital is in *Long.* 146. 26. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 26. 2. N.

Lieou-tcheou, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: thirty-ſeven miles SE. ki-tao.

Lieou-tcheou, a city of China, of rank, in the province of Quang-ſi, river Leng: 1037 miles SW. Pekin 126. 33. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 24. 12. N.

Licou-tching, a town of China, of rank, in the province of Quang-ſi miles NW. Lieou-tcheou.

Lieou-yang, a town of China, of rank, in the province of Hou-quang: five miles E. Tchang-cha.

Lierre, a town of Brabant, on the Here the French attacked a poſt of the of York, on the 28th of November, but were repulſed with loſs: ten mi Antwerp, and eighteen N. Louvai

Lierganes, a town of Spain, in t vince of Biſcay: ten miles SSE. S der.

Lieregno, a town of Germany, in t ceſe of Trent: ſeven miles E. Trent.

Liernais, a town of France, in t partment of the Côte-d'Or, and ch of a canton, in the diſtrict of Arnay-le ten miles NW. Arnay-le-Duc.

Lieſer, ſee *Liſer*.

Lieſſe, or *Notre Dame de Lieſſe*, a to France, in the department of the Aiſn chief place of a canton, in the diſtr Laon: two leagues and a half ENE. and one and a quarter NW. Siſſonne.

Lieſſer, a town of France, in the de ment of the Doubs, and chief place of ton in the diſtrict of Quingey: one and a quarter S. Ornans, and two and NNW. Salins.

Lieſborn, a town of Germany, in the cle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of M ſter: ſix miles SSE. Stromberg.

Lieſtre, a town of France, in the dep ment of the Straits of Calais, and chief of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Omer: league S. Aire.

Lieu, a river, or canal, of Flanders, tween Damme and Ghent.

Lieuviller, a town of France, in the partment of the Oiſe, and chief place canton, in the diſtrict of Clermont: leagues and a half NNE. Clermont.

Li ſam-pao, a town of Aſia, in the dom of Corea: 670 miles ENE. P *Long.* 148. 18. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 2

Liff, a town of Scotland, in the coun Angus: four miles NW. Dundee.

Liffey, a river of Ireland, which ri the mountains of Wicklow, and runs the Bay of Dublin.

Lifford, a town of Ireland, in the co of Donegal, ſituated on the Foyle, on borders of Londonderry. It is a bor town, and ſends two members to the I parliament: one mile and a half W. St bane, and eleven SSW. Donegal.

, a town of France, in the depart- the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place n, in the district of Rennes: three NE. Rennes, and one and a half Aubin-du-Cormier.

, a town of Germany, in the duchy : three miles SE. Voitsberg.

, a town of France, in the depart- the Indre, and chief place of a can- e district of Le Blanc: four leagues half SW. Argenton, and three and arters SE. Le Blanc.

, a town of Italy, in the lordship : six miles WSW. Vercelli.

, a town of Hainaut, on the river : thirteen miles NW. Mons, and N. Valenciennes.

, a town of France, in the depart- the Lower Loire, and chief place of n, in the district of Ancenis: three NW. Ancenis.

ur Usseau, a town of France, in the nt of the Vienne, and chief place of n, in the district of Chatelleraut: two s and a quarter N. Chatelleraut, and d a half ESE. Loudun.

, a town of France, in the de- t of the Allier, and chief place of a , in the district of Montluçon: four S. Montluçon.

, a town of France, in the de- t of the Vosges, and chief place of n, in the district of Darney: two s NW. Darney, and three NE. e.

, a town of France, and seat of a , in the department of the Cher: gues S. Bourges, and four and a SE. Issoudun.

re la Doucelle, a town of France, in rtment of the Mayenne, and chief a canton, in the district of Villaine: gues N. Villaine, and four and a half Mençon.

Chatelain, a town of France, in partment of the Somme, and chief a canton, in the district of Amiens: gues SW. Amiens.

, a town of France, in the depart- the Marne, and chief place of a can- the district of Vitry le François: eagues S. Vitry.

, a river of France, which runs the Loire, near Feurs.

, a town of France, in the depart- the Meuse, and chief place of a can- in the district of Bar-le-Duc: three ues SE. Bar-le-Duc.

le Chateau, a town of France, in the rtment of the Yonne, and chief place of nton, in the district of St. Florentin: gues S. St. Florentin, and three NE. xerre.

Ligonier, a fort of United America, in the state of Pennsylvania: thirty-six miles E. Pittsburg. *Long.* 79. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 40. 16. N.

Ligor, a town of Asia, and capital of a kingdom, now subject to Siam.

Ligueil, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Loches: three leagues SW. Loches, and seven S. Tours.

Ligueux, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Perigueux: three leagues NNE. Perigueux.

Liguny, a town of Samogitia: forty-four miles E. Medniki.

Libons, a town of France, in the department of the Somme: six leagues E. Amiens, and three SSW. Peronne. *Long.* 20. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 15. N.

Likava, a town and castle of Hungary: three miles N. Rosenberg.

Li-kiang-tou, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Yun-nan, near the source of the river Yang Cong-kiang. It is said that the inhabitants of this city and its territory, are descended frome some ancient colonies of Chinese, which came and fixed there; it has no other city within its district, but is surrounded by mountains, which separate it from the land of the Lamas. It is not doubted but that there are mines of gold within its mountains. The whole country is very well watered, and the land fruitful; there are found here amber and pine-apples: 1150 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 117. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 26. 52. N.

Lilienstein, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meissen: one mile NE. Konigstein.

Lilienthal, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Bremen, situated on the Worp river: ten miles NNE. Bremen, and twenty NNW. Verden.

Li-lin, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: forty miles SE. Tchang-cha.

Lille, a city of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the North, before the revolution, the capital of French Flanders, situated in a rich and marshy soil, surrounded with walls, and strongly fortified by Monsieur Vauban. The river Deule crosses it. They reckon 170 streets, many of which are handsome, thirty public places, 8000 houses, and 56,000 inhabitants. Before the revolution, it contained eighteen convents, a penitentiary house for women of bad life, six hospitals, three colleges, &c. It was divided into seven parishes, and had seven gates, some of which are admired for their architecture. Here are manufactures of cloth, camlets, ratteens, stuffs of silk and woollen, cotton, linen of all qualities and designs, lace, ribbons, carpets, hats, stockings,

ings, paper, ſoap, &c. This town owes its origin to a caſtle, named *Le Buc*, which was the reſidence of the ancient foreſters, or counts of Flanders, and was firſt built in the year 640. In the year 1007, it was enlarged by Baldwin IV, and was ſurrounded with walls by his ſon and ſucceſſor, Baldwin V, called Baldwin de Lille, who made it his reſidence. In the year 1577, in the diſputes between the Netherlands and the king of Spain, the malcontents demoliſhed the caſtle, which had been fortified; but two years after, they ſubmitted to the king of Spain. In the year 1581, the Ghent rebels attempted to ſurpriſe it, but they were obliged to retire with great loſs, and ſome citizens who favoured them were put to death. In the year 1645, the French beſieged this place, but were compelled to raiſe the ſiege. In year 1667, Louis XIV came in perſon to beſiege it, during the minority of Charles II, king of Spain, in the time of peace. The town was commanded by the count de Brouay, ſon of the marquis of Spinola, with about 1000 men, and being unprovided for a ſiege, he was compelled to ſurrender the place after nine days' attack. In the year 1708, it was taken by the allies, under the command of prince Eugene and the duke of Marlborough, after a ſiege of three months, with a loſs of ſeveral thouſand men, but was reſtored at the peace of Utrecht, in the year 1713. The citadel of Lille is conſidered as one of the beſt works of Vauban, and, except Turin, the ſtrongeſt in Europe. In the year 1792, Lille was ſummoned by the Auſtrians, under the command of the duke of Saxe Teſchen, and on the refuſal of the citizens to ſurrender it, was bombarded, but without ſucceſs. The ſiege began on the 29th of September, and was raiſed on the 8th of October, during which time it is ſuppoſed that upwards of 30 000 red-hot balls, and 6000 bombs were thrown into the city, excluſive of the battering train. The damage done to the town was conſiderable, with the loſs of about 500 lives, chiefly women and children: five poſts and a half N. Douay, and twenty-ſeven and three quarters N. Paris. *Long.* 20. 43. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 38. N.

Lillebonne, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Caudebec: five leagues and a half E. Havre, and two and a half W. Caudebec.

Lillers, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bethune, ceded to France by Spain at the peace of the Pyrennées. The fortifications are deſtroyed: two leagues WNW. Bethune.

Lilleſhall, a town of Scotland, in the county of Roxburg: ſeven miles and a half WNW. Jedburgh.

Lillienfeld, a village, and rich [abbey] Germany, in the archduchy of A the Traſen: fourteen miles S. St.

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Lima, an audience of South Am the viceroyalty of Peru, erected in t 1542, containing one archbiſhopric, ma, and four biſhopries, viz. Truxil manga, Cuſco, and Arequipa. The a ric of Lima contains fifteen jurid The dioceſe of Truxillo contains Guamanga nine; Cuſco fourteen; A quipa ſix.

Lima, a city of South America, pital of an audience, in the vice Peru. This city, alſo called *Ciud Reyes*, or *City of Kings*, was found beginning of the year 1535, by Fra zarro. It is ſituated in the ſpacious lightful valley of Rimac, an Indian and the true name of the city itſelf, corrupt pronunciation of which wo Spaniards have derived Lima. Ri the name by which both the valley river are ſtill called. This appel derived from an idol to which the dians uſed to offer ſacrifice, as did the after they had extended their empire and, as it was ſuppoſed to return an the prayers addreſſed to it, they call way of diſtinction, Rimac, or he who Its ſituation is one of the moſt advanta that can be imagined; for, being centre of that ſpacious valley, it com the whole, without any difficulty. N ward, though at a conſiderable diſtan

[illegible], or chain of the Andes. The [illegible] is of the same name, washes [illegible] of Lima, and when not increased [illegible] from the mountains, is easily [illegible]; but at other times, besides the in[illegible] in breadth, its depth and rapidity [illegible] impossible; and, accordingly, [illegible] elegant and spacious stone bridge is [illegible] it, having at one end a gate, the [illegible] architecture of which is equal to [illegible] parts of this useful structure. [illegible] forms the entrance into the city, [illegible] to the grand square, which is very [illegible] finely ornamented. The form of [illegible] is triangular, the base, or longest [illegible] along the banks of the river. [illegible] is 1920 toises, or exactly two-[illegible] of a league. Its greatest breadth, [illegible] to south, that is, from the bridge [illegible] angle opposite to the base, is 1080 [illegible] two-fifths of a league. It is sur[illegible] with a brick wall, which answers [illegible] intention, but is without any [illegible] of regularity. This work was be[illegible] finished by the duke de la Palata, [illegible] 1685. It is flanked with thirty-[illegible], but without platforms or em[illegible]; the intention of it being merely to [illegible] the city, and render it capable of sus[illegible] any sudden attack of the Indians. [illegible] in its whole circumference, seven [illegible] and three posterns. On the side of the [illegible] opposite to the city, is a suburb, called [illegible]. All the streets of this suburb, [illegible] of the city, are broad, parallel, or [illegible] angles, some running from north to [illegible] and others from east to west, forming [illegible] of houses, each 150 yards in front. [illegible] are paved, and along them run [illegible] of water, conducted from the river [illegible] above the city; and, being arched [illegible] contribute to its cleanliness, without [illegible] inconvenience. The houses, though [illegible] most part low, are commodious, and [illegible] good appearance. They are all of [illegible] and quincha. They appear, in[illegible] to be composed of more solid mate[illegible] with regard to the thickness of [illegible] principal walls, and the imitation of [illegible] on them: and, that they may the [illegible] support themselves under the shocks [illegible] earthquakes, of which this city has had [illegible] dreadful instances, the principal [illegible] of wood, mortised into rafters of [illegible], and those which serve for walls are [illegible] both within and without with wild [illegible] and chaghs or osiers; so that the [illegible] work is totally inclosed. The osiers [illegible] plaited over with clay, and white-[illegible], but the fronts painted in imitation [illegible]. The pieces of timber, of [illegible] the roofs are formed, and which, on [illegible], are decorated with elegant mould[illegible] and other ornaments, are covered with clay, to preserve them from the sun. This slender covering is sufficient, as no violent rains are ever known here. Thus the houses are in less danger than if built of more compact materials; for the whole building yields to the motions of the earthquakes, and the foundations, which are connected with the several parts of the building, follow the same motion, and, by that means, are not so easily thrown down. The wild canes, which serve for the inner parts of the walls, resemble, in length and bigness, those known in Europe, but without any cavity. The wood of them is very solid, and little subject to rot. Towards the east and west parts of the city, but within the walls, are a great many fruit and kitchen gardens; and most of the principal houses have gardens for entertainments, being continually refreshed with water, by means of the canals. Lima is the see of an archbishop, and is divided into five parishes. The convents are very numerous. All the churches, both conventual and parochial, and also the chapels, are large, constructed partly of stone, and adorned with paintings and other decorations of great value. The riches and pomp of this city, especially on solemn festivals, are astonishing. The altars, from their very bases to the borders of the paintings, are covered with massive silver, wrought into various kinds of ornaments. The walls also of the churches are hung with velvet, or tapestry of equal value, adorned with gold and silver fringes, all of which, in this country, are remarkably dear; and on these are splendid pieces of plate, in various figures. If the eye be directed from the pillars, walls, and ceiling, to the lower part of the church, it is equally dazzled with glittering objects, presenting themselves on all sides; among which are candlesticks of massive silver, six or seven feet high, placed in two rows along the nave of the church, embossed tables of the same metal, supporting smaller candlesticks; and, in the intervals betwixt them, pedestals, on which stand the statues of angels. In fine, the whole church is covered with plate, or something equal to it in value; so that divine service, in these churches, is performed with a magnificence scarcely to be imagined; and the ornaments, even on common days, with regard to their quantity and richness, exceed those which many cities of Europe pride themselves with displaying on the most extraordinary occasions. The viceroys, whose power extends over all Peru, usually reside at Lima; but the province and audience of Quito has been detached from it: this government is triennial, though, at the expiration of that term, the sovereign may prolong it. This office is of such importance, that the viceroy enjoys all the privileges of royalty. He is absolute in all affairs,

ings, paper, ſoap, &c. This town owes its origin to a caſtle, named *Le Rue*, which was the reſidence of the ancient foreſters, or counts of Flanders, and was firſt built in the year 640. In the year 1007, it was enlarged by Baldwin IV, and was ſurrounded with walls by his ſon and ſucceſſor, Baldwin V, called Baldwin de Lille, who made it his reſidence. In the year 1677, in the diſputes between the Netherlands and the king of Spain, the malcontents demoliſhed the caſtle, which had been fortified; but two years after, they ſubmitted to the king of Spain. In the year 1581, the Ghent rebels attempted to ſurpriſe it, but they were obliged to retire with great loſs, and ſome citizens who favoured them were put to death. In the year 1645, the French beſieged this place, but were compelled to raiſe the ſiege. In year 1667, Louis XIV came in perſon to beſiege it, during the minority of Charles II, king of Spain, in the time of peace. The town was commanded by the count de Brouay, ſon of the marquis of Spinola, with about 1000 men, and being unprovided for a ſiege, he was compelled to ſurrender the place after nine days' attack. In the year 1708, it was taken by the allies, under the command of prince Eugene and the duke of Marlborough, after a ſiege of three months, with a loſs of ſeveral thouſand men, but was reſtored at the peace of Utrecht, in the year 1713. The citadel of Lille is conſidered as one of the beſt works of Vauban, and, except Turin, the ſtrongeſt in Europe. In the year 1792, Lille was ſummoned by the Auſtrians, under the command of the duke of Saxe Teſchen, and on the refuſal of the citizens to ſurrender it, was bombarded, but without ſucceſs. The ſiege began on the 29th of September, and was raiſed on the 8th of October, during which time it is ſuppoſed that upwards of 30 000 red-hot balls, and 6000 bombs were thrown into the city, excluſive of the battering train. The damage done to the town was conſiderable, with the loſs of about 500 lives, chiefly women and children: five poſts and a half N. Douay, and twenty-ſeven and three quarters N. Paris. *Long.* 20. 43. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 38. N.

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Lilmkiln Bay, a bay of the iſland Chriſtopher, on the ſouth coaſt, a mile W. from Baſſeterre.

Lima, an audience of South Ame the viceroyalty of Peru, erected in th 1542, containing one archbiſhopric, v ma, and four biſhoprics, viz. Truxil manga, Cuſco, and Arequipa. The ar ric of Lima contains fifteen jurife The dioceſe of Truxillo contains Guamanga nine; Cuſco fourteen; and quipa ſix.

Lima, a city of South America, c pital of an audience, in the viceroy Peru. This city, alſo called *Ciudad Reyes*, or *City of Kings*, was founded beginning of the year 1535, by Fran zarro. It is ſituated in the ſpacious a lightful valley of Rimac, an Indian v and the true name of the city itſelf, t corrupt pronunciation of which wa Spaniards have derived Lima. R the name by which both the valley a river are ſtill called. This appella derived from an idol to which the nati dians uſed to offer ſacrifice, as did the Ye after they had extended their empire n and, as it was ſuppoſed to return ans the prayers addreſſed to it, they called, way of diſtinction, Rimac, or he who Its ſituation is one of the moſt advanta that can be imagined; for, being centre of that ſpacious valley, it comm the whole, without any difficulty. N ward, though at a conſiderable diſtan

Cordillera, or chain of the Andes. The ... which is of the ſame name, waſhes ... of Lima, and when not increaſed ... rrents from the mountains, is eaſily ... out at other times, beſides the in... of its breadth, its depth and rapidity ... rding impoſſible; and, accordingly, ... elegant and ſpacious ſtone bridge is ... er it, having at one end a gate, the ... architecture of which is equal to ... er parts of this uſeful ſtructure. ... e forms the entrance into the city, ... to the grand ſquare, which is very ... nd finely ornamented. The form of ... is triangular, the baſe, or longeſt ... ding along the banks of the river. ... th is 1920 toiſes, or exactly two-... f a league. Its greateſt breadth, ... th to ſouth, that is, from the bridge ... angle oppoſite to the baſe, is 1080 ... two-fifths of a league. It is ſur... with a brick wall, which anſwers ... al intention, but is without any ... of regularity. This work was be... finiſhed by the duke de la Palata, ... year 1685. It is flanked with thirty... ions, but without platforms or em... ; the intention of it being merely to ... the city, and render it capable of ſuſ... any ſudden attack of the Indians. ... , in its whole circumference, ſeven ... and three poſterns. On the ſide of the ... oppoſite to the city, is a ſuburb, called ... ro. All the ſtreets of this ſuburb, ... de of the city, are broad, parallel, or ... angles, ſome running from north to ... and others from eaſt to weſt, forming ... s of houſes, each 150 yards in front. ... reets are paved, and along them run ... s of water, conducted from the river ... above the city; and, being arched ..., contribute to its cleanlineſs, without ... all inconvenience. The houſes, though ... moſt part low, are commodious, and ... a good appearance. They are all of ... que and quincha. They appear, in... , to be compoſed of more ſolid mate... th with regard to the thickneſs of ... principal walls, and the imitation of ... on them: and, that they may the ... ſupport themſelves under the ſhocks ... rthquakes, of which this city has had ... y dreadful inſtances, the principal ... re of wood, mortiſed into rafters of ... , and thoſe which ſerve for walls are ... both within and without with wild ... , and chaglas or oſiers; ſo that the ... -work is totally incloſed. The oſiers ... plaſtered over with clay, and white... d, but the fronts painted in imitation ... e-ſtone. The pieces of timber, of ... the roofs are formed, and which, on ... ide, are decorated with elegant mould... and other ornaments, are covered with clay, to preſerve them from the ſun. This ſlender covering is ſufficient, as no violent rains are ever known here. Thus the houſes are in leſs danger than if built of more compact materials; for the whole building yields to the motions of the earthquakes, and the foundations, which are connected with the ſeveral parts of the building, follow the ſame motion, and, by that means, are not ſo eaſily thrown down. The wild canes, which ſerve for the inner parts of the walls, reſemble, in length and bigneſs, thoſe known in Europe, but without any cavity. The wood of them is very ſolid, and little ſubject to rot. Towards the eaſt and weſt parts of the city, but within the walls, are a great many fruit and kitchen gardens; and moſt of the principal houſes have gardens for entertainments, being continually refreſhed with water, by means of the canals. Lima is the ſee of an archbiſhop, and is divided into five pariſhes. The convents are very numerous. All the churches, both conventual and parochial, and alſo the chapels, are large, conſtructed partly of ſtone, and adorned with paintings and other decorations of great value. The riches and pomp of this city, eſpecially on ſolemn feſtivals, are aſtoniſhing. The altars, from their very baſes to the borders of the paintings, are covered with maſſive ſilver, wrought into various kinds of ornaments. The walls alſo of the churches are hung with velvet, or tapeſtry of equal value, adorned with gold and ſilver fringes, all of which, in this country, are remarkably dear; and on theſe are ſplendid pieces of plate, in various figures. If the eye be directed from the pillars, walls, and ceiling, to the lower part of the church, it is equally dazzled with glittering objects, preſenting themſelves on all ſides; among which are candleſticks of maſſive ſilver, ſix or ſeven feet high, placed in two rows along the nave of the church, embоſſed tables of the ſame metal, ſupporting ſmaller candleſticks; and, in the intervals betwixt them, pedeſtals, on which ſtand the ſtatues of angels. In fine, the whole church is covered with plate, or ſomething equal to it in value; ſo that divine ſervice, in theſe churches, is performed with a magnificence ſcarcely to be imagined; and the ornaments, even on common days, with regard to their quantity and richneſs, exceed thoſe which many cities of Europe pride themſelves with diſplaying on the moſt extraordinary occaſions. The viceroys, whoſe power extends over all Peru, uſually reſide at Lima; but the province and audience of Quito has been detached from it: this government is triennial, though, at the expiration of that term, the ſovereign may prolong it. This office is of ſuch importance, that the viceroy enjoys all the privileges of royalty. He is abſolute in all affairs,

affairs, whether political, military, civil, criminal, or relating to the revenue, having under him officers and tribunals for executing the ſeveral branches of government; ſo that the grandeur of this employment is, in every particular, equal to the title. For the ſafety of his perſon, and the dignity of his office, he has two bodies of guards; one of horſe, conſiſting of 160 men, a captain, and a lieutenant. The corporation of Lima conſiſts of regidores or aldermen, an alferez real, or ſheriff, and two alcaldes, or royal judges; all being noblemen of the firſt diſtinction in the city. Theſe have the direction of the police, and the ordinary adminiſtration of juſtice. The alcaldes preſide alternately every month; for, by a particular privilege of this city, the juriſdiction of its corregidor extends only to the Indians. Here is a court for the effects of deceaſed perſons, which takes cognizance of the goods of thoſe dying inteſtate, and without lawful heir; and likewiſe, of thoſe entruſted with the effects of other perſons. It conſiſts of a judge, who is generally one of the auditors, a counſellor, and an accomptant. The next tribunal is that of commerce, or the conſulada. Its principal officers are a preſident, and two conſuls. Lima has alſo a corregidor, whoſe juriſdiction extends to all Indians, both within the city, and five leagues round it. Here is an univerſity, and colleges for the education of natives. The inhabitants of Lima are compoſed of Whites or Spaniards, Negroes, Indians, Meſtizos, and other caſts, proceeding from the mixture of all three. The Spaniſh families are very numerous; Lima, according to the loweſt computation, containing ſixteen or eighteen thouſand whites. The Negroes, Mulattoes, and their deſcendants, form the greateſt number of the inhabitants; and of theſe are the greateſt part of the mechanics. The third and laſt claſs of inhabitants, the Meſtizos, are few in proportion to the largeneſs of the city, and the multitudes of inhabitants. They are employed in agriculture, making earthen ware, and bringing all kinds of proviſions to market; domeſtic ſervices being performed by Negroes and Mulattoes, either ſlaves or free, though generally by the former. The uſual dreſs of the men differs very little from that worn in Spain; nor is the diſtinction between the ſeveral claſſes very great, for the uſe of all ſorts of cloth being allowed, every one wears what he can purchaſe: ſo that it is not uncommon to ſee a Mulatto, or any other mechanic, dreſſed in a tiſſue, equal to any thing that can be worn by a more opulent perſon. They all greatly affect fine clothes; and it may be ſaid, without exaggeration, that the fineſt ſtuffs, made in countries where induſtry is always inventing ſomething new, are more generally ſeen in Lima than in any other place, vanity and oſtentation not being reſtrained by cuſtom or law. In the choice of laces, the women carry their taſte to a prodigious exceſs: nor is this an emulation confined to perſons of quality, but has ſpread through all ranks except the loweſt claſs of negroes. The dreſs is very different from the European, which the cuſtom of the country alone can render excuſable; indeed, to Spaniards on their firſt coming over, it appears extremely indecent. The women's dreſs conſiſts of a pair of ſhoes, a ſhift, a petticoat of ſilk, an open petticoat, and a jacket, which, in ſummer, is of linen, in winter, of ſilk. To this ſome add a mantelette, the former may hang looſe. The lower claſs of women, whoſe whole ſtock of apparel seldom conſiſts of more than two ſhifts and a petticoat, wear bracelets, roſaries, and little gold images, about their necks and arms, of the intrinſic value of fifty or ſixty crowns. The women are in general of a middle ſtature, handſome, genteel, and of very fine complexions without the help of art. They have beautiful hair, and enchanting luſtre and dignity in their eyes. They are naturally gay, ſprightly, jocoſe without levity, and remarkably fond of muſic. The temperature of the air of Lima, and its alterations, are perfectly agreeable. And though the difference of the four ſeaſons are ſenſible, of them are moderate, and none of them troubleſome: ſpring being towards the end of the year, that is, towards the end of November, or beginning of December. But this is to be underſtood only of the heavens, for then the vapours, which filled the atmoſphere during the winter, ſubſide, the ſun, the great joy of the inhabitants, again appears, and the country now begins to revive, which, during the abſence of its ſun, had continued in a ſtate of languor. This is ſucceeded by ſummer, which, though from the perpendicular direction of the ſun's rays, is far from being inſupportable; the heat, which would, indeed, otherwiſe be exceſſive, being moderated by the ſea winds, which, at this ſeaſon, always blow, though with no great force. At the end of June, or the beginning of July, winter begins, and continues till November or December, the autumn intervening between both. About this time, the ſea winds begin to blow ſtronger, and bring with them; nor, indeed, equal to that in countries where ſnow and ice are known, but ſo keen, that the light dreſſes are laid by, and cloth or other warm ſtuffs worn. As rain is ſeldom or never ſeen at Lima, that place is alſo equally free from tempeſts, th:

thoſe who have neither viſited the ruins, or travelled into other parts, as Arequil or Chili, are abſolute ſtrangers to thunder and lightning, nothing of that kind being known here. One of the inconveniences of Lima, during the ſummer, is that of being tormented with fleas and bugs, from which the utmoſt care is not ſufficient to free the inhabitants. The moſquitoes are very troubleſome, but much leſs troubleſome than the former. The next, and, indeed, the only dreadful circumſtance, is that of earthquakes, to which this country is ſo liable, that the inhabitants are under continual apprehenſions of being, from their houſes, buried in the ruins of their own houſes. Several deplorable inſtances of this kind have happened in this unfortunate city, and proved the total deſtruction of all its buildings. The firſt conflagration, ſince the eſtabliſhment of the Spaniards in theſe parts, happened in 1582, a few years after the foundation of Lima; but the damage was much leſs than in ſome of the ſucceeding, being chiefly confined to the city of Arequipa, which being ſituated near that ſpot where the motion of the earth was moſt violent, the greateſt part of it was deſtroyed. On the 9th of July, 1586, it was viſited with another earthquake, ſo violent, that, even to this time, it is annually commemorated. In 1609, another, like the former, happened. On the 27th of November, 1630, ſuch prodigious damage was done in this city by an earthquake, and the entire ruin of it apprehended, that, in acknowledgment of its deliverance, a feſtival, called Neuſtra Senora del Melagro, is annually celebrated on that day. In the year 1655, on the 3d of November, the moſt lofty edifices, and a great number of houſes, were thrown down by an earthquake; the inhabitants fled into the country, and remained there ſeveral days, to avoid the danger they were threatened with in the city. On the 17th of June, 1678, another earthquake happened, by which ſeveral houſes were deſtroyed, and the churches conſiderably damaged. One of the moſt dreadful, of which we have any account, was that of the 20th of October, 1687. During this concuſſion, the ſea retired conſiderably from its bounds, and, returning in mountainous waves, totally overwhelmed Callao, and the neighbouring parts, together with the miſerable inhabitants. Others happened on the 19th of September, 1697, on the 14th of July, 1699, the 6th of February, 1716, on the 8th of January, 1725, and on the 2d of December, 1732; in the years 1690, 1734, and 1745: all theſe were leſs terrible than one on the 28th of October, 1746. In little more than three minutes, the greateſt part, if not all the buildings, great and ſmall, in the whole city, were deſtroyed, burying, under their ruins, thoſe inhabitants who had not made ſufficient haſte into the ſtreets and ſquares, the only places of ſafety in theſe terrible convulſions of nature. The diſtempers moſt common at Lima are malignant, intermittent, and catarrhous fevers, pleuriſies, and conſtipations; and theſe rage continually in the city. The ſmall-pox is alſo known here, but is not annual; though, when it prevails, great numbers are ſwept away by it. It is natural to think, that a country, where rain is ſeldom or never known, muſt, of neceſſity, be totally barren; whereas the country of Lima enjoys a fertility to be envied, producing all kinds of grain, and a prodigious variety of fruits. Here induſtry and art ſupply that moiſture which the clouds ſeem to withhold; and the ſoil is, by this means, rendered remarkably fruitful, amidſt a continual drought. One of the principal cares of the Yncas was the cutting and diſpoſing, in the moſt advantageous manner, trenches, or ſmall canals, in order to conduct the waters of the rivers to nouriſh every part, and render large fields capable of producing grain. The Spaniards, finding theſe uſeful works ready executed to their hands, took care to keep them in the ſame order; and by theſe are watered the ſpacious fields of wheat and barley, large meadows, plantations of ſugar-canes, and olive-trees, vineyards, and gardens of all kinds; all yield uncommon plenty. Before the earthquake in 1687, when this city ſuffered in ſo deplorable a manner, the harveſts of wheat and barley were ſufficient to ſupply the wants of the country, without any importation, eſpecially of wheat; but, by this convulſion of nature, the ſoil was ſo vitiated, that the wheat rotted ſoon after it was ſown, occaſioned, probably, by the vaſt clouds of ſulphureous particles then exhaled, and the prodigious quantities of nitrous effluvia diffuſed through it. This obliged the owners of the lands to apply them to other uſes, and accordingly many of them were turned into meadows of clover, plantations of ſugar-canes, and other vegetables, which they found not ſubject to the ſame misfortune. After the land had continued forty years in this ſtate of ſterility, the huſbandmen began to perceive ſuch an alteration in the ſoil, as promiſed a ſpeedy return to its former goodneſs. Accordingly, ſome trials were ſucceſsfully made with wheat, and, by degrees, that grain was found to thrive, as before that dreadful event. The other parts of the country are taken up with plantations already mentioned, among which thoſe of canes are not the leaſt, and yield an excellent kind of ſugar. The olive plantations appear like thick foreſts; for, beſides the height, magnitude, and fullneſs of leaves of theſe trees,

affairs, whether political, military, civil, criminal, or relating to the revenue, having under him officers and tribunals for executing the several branches of government; so that the grandeur of this employment is, in every particular, equal to the title. For the safety of his person, and the dignity of his office, he has two bodies of guards; one of horse, consisting of 160 men, a captain, and a lieutenant. The corporation of Lima consists of regidores or aldermen, an alferez real, or sheriff, and two alcaldes, or royal judges; all being noblemen of the first distinction in the city. These have the direction of the police, and the ordinary administration of justice. The alcaldes preside alternately every month; for, by a particular privilege of this city, the jurisdiction of its corregidor extends only to the Indians. Here is a court for the effects of deceased persons, which takes cognizance of the goods of those dying intestate, and without lawful heir; and likewise, of those entrusted with the effects of other persons. It consists of a judge, who is generally one of the auditors, a counsellor, and an accomptant. The next tribunal is that of commerce, or the consulada. Its principal officers are a president, and two consuls. Lima has also a corregidor, whose jurisdiction extends to all Indians, both within the city, and five leagues round it. Here is an university, and colleges for the education of natives. The inhabitants of Lima are composed of Whites or Spaniards, Negroes, Indians, Mestizos, and other casts, proceeding from the mixture of all three. The Spanish families are very numerous; Lima, according to the lowest computation, containing sixteen or eighteen thousand whites. The Negroes, Mulattoes, and their descendants, form the greatest number of the inhabitants; and of these are the greatest part of the mechanics. The third and [illegible] of inhabitants, the Mestizos, are [illegible] proportion to the [illegible] of the city, and the multitudes of [illegible] [illegible] employed in [illegible] ware, and [illegible] market; [illegible] Negroes and [illegible] [illegible] dress of [illegible] [illegible] tween [illegible] one wears [illegible] is not uncommon [illegible] other mechanics [illegible] any thing that [illegible] lent person. They [illegible] clothes, and [illegible] tion, that [illegible]

tries where [illegible] something new, [illegible] Lima than in [illegible] ostentation not [illegible] law. In the [illegible] carry their taste [illegible] is this an emu[illegible] quality, but [illegible] except the lo[illegible] dress is very di[illegible] which the cust[illegible] render excusa[illegible] their first com[illegible] indecent. Th[illegible] pair of shoes, [illegible] an open petti[illegible] summer, is of [illegible] To this som[illegible] former may [illegible] women, who[illegible] dom consists [illegible] petticoat, we[illegible] gold images, [illegible] the intrinsic [illegible] The women [illegible] stature, hand[illegible] complexion [illegible] beautiful ha[illegible] dignity in [illegible] gay, sprigh[illegible] remarkably [illegible] ture of the [illegible] are perfect[illegible] difference [illegible] of them a[illegible] troublesome [illegible] of the yea[illegible] vember, or [illegible] is to be un[illegible] then the [illegible] phere duri[illegible] the great [illegible] pears, and [illegible] vive, wh[illegible] had [illegible] is [illegible] from the [illegible] rays, [illegible] heat, [illegible] [illegible] winds, [illegible] though [illegible] end of [illegible] [illegible] or [illegible] [illegible] which [illegible] with [illegible] [illegible] but [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

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oſſes the Portugueſe
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Oiſe, and chief place
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Limburg is obſcure. Pro-
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ved in the year 1071, mar-
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II, was elected duke of
and bore the title thereof
a count, and all his poſterity
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ch of theſe dukes, however,
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rs 1282 and 1283, ceded all
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This duchy afterwards, together
r provinces of the Netherlands,
the dukes of Burgundy, and
to the houſe of Auſtria. A part
ties of Fauquemont and Dalem,
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virtue of the peace of Munſter, as

of

in all which they exceed thoſe of Spain, the country contiguous to the city is covered with gardens, producing all the herbs and fruits known in Spain, and of the ſame goodneſs and beauty. The grapes are of various kinds, and among them one called the Italian, very large and delicious. The fertility of the ſoil, the goodneſs of the climate, and the convenient ſituation of Lima, concur to maintain in it a conſtant plenty. The bread at Lima is inconteſtibly the beſt in all this part of America, both with regard to its colour and taſte, the goodneſs of the corn being improved by the manner of working it; and, at the ſame time, ſo reaſonable, that the inhabitants uſe no other. Their mutton is the moſt common food, and is very palatable, from the nitrous paſtures where the ſheep are fattened. The beef, alſo, is good; but little eaten, except by the Europeans, ſo that two or three beaſts ſupply the city for a week. Here is, alſo, plenty of poultry, partridges, turtle-doves, &c. Pork is, alſo, in great abundance. From the mountains are often ſent, by way of preſent, frozen calves; being killed there, and left two or three days on the heaths to freeze, after which they are carried to Lima, where they may be kept any time required, without the leaſt tendency to putrefaction. Of fiſh, there is ſtill a greater variety daily brought from the neighbouring parts. The whole coaſts abound with ſuch ſhoals of anchovies, as exceed all compariſon; and beſides the vaſt quantities caught by fiſhermen, they are the chief food of innumerable flights of birds, with which all thoſe iſlands abound, and commonly called guanoes. Moſt of the dried fruits are brought from Chili; and by means of the trade carried on between the two kingdoms, Lima is ſupplied with all ſorts of fruits known in Spain, as almonds, walnuts, filberts, pears, apples, &c. ſo that their tables cannot in this reſpect fail of plenty and elegance, having at one time the fruits of the different ſeaſons, both of America and Europe. But amidſt this plenty, every thing is very dear, the price being four or five times as much as at Quito, bread only excepted. Wine, oil, and dried fruits, are ſome of the cheapeſt. The poorer, claſs, however, as the negroes and other caſts, live tolerably well; fiſh, which is little eſteemed by the opulent, ſelling at a low price; the ſame may be ſaid of mutton and beef, with regard to the inhabitants of this country in general. Sweetmeats are, alſo, here in the ſame plenty as in the other parts of South America, though ſeldom eaten, except at deſerts, and even then very moderately. The city of Lima could not have attained to ſuch ſplendour, if, beſides being the capital of Peru, it had not been alſo the general ſtaple of the kingdom. All the wealth of the ſouthern provinces is brought to Lima, where it is embarked on board the fleet, whi[ch] the time of the galleons, ſails from Ca[llao] Panama. The proprietors of the tre[aſure] commit it to the merchants of Lima, traffic at the fair with this and their ſtock. The ſame fleet returns to the bour of Paita, where the European [goods] chandizes of value purchaſed at Port[obello] fair are landed, in order to avoid the d[anger] ſailing to Callao, and ſent by land to [Lima] on droves of mules; but thoſe of l[ighter] are carried thither by the ſame ſhips. [Upon] the arrival of theſe commodities at L[ima] the merchants remit to their correſp[ondents] ſuch parts as they had a commiſſion to [pur]chaſe, reſerving the reſt in wareh[ouſes] diſpoſe of on their account to traders, [who] at this time reſort to Lima, or ſend thei[r] their factors in the inland provinces, w[hich] mit the returns in money, or bills of change, to their principals at Lima. T[heſe] conſignments are repeated till they hav[e] poſed of their whole ſtock. Thus the [arrival] of a flotilla laſts a conſiderable time, [there] being no immediate vent for the w[hole]. The produce of the ſales in the inland [parts] of the kingdom is ſent to Lima in bar[s of] ſilver and pignas, and is coined at the [mint] in this city. Thus the traders have not [only] a great profit in the ſale of their goods, [but] alſo in the returns of their ſilver, w[hich] they take at a lower rate than is allowed [them] for it. All theſe ſales may, therefore, [be] conſidered as an exchange of one comm[odity] for another; for he who ſells the goods ag[ain] both with regard to their price, and the [ſilver] in which he is to take the ſilver bars, [or] pignas; and thus two ſpecies of trade [are] tranſacted at the ſame time, one a ſale [of] goods, and the other of ſilver. The ret[urn] tances ſent to Lima during the interva[l] tween the flotillas, are laid out in manuf[actures] tures of the country, great quantities [of] which come from the province of Qu[ito] and this trade is carried on in all reſpe[cts] like the former; for the conſumption [of] them being equal, or rather larger, they [are] not leſs neceſſary here than in Europe, b[eing] worn by all the lower claſs of people, w[ho] cannot afford the price of European ſtu[ffs] and the generality of traders who come [to] Lima, purchaſe ſtuffs of both kinds, that th[ey] may be provided with aſſortments for c[us]tomers of all ranks. Beſides this comme[rce] which is the moſt conſiderable, and tranſac[ted] ed wholly by means of this city, Lima h[as] alſo its particular trade with the other p[arts] of North and South America. The moſt conſiderable commodity received from the former is ſnuff, which is brought from the Havannah to Mexico, and after being there improved, is forwarded to Lima, and from thence ſent into the other provinces. The trade is carried on nearly in the ſame manner

of Panama; but thoſe who deal in commodity, never trouble themſelves with other except perfumes, as amber-greaſe, &c. and porcelain ware. Some traders are ſettled at Lima, others there occaſionally, but are in general the merchants at Mexico. Lima receives from the ports of New Spain wine, iron, and ſome indigo, for which the country of Terra Firma ſends ſnuff-tobacco and pearls, which here find a good market: for beſides the manners worn by the ladies, no mulatto is without ſome ornament or other of them. The coaſts of Naſca and Arica to Lima wine, brandy, raiſins, and oil; and the kingdom of Chili flour, lard, leather, cordage, wines, mules, and ſome gold. Beſides theſe, all ſorts of goods are alſo laid up at Callao, in houſes built for that purpoſe; ſome part of the owners who remit them, but for maſters of ſhips, who purchaſe on the ſpot, where they grow, or are made. Every Monday, during the whole year, there is a fair at Callao, whither the buyers and dealers reſort from all parts; and the goods are carried according to the direction, on droves of mules kept for that purpoſe by the maſters of the houſes, and whoſe profits wholly conſiſt in the hire of theſe beaſts. The proviſions brought to Lima are not only ſufficient for its numerous inhabitants, but great quantities of all kinds are ſent to Quito, and the diſtrict; to Valles and Panama. Copper in bars brought from Coquimbo; from the mountains of Caxamarca and Chachapoyas canvas made of cotton for ſails and hammocks, of that kind, and alſo of Pita: Spaniſh leather, and ſoap are made all over Peru. From the ſouthern provinces, as Arequipa, Oruro, Potoſi, and Cuſco, is ſent ſome wool, for making hats, and ſome ſtuffs of particular fineneſs. Laſtly, from Paraguay the herb called by that name is ſent, of which there is an amazing conſumption, it being ſent from Lima among the provinces, as far as Quito. There is no province in Peru which does not remit to Lima its products and manufactures: and ſupplies itſelf from thence with the neceſſary commodities. Thus Lima is the emporium to which people reſort from all parts; and trade being always in a preſent circulation, beſides the continual reſort of ſtrangers, the families of rank are obliged to ſupport the expences of that ſplendour already mentioned; for without ſuch mutual aſſiſtance, they muſt either contract great expences, or fall victims to their oſtentation. Lima, according to the obſervations of Don Ulloa, from whom the above account is taken, is ſituated *Long.* 299. 27. E. Peak of Teneriffe; *Lat.* 12. 2. 31. S.

Lima, a river which riſes in the province of Galicia, in Spain, croſſes the Portugueſe province of Entre Duero e Minho, and runs into the Atlantic, half a league below Viana.

Limale, a town of Brabant, on the Dyle: fifteen miles SE. Bruſſels, and twelve S. Louvain.

Limay, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mantes, on the Seine, oppoſite Mantes.

Limbach, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: five miles W. Chemnitz.

Limberg, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: twelve miles S. Voitſberg.

Limburg (Duchy of), a principality of Germany, in what was formerly the circle of Burgundy, now a province of the Netherlands, bounded on the north by the duchy of Juliers, on the eaſt by the electorate of Cologn and duchy of Juliers, and on the ſouth and weſt by the biſhopric of Liege: about ten leagues in length, and eight in breadth. It is alſo called the country on the other ſide the Meuſe, but at preſent this name is peculiarly appropriated to that part which the States General poſſeſs in this country. It yields good arable ground, and abounds, in particular, in a fine breed of cattle. In the neighbourhood of Limburg are found iron, lead, and calamy. The origin of the ancient counts of Limburg is obſcure. Probably, this houſe took its riſe about the middle of the tenth century. Henry I, count of Limburg, who lived in the year 1071, married Judith, only daughter to Frederick, of Luxemburg, and duke of the Lower Lorrain, with whom he obtained conſiderable eſtates on the rivers Ourt and Ambleve. His ſon, Henry II, was elected duke of Lower Lorrain, and bore the title thereof inſtead of that of a count, and all his poſterity have been ſtyled duke of Limburg after him. The male branch of theſe dukes, however, becoming extinct in Waleran, a very bloody war was kindled on account of this country. Adolph, count of Bergen, who was next heir, in the years 1282 and 1283, ceded all his right in the duchy of Limburg to John I, duke of Brabant, who upon that became involved with Reynald, or Reinhold I, count of Guelders, who had taken poſſeſſion of the duchy, in a grievous war, which was concluded with the battle near Woringen; after which the duke of Brabant took poſſeſſion of Limburg. This duchy afterwards, together with the other provinces of the Netherlands, devolved to the dukes of Burgundy, and from them to the houſe of Auſtria. A part of the counties of Fauquemont and Dalem, as alſo of the country of Rolduc, deſcended, as well by virtue of the peace of Munſter, as

of

of the ſtipulation, made in the year 1661, at the Hague, to the States General.

Limburg, a town of Germany, and capital of the duchy ſo called, ſituated near the river Weſe, or Weze, in a fertile country, on an agreeable mountain. It was heretofore regularly fortified, with a caſtle, built on a rock, and defended with towers and baſtions, built of freeſtone. The Dutch took it in the year 1633. In 1675, the French beſieged it, under the command of the prince of Condé; the king, with another army, hindering the prince of Orange from advancing to its relief; ſo that after the trenches had been opened eleven days, the prince of Naſſau-Siegen, governor of the province and city, was obliged to ſurrender. In the year 1677, the French, foreſeeing that it muſt be given up at a peace, pulled down the caſtle, and demoliſhed the fortifications, and ſet fire to all the houſes except the church and the parſonage-houſe. The year following, it was reſtored to Spain, with the province, by the fifth article of the treaty of Nimmegen: at the death of Charles II, when Philip, duke of Anjou, mounted the throne of Spain, the troops of his grandfather, Louis XIV, took poſſeſſion of Limburg, as well as the other towns of the Spaniſh Netherlands, and fortified it again; the comte de Regnac, lieutenant-general of France, being appointed governor. In the year 1703, it was taken by the allies, under the command of the hereditary prince of Heſſe-Caſſel, and the garriſon made priſoners of war; a little after, Charles III was inaugurated duke of Limburg. By the treaty of Baden, it remained to the houſe of Auſtria, but the fortifications were deſtroyed. Near Limburg, are many quarries of different kinds of marble; the precipices, mountains, and rocks round about, are romantic; the air is wholeſome, and the inhabitants have hardly any diſeaſe except old age. The magiſtracy conſiſts of a mayor, ſeven echevins, and a greffier, who muſt be licentiates in law of the univerſity of Louvain, and equally ſkilled in the French and Flemiſh languages. They have a conſiderable manufacture of woollen cloth; and ſome excellent cheeſe is made in the environs; there are alſo ſome iron mines near it: twenty miles ESE. Liege, and forty-ſix N. Luxemburg. *Long.* 23. 31. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 36. N.

Limburg, a lordſhip and principality of Germany; this ſigniory lies in Swabia, being environed by the duchy of Wurtemberg, the proveſtſhip of Elwangen, the principality of Anſpach, and the territory of the imperial city of Swabian-Hall; and in its greateſt extent, from ſouth to north, is almoſt twenty miles, but from weſt to eaſt only eighteen. The laſt count of Limburg dying in the year 1713, the king of Pruſſia took poſſeſſion of his country, but at length ceded it to ... lodial heirs, and the emperor ſeque... the imperial fiefs; but, in 1728, c... the inveſtiture of them on king Fr... William, as imperial ſub-vaſſal. In ... 1742, king Frederick II transferre... Limburg imperial fiefs to the prince... of Brandenburg Anſpach. The wh... ſhip contributes to one Roman moot... four florins, and to each chamber term... three rixdollars nineteen kruitzers.

Limburg, a town of Germany, in ... cle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of ... two miles NW. Sittart.

Limburg, a town of Germany, in ... cle of the Lower Rhine, and arc... of Treves, ſituated on the Lahn, ... governed by its particular counts, ... came extinct in the beginning of ... century: twenty-ſix miles N. Mo... ſeventy-ſix ENE. Treves. *Long.* ... E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 24. N.

Limburg, or *Hoben Limberg*, a ... citadel of Germany, in the circle of ... phalia, which gives name to a count... of the county of Mark: four miles N... Altena.

Lim-cheou, a town of China, of ... rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li... miles NW. Tching-ting.

Lime, a town of United America, ... ſtate of Connecticut: ſeven miles W... London.

Limerick, a county of Ireland, in the ... vince of Munſter, bounded on the n... Clare, from which it is ſeparated ... Shannon and Tipperary, on the e... Tipperary, on the ſouth by Cork, ... the weſt by Kerry; forty miles from ... weſt, and from ſeventeen to twen... from north to ſouth; containing 125 p... and about 170,000 inhabitants. The ... fertile, and eſpecially rich in paſture, ... cattle ſlaughtered at Cork being ſent ... this county; towards the ſouth-eaſt, ... borders of Tipperary, it is mountain... likewiſe towards the ſouth-weſt, on the ... ders of Kerry. Several rivers water it... principal of which is the Maig. ... members are returned to the Iriſh p... ment, viz. for the county, the city of L... rick, Aſkeaton, and Killmallock, two ... Limerick is the capital.

Limerick, a city of Ireland, and cap... a county of the ſame name, ſituated on ... river Shannon. It is a county of itſelf. ... ancient part of the town is built in ... iſland, which lies cloſe to the eaſtern ... and while it continued a fortified place, ... eſteemed the ſtrongeſt in Ireland. It ... been diſmantled about thirty years, ... increaſed prodigiouſly within that pe... the addition of handſome ſtreets and q... its commerce has kept pace with its ...

qua...

of beef and other provisions are ex- Limerick: the number of houses may be estimated at 4900, and tants at upwards of 40,000: forty- N. Cork, and ninety-two WSW. *Long.* 8. 32. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* N.

Bay, a bay on the south coast of of Santa Cruz. *Long.* 63. 27. W. *Lat.* 17. 45. N.

a town of France, in the depart- the Dordogne, and chief place of a in the district of Belvez, on the : three leagues NNW. Belvez, and a half S. Perigueux.

at, a river of Swisserland, which the Alps, about eleven miles S. Gla- ere it first takes the name of *Lint*, or passes Glarus, and near the Lake of stadt, joins the Mat, when it changes e to *Limmat*, passes through the Lake ch, and joins the Aar, three miles N.

ges, a town of France, and capital department of the Upper Vienne. the revolution, the see of a bishop. wn was taken from the Visigoths by ench, under Clovis; after whose death e to the dukes of Aquitaine, and in with Eleonora to Henry II, king of rd, and fell, with the rest of the to the kings of France. It is a of considerable trade, and contains 13,000 inhabitants: twenty-seven NE. Bourdeaux, and forty-six and quarters SSW. Paris. *Long.* 18. 56- *Lat.* 45. 50. N.

e, a town of Piedmont, in the coun- Tenda: six miles NNE. Tenda, and S. Coni.

e, a town of European Turkey, in of Negropont: twenty miles NW. pont.

s, a river of the island of Cuba, runs into the sea, sixty-five miles W. Bayamo.

es (Grande), a town of the island a: fifty miles S. Havanna.

ia, an island in the Mediterranean: W. Rhodes. *Long.* 45. 8. E. *Lat.* 36. 27. N.

sin, before the revolution, a province France, of which Limoges was the capi-

ugne, a town of France, in the de- ent of the Lot, and chief place of a in the district of Cahors: four leagues a half E. Cahors, and three N. Caylus.

Limours, a town of France, in the depart- of the Seine and Oise, and chief place canton, in the district of Versailles: leagues S. Versailles, and five and a SSW. Paris.

ous, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Aude: two posts and a half S. Carcassonne, and ninety-seven S. Paris. *Long.* 19. 53. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 3. N.

Limouzinière (La), a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Machecoul: three leagues E. Machecoul.

Limpach, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: four miles NNE. Altenmarkt.

Lin, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Honan: twenty-five miles W. Tchang-te.

Lin, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-si: thirty-five miles N. Yung-ning.

Linan, a river of Wales, in the county of Caernarvon, which runs into the Irish Sea, five miles S. Caernarvon.

Linange, see *Leiningen*.

Linares, a town of Spain, in the province of Aragon: eight leagues ESE. Teruel.

Linaryd, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: eleven miles SSE. Wexio.

Linbares, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tras os Montes: four leagues and a quarter WNW. Torre de Moncorvo, and six and a half S. Mirandela.

Linchan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan: fifty-seven miles SSE. Ho-nan.

Lin-chan-oei, a fort of China, in the province of Chan-long: twenty-two miles S. Kiao.

Lincoln, a city of England, and capital of Lincolnshire, situated on the river Witham: it is a very ancient city, and was formerly surrounded with walls, and defended with towers, and was one of the chief towns for buying and selling wool. We are told, that in Edward the Confessor's time, Lincoln contained 1070 houses, and 900 burgesses. William the Conqueror built a castle to keep the citizens in awe. Lincoln formerly contained fifty-two parish churches, with many religious houses, but in the second year of Edward VI, the number of churches was reduced to fifteen. Lincoln was erected into a bishopric, in the year 1088, this see being removed from Dorchester. The length of the cathedral from east to west (including the walls) is 530 feet. The length of the great transept from north to south is 227. From the pavement to the top of the lantern in the Rood tower, is 124 feet. Before the reformation took place, this cathedral was undoubtedly the finest and richest in the whole kingdom, and the number and splendour of its tombs almost incredible. In the reign of king Henry the Eighth, in the year 1540, by the king's orders, there were carried from this church into his coffers, no less than 2621 ounces of pure gold, and 4285

ounces of ſilver; beſides an amazing quantity of diamonds, pearls, ſapphires, rubies, turquoiſes, carbuncles, and two ſhrines, one of pure gold, called *St. Hugh's*, the other of ſilver, called *Biſhop St. John of D'Alderby*. A ſecond plunder was committed on this church, in the year 1548, during the preſidence of biſhop Hobech, who being a zealous reformiſt, gave up all the remaining treaſure, which Henry had thought proper to leave behind. Lincoln, at this day, is a large, long, ſtraggling town, chiefly conſiſting of one ſtreet. There are ſeveral good buildings in it, both below and above the hill. It has a plentiful weekly market on Friday, well ſupplied with proviſions of all kinds, and its corn and wool trade is very great: large quantities of which are exported into Yorkſhire, the veſſels bringing coals back. Upon the plain, on the north ſide of Lincoln, was fought the famous battle between the friends of the empreſs Maud, and king Stephen, in which that prince was defeated and taken priſoner. Upon Lincoln-heath were likewiſe fought ſeveral bloody battles, between the forces of Cromwell, and the royal army. Lincoln is ſo full of the ruins of monaſteries and religious houſes, that the very barns, ſtables, outhouſes, and even ſome of the hog-ſtyes, are built with arched windows and doors. The ruins of the caſtle, are venerable pieces of antiquity; and from its bold and noble ſituation upon a high hill, it muſt have been a place of prodigious ſtrength. The county-gaol is now ſituated in the caſtle-yard. It ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament, being ſummoned, together with London and York, in the forty-ninth of Henry III: fifty-three miles NE. Derby, and 133 N. London.

Lincoln, a county of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia.

Lincoln, a county of United America, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts.

Lincoln, a county of United America, in the ſtate of Kentucky.

Lincolnſhire, a county of England, bounded on the north by the river Humber, which divides it from Yorkſhire, on the eaſt by the German Sea, on the ſouth by Norfolk, Cambridgeſhire, and Northamptonſhire, and on the weſt by Rutlandſhire, Leiceſterſhire, Nottinghamſhire, and Yorkſhire, ſeventy-ſeven miles in length from north to ſouth, and forty-eight from eaſt to weſt. It is divided into thirty hundreds, which contain one city (Lincoln) thirty-three towns, and 630 pariſhes. The number of acres is eſtimated at 1,893,100, of which Mr. Stone, in his View of the Agriculture of the County, ſuppoſes there may be 473,000 acres of incloſed marſh and fen land, 200,000 commons, waſtes, and unembanked ſalt marſhes, 268,000 common fields, 25,000 wood-land, 927,120 incloſed up-land. Every ſ
united kingdoms, may be found in th
ty, in conſiderable quantities, from t
eſt ſand and lighteſt moor, to the
clay, in all its various mixtures and q
The air and climate of this county,
of ſalubrity, is, upon the higheſt pa
equal to any in the kingdom. U
fenny and marſhy parts, it has b
much improved of late years, ſince th
age has been more attended to; and
time, the inhabitants of the county
dread of their healths being imp
ſhifting their abodes, even at a
periods of life, from the upper par
the *Wolds*, to the loweſt part of the
marſhes. Beſides the diviſion into
Lincolnſhire is alſo divided into th
tricts, Lindſey, Keſteven, and Hol
theſe, Lindſey is much the largeſt,
hending all the country from Foſ
the Witham northwards. It is,
whole, the higheſt part of this countr
without any eminence which deſer
name of a hill. Towards the north
part is a large tract of heathy lan
the *Wolds*, of which the ſouthern
well inhabited, but the northern v
of people. Great flocks of ſheep a
throughout this tract. The north
part of Lindſey, contains the river-i
Axholm, formed by the Trent, D
Idle: a rich low tract, in which fe
tivated. The diſtrict of Keſteven
the weſtern part of the county, fr
middle to the ſouthern extremity.
ſeſſes variety of ſoil; but on the
though intermixed with large heat
fertile country. The principa
heaths, are thoſe of Ancaſter and
forming a very extenſive tract, wh
however, been of late years in great
cloſed. The chief river of Keſteven,
Witham. Part of the fens are in the
of Keſteven; but the much greater
the remaining and ſmaller one of
which occupies the ſouth-eaſtern qu
Lincolnſhire, being contiguous to the
low inlet of the ſea, called the *Waſh*.
reſpect to the general products of L
ſhire, its higher grounds yield grai
ſorts in great abundance; and its
oats, hemp, flax, woad, and other ar
culture. But it is particularly diſtin
as a grazing county, and is remark
rearing all kinds of animals to the
ſize and weight. Its horſes, horned
and ſheep, are all of the largeſt breed.
latter are clothed with a long thick
peculiarly fitted for the worſted and
woollen manufactures, of which grea
tities are ſent into Yorkſhire and other
ties. Lincolnſhire is not itſelf a manufa
ing county (at leaſt only in a very
deg

and indeed has declined from its populouſneſs and conſequence. A reaſon of this is the ſingular decay ports, which, though formerly nu- are now almoſt entirely choked up nd, and ſome of them quite deſerted ocean. The long bow-like coaſt is by ſand-hills or ſalt-marſhes; and, ſe in the Dutch ſtates, ſecured from es by dykes: it is ſo low as to be nly to a ſmall diſtance from the ſea. uth of the Witham is now the ſole for the purpoſe of navigation. The are Boſton, Grantham, Grimſby, d, Alford, Barton, Binbrook, Bolin- Bourn, Burgh, Burton, Caſtor, Crow- Crowle, Deeping, Donnington, Fol- n, Gainſborough, Glamford-Briggs, ch, Horncaſtle, Kirton-Lindſay, Market Raiſin, Saltfleet, Sleaford, , Spilſby, Stanton, Tatterſal, Wain- Wragby. The four firſt, with the Lincoln, and the county, return each mbers to the Britiſh parliament.

, a town of Norway: 140 miles N. nia.

, an abby of Germany, in the circle bia, ſituated in the imperial town of , an immediate foundation of the em- e abbeſs whereof is a princeſs, and e the time of the emperor Frederick es herſelf ſo. The aſſeſſment of the in the matricula of the empire, was y five foot, or twenty florins, but in ear 1682, an abatement was made, and it reduced to ſeven florins. To the cham- Wetzlar, it is rated at fifty rixdollars, four kruitzers.

au, an imperial city of Germany, in cle of Swabia, on an iſland, in the lake ſtance, but has a communication with ntinent, by means of a bridge. This is divided by an arm of the lake, in a manner as to form another ſmaller , which is ſeparated from the city, and of vineyards and gardens, being wall- e round. On account of this ſituation that Lindau has been ſtyled the Venice abia. The greateſt part of the burgh- s, are Lutherans. The pariſh church dicated to St. Stephen. This town has a well-endowed hoſpital, and a grammar- , conſiſting of four claſſes. The caſtle the Heyden Maur, or Heathen Wall, as it d, ſtanding near the gate at the bridge, leads to the continent, are reckoned n works: the latter of which is attri- to Tiberius Nero, and the former to ntinus Chlorus, at the time of the en- ments in this iſland, during their expe- ns againſt the Vindelici and Alemanni. alſo ſuppoſed that near this caſtle, for- y, ſtood a town; and that the little church t. Peter here was built on the firſt intro- duction of Chriſtianity into this country. In the year 948, Lindau being laid in aſhes by Hermann, duke of Swabia, a great number of the inhabitants betook themſelves to Eſchach, on the continent, which by means of this emigration ſoon became a thriving town. But in the eleventh century, this place being conſumed by fire, they purchaſed their freedom of their lord, count Hugo, of Bregenz, returned again to the iſland, and rebuilt their original town of Lindau, which in the years 1264 and 1347, was again almoſt totally conſumed by fire. By king Rodolpho's charter of 1275, the town appears, both at that time, and a long while before, to have been imperial. The emperors Charles IV, and Wenceſlaus promiſed to maintain it as ſuch. In 1396, it procured itſelf for ever the redemption of the imperial vogtey or prefecturate. In the year 1647, the Swedes beſieged this town for nine weeks, but were at laſt compelled to retire. The aſſeſſment to the matricula, was, in the year 1728, 130 florins; and the tax to the imperial chamber 150 rixdollars. Its territory comprehends fourteen villages: nineteen miles E. Conſtance, and forty-ſix ENE. Zurich. *Long.* 27. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 33. N.

Lindau, a town and caſtle of Hungary: ſeventeen miles NNW. Cſakathurn.

Lindau, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and territory of Eichfeld, ſituated on the Rume: twelve miles NW. Duderſtadt.

Lindau, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Anhalt Zerbſt: five miles N. Zerbſt.

Linde, or *Lindeſberg*, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſtmanland, ſituated in a narrow ſandy tract between two lakes, built, in the year 1644, by queen Chriſtina. Near it is a medicinal ſpring: thirty-four miles WNW. Stroemholm.

Linde, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Upper Heſſe: four miles SSW. Gieſſen.

Linde (La), a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bergerac: three leagues and a half E. Bergerac, and ſeven W. Sarlat.

Lindebeuf, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine: four leagues SE. Cany, and ſix NNW. Rouen.

Lindeck, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: eight miles N. Cilley.

Lindenau, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Natangen: thirty-two miles SSW. Konigſberg.

Lindenau, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe: ſix miles NW. Patſchkau.

Lindenbronn, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Hohenloe: two miles E. Langenburg.

Lindenfels, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and palatinate of the Rhine: fourteen miles NNE. Manheim, and eight W. Erbach.

Linder, a town of Imperial Iſtria: twelve miles NNE. Pedena.

Linderkreuz, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Nieuſtadt: eight miles NW. Weyda.

Linderupoe, a ſmall iſland of Denmark, in the little Belt, near the coaſt of Sleſwick: eight miles WSW. Aſſens, in the iſland of Funen.

Lindeſneſs, or *The Naze*, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of Norway, on the North Sea, which joins to the main land by a very narrow iſthmus. The inhabitants have formerly attempted, for the conveniency of navigation, to cut a channel through this ſmall neck of land, and to build a town there; but this ſcheme was found impracticable, by reaſon of the rocks that obſtructed the execution of it. The cape projects into the ſea about a Norway mile towards the ſouth-weſt, and is about half a mile broad. It is a high, barren, rocky promontory; however, it has twelve peaſants' houſes on it. This cape is commonly called *The Naze*. *Long.* 7. 12. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 58. 1. N.

Lindewieſe, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe: eleven miles SE. Neiſſe.

Lindisfarn, a monaſtery, ruined by the Danes, in the 8th century. The celebrated St. Cuthbert was prior of this monaſtery twelve years. After the invaſion of the Danes, the monks removed to Durham, bringing with them the bones of St. Cuthbert, which gave name to that princely biſhopric: nine miles SE. Berwick. See *Holy Iſland*.

Lindo, a town in the iſland of Rhodes, anciently called *Lindus*, and celebrated for a temple dedicated to Minerva: fourteen miles SSW. Rhodes.

Lindlow, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg: eight miles S. Rhinſburg, and ſix N. Cremen.

Lindow, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg: eight miles SSW. Franckfort on the Oder.

Lindow, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Hinder Pomerania: three miles W. Balm.

Linen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Tecklingburg: ſeven miles SSE. Tecklingburg.

Lin-foe, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: twenty miles S. Haimen.

Ling, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Chen-ſi, on the river Hoang: 507 miles WSW. Peking. *Long.* 123. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 10. N.

Linga, one of the ſmaller weſtern iſlands of Scotland: three miles S. Waterſea.

Linga, a ſmall iſland near the weſt coaſt of Scotland, one of thoſe called *Treſhaarnish*, eight miles W. from the coaſt of Mull.

Linga Sound, a bay on the weſt coaſt of Stronſa, one of the Orkney iſlands.

Lingan, a river of Ireland, which runs into the Suir, two miles below Carrick-upon-Suir.

Lingay, one of the ſmaller weſtern iſlands of Scotland, near the north coaſt of North Viſt.

Ling-chan, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: ſeventy-ſix miles E. by S. Han-tcheou.

Ling-chan, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Quang-tong: ſeventy-ſeven miles N. Lien-tcheou.

Ling-che, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Chan-ſi, near the river Fuen: twenty-five miles S. Fan-tcheou.

Ling-choui, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: fifty miles SE. Kouang-ngan.

Ling-choui, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the iſland of Hainan: twenty-five miles SW. Houan.

Lingc, or *Lingbe*, a river of Holland, which runs into the Wahal, at Gorcum.

Lingen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and capital of a county of the ſame name. It is ſituated not far from the Embs, and was formerly fortified, but at preſent, is ſmall, and barely ſurrounded with a ditch. This town is the ſeat of the regency of the united counties of Lingen and Tecklenburg, and likewiſe, of the chamber of the adminiſtrations of the war and domain chamber of Minden. In it is a Calviniſt, a Lutheran and Roman Catholic church. The academical gymnaſium here was founded, in the year 1697, by William III, prince of Orange. About a quarter of a mile's diſtance from the town, to the north of it, is a paſſage over the Embs, which is called *The Lingen Ferry*, and belongs to the king of Pruſſia: twenty-ſeven miles ESE. of Coverden. *Long.* 24. 54. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 35. N.

Lingen, a county of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, bounded on the north by the biſhopric of Munſter, on the eaſt by the biſhopric of Oſnabruck, on the ſouth by the county of Tecklinburg, and on the weſt by Rentheim. It was formerly a prefecture of the county of Tecklinburg, and is now like it, in poſſeſſion of the king of Pruſſia. The ſoil is not very fertile, but, in ſeveral places, are ſome mines of coal, and quarries of ſtone. It is divided into Upper and Lower: the principal town of the latter is Lingen, and Ibbenbuhren of the former.

…gen, or *Lingen*, an island in the East-Indian Sea, near the south coast of Ma… *Long.* 105. 12. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* … S.

…g-nan, a city of China, of the first rank, … province of Yun-nan: 1217 miles … Peking. *Long.* 120. 28. E. Ferro. … 23. 38. N.

…gniany, a town of Lithuania: thirty-… miles E. Wilkomierz.

…g-pou, a town of China, of the third … in the province of Chan-si: seventeen … WNW. Kiai.

…g-quan-y, a town of China, in the pro… of Chen-si: fifty miles SW. Si-ngan.

…g-ſtai, a town of China, of the third …, in the province of Chen-si: thirty-… miles N. Fong-tſiang.

…ng-tao, a city of China, of the firſt …, in the province of Chen-si, on the …-ſan river, which falls into the Hoang-… or Yellow River. Great quantities of … are found in the ſand of the neigh-…ing rivers and brooks. The country is … mountainous, abounding with wild-…, and a certain kind of animal reſem-…g the tiger, whoſe ſkins are very valuable. … vallies are covered with corn, and thoſe … are near the rivers with cattle. In …, the whole territory is very fruitful: … miles WSW. Peking. *Long.* 121. 20. … Ferro. *Lat.* 35. 22. N.

Ling-tcheou, a town of Aſia, in the king-… of Corea: twenty-eight miles SSW. …ng-tcheou.

Ling-tchi, a town of China, of the third …k, in the province of Chan-tong, on the …er Tchi: twelve miles NNW. Tcin-…ou.

Ling-tching, a town of China, of the …ird rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: …enty-two miles N. Chun-te.

Ling-tchuen, a town of China, of the …ird rank, in the province of Quang-ſi, on …e river Kouei: fifteen miles NNE. Kouci-…ng.

Ling-tchuen, a town of China, of the …ird rank, in the province of Chan-ſi: …enty-five miles SSE. Lou-ngan.

Lingua Groſſa, a town of Sicily, in the …ley of Demona: nine miles W. Taormina.

Linguetta, a cape in the Adriatic, on the …oaſt of Epire: twelve miles W. Valona.

Lin-hing, a town of China, of the third …nk, in the province of Ho-nan: fifteen …miles S. Hiu.

Linières (La), a town of France, in the department of the Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Cognac: five leagues SW. Angouleſme.

Lin-kao, a town of China, of the third rank, in the iſland of Hainan, on the weſt coaſt: thirty-ſeven miles SW. Kiong-tcheou.

Lin-kiang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-ſi, on the river Yu-ho. The ſoil is good, and the climate healthy, yet the city is thinly inhabited; one of the villages under its juriſdiction is the general mart for all the drugs ſold in the empire: 737 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 132. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 27. 58. N.

Linkioping, a town of Sweden, in the province of Eaſt Gothland, ſituated on the river Stoeng, near lake Roxen, the ſee of a biſhop. It contains three churches and a public ſeminary. It is defended by a caſtle built in the 15th century: ninety-ſix miles SW. Stockholm. *Long.* 15. 28. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 58. 24. N.

Linkneſs, a cape of Scotland, on the north-weſt coaſt of the iſland of Stronſa: one mile and a half SW. Huipſneſs.

Linlithgow, a town of Scotland, and capital of the county to which it gives name, once the reſidence of the kings of Scotland, and birth-place of Mary Queen of Scots. The royal palace is now in ruins. The water of a lake near the town is remarkable for bleaching: twenty-four miles ENE. Glaſgow, and fourteen W. Edinburgh.

Linlithgowſhire, or *Weſt Lothian*, a county of Scotland, bounded on the north by the Frith of Forth, on the eaſt and ſouth-eaſt by Edinburghſhire, on the ſouth-weſt by Lanerkſhire, and on the north-weſt by Stirlingſhire; about ſeventeen miles long, and eight in its mean breadth. In general, it is pleaſant, abounding with corn and paſtures, and produces coals, limeſtone, iron, and ſalt, with plenty of fiſh from the rivers and Frith. In this county Adrian or Severus's wall began, which extended acroſs this part of Scotland. Its principal towns are Linlithgow, Bathgate, Borrowſtonneſs, its principal ſeaport, and Queensferry, the ancient common paſſage, at all times of tide, from Lothian to Fife.

Linne, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and archbiſhopric of Cologne: two miles S. Ordingen, and thirty-two NNW. Cologne.

Lin-ngan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Tche-kiang: twenty-two miles W. Hang-tcheou.

Linnich, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Juliers: five miles NNW. Juliers. *Long.* 23. 49. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 2. N.

Linoſa, a ſmall iſland, not far from the coaſt of Tunis, in the Mediterranean, near the iſland of Lampedoſa.

Lin-ou, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: thirty miles S. Koue-yang.

Lin-pao, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan, on the river Ho-ang: twelve miles W. Tchen.

Lin-pi, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kian-nan: twenty-ſeven miles ESE. Sieou.

Linſchotten, a town of the ſtate of Utrecht: eight miles W. Utrecht.

Linſdorf, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: thirty-two miles ESE. Geyerſberg.

Linſelles, a town of Flanders. A bloody battle was fought here, on the 18th of May, 1794, between the army of the Allies, but chiefly the Engliſh, under the command of the duke of York, in which great numbers were killed, and the French remained maſters of the field, with 1500 priſoners: five miles N. Lille.

Lin-ſiang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: fifteen miles NNE. Yo-tcheou.

Linſſe, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Hinder Pomerania: three miles SW. Belgard.

Linſtein, a town of Flanders: one league S. Hulſt.

Linſtre, a town of the duchy of Luxemburg: eight miles NNE. Luxemburg.

Lin-tchang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan: twenty-two miles NE. Tchang-te.

Lin-tcin, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Chan-tong, on the grand canal, much frequented by veſſels, and may properly be called a magazine of all kinds of merchandize: 187 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 133. 17. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 56. N.

Linteln, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Verden: four miles NE. Verden.

Linth, a river of Swiſſerland, which paſſes through the lake of Wallenſtadt, and runs into the lake of Zurich, near Grynau.

Linthal, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Glaris: twelve miles SW. Glaris.

Lin-tin, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, on a ſmall iſland, in the province of Quang-tong: fifteen miles NE. Macao.

Linton, a town of England, in the county of Cambridge, with a weekly market on Thurſday: eleven miles SE. Cambridge, and forty-eight NNE. London.

Linton, a town of Scotland, in the county of Peebles, at the conflux of the Lynne and the Tweed: nine miles NW. Peebles, and thirteen SSW. Edinburgh.

Lin-tong, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-ſi: fifteen miles ENE. Si-ngan.

Lintrey, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Blamont: one league and a half NW. Blamont, and E. Luneville.

Lintz, a town and citadel of Ge in the circle of the Lower Rhine, ar torate of Cologn, ſituated on the e of the Rhine: ten miles SSE. Bon twenty-three SSE. Cologn. *Long.* E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 37. N.

Lintz, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Auſtria, ſituated on the D well built and populous, with ſome ſu urbs to it. The old town here conſi moſt wholly of one ſingle ſtreet, a comprizes in it the ſovereign's citadel, is ſituated on an eminence, from wher fine open proſpect. In this citadel i the ſovereign repreſentation and cha as alſo, the government, in matters of relating to Upper Auſtria. The tow ries on a pretty conſiderable trade, an on Eaſter and St. Bartholomew's days well privileged and conſiderable fairs. merly it belonged to the county of K berg, together with which, about the 1140, it was diſpoſed by the laſt count of to Leopold VI, duke of Auſtria. In year 1289, and for four years after, conſiderable aſſemblies of princes were here. In a privilege of the year 1490, place was, for the firſt time, named the town of the principality above the Ens. 1542, it was conſumed by fire, but again rebuilt on a better plan: thirty SE. Paſſau, and ninety-two W. Vi *Long.* 31. 55. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 4 N.

Lintzenegg, a town of Germany, in archduchy of Auſtria: ten miles S. Zw

Lin-y, a town of China, of the rank, in the province of Chan-tong: ty-two miles SE. Te.

Lin-yeou, a town of China, of the rank, in the province of Chen-ſi: tw miles NE. Fong-tſiang.

Lio, a lake of Thibet, about ten lea in circumference. *Long.* 104. 20. E. Fe *Lat.* 31. 22. N.

Lioi-kia-lanc-tſa, a town of Thibet: miles SSE. Laſſa. *Long.* 110. 30. E. Fe *Lat.* 28. 8. N.

Lioipou, a lake of Thibet, about leagues in circumference. *Long.* 108. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 34. 27. N.

Liomer, a town of France, in the dep ment of the Somme, and chief place canton, in the diſtrict of Amiens: leagues W. Amiens.

Lion Mountain, a mountain of Af near the Cape of Good Hope, ſo called fr its ſuppoſed reſemblance, which ſeamen ſerve, to that animal.

Lion d'Angers (Le), a town of France, the department of the Mayne and Loir and diſtrict of Segré: two leagues and quarter

- SE. Segré, and three and a half
. Angers.
, a town of France, in the depart-
the Eure, and chief place of a can-
ne diſtrict of Grand Andelys: three
N. Grand Andelys, and five E.
. *Long.* 19. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49.

(Gulf of), a bay of the Mediter-
. ſaid to be ſo named from the fre-
ternpeſts with which it is diſturbed,
t the Gulf of Lyons, from the city;
ds from Spain to Italy.
, a town of France, in the depart-
the Dordogne, and chief place of
, in the diſtrict of Bergerac: ſeven
NE. Bergerac.
, a town of Lithuania, in the pala-
of Troki: twenty miles W. Grodno.
ang, a town of China, of the third
the province of Chen-ſi, on the
ia-ling: thirty-two miles NNW.
ang.
, a town of Lithuania, in the pala-
f Novogrodek: thirty-two miles
. Sluck.
, a town of Croatia, on the river
: ten miles SW. Carlſtadt.
ri, a cluſter of iſlands in the Medi-
can, which take their name from their
pal, about eight leagues from the north
the iſland of Sicily. Theſe iſlands
called, by the ancients, *Æoliæ*, *Vulca-*
and *Inſulæ Liparæorum*, and feigned
the reſidence of Æolus and Vulcan.
, the largeſt, is populous and well cul-
, producing great quantities of corn
uit, eſpecially figs and raiſins; it
ſe produces alum, ſulphur, nitre, and
bar. It is about fifteen miles in cir-
ference; the air is healthy, and the in-
ants induſtrious, and good ſeamen. On
aſt coaſt is ſituated a town of the ſame
, the ſee of a biſhop, immediately un-
he Pope. In this iſland were formerly
, which emitted fire and ſmoke, but have
ceaſed to do either. The other iſlands
Stromboli, Panaria, Vulcano, Salini, Ali-
, and Felicudi, with one or two ſmaller.
town of Lipari is forty-five miles W.
n Nicotera, in the province of Calabria
ra. *Long.* 33. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 34.

Lipari, a town of the iſland of the ſame
: eighty-four miles ENE. Palermo,
d twenty NNE. Patti. *Long.* 33. E.
ro. *Lat.* 38. 34. N.
Lipavina, a town of Croatia: twelve
ENE. Creutz.
Lipczani, a town of Poland, in the pala-
of Braclaw: ſixty miles WSW.
aw.
Lipes, a town of South America, and
pal place of a juriſdiction of the ſame name, in the government of Buenos Ayres.

Lipetz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: nine miles S. New Biezow.

Lipetſk, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tambov, on the Voronez: forty miles WNW. Tambov. *Long.* 58. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. N.

Lipezane, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia, on the Pruth: twenty-four miles SSE. Chokzim.

Lipinſtoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Novgorod: ſixteen miles SE. Novgorod.

Lipniſki, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna: twenty miles ENE. Lida.

Lipno, a town of Poland, in the country of Dobrzyn: twelve miles N. Dobrzyn.

Li-po, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: thirty-ſeven miles N. Nan-tan.

Liporano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: three miles S. Tarento.

Lipourec, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow: thirty-two miles W. Cracow.

Lippa, or *Lip*, a town of Hungary, on the river Maros: twenty-two miles N. Temeſvar.

Lippe, a county of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, ſituated to the weſt of the biſhopric of Paderborn, divided into ſeveral branches, taking their names from the different towns and parts of the principality belonging to each. The country is mountainous, but contains ſome good arable land. The principal rivers are the Emmer and the Werra. The principal towns are Detmold and Lemgow. To the taxes of the empire the monthly aſſeſſment is 120 florins, and each chamber term fifty-ſeven rix-dollars fifty-ſix kruitzers and a half.

Lippe (La), a fortreſs of Portugal, near the city of Elvas.

Lippe, a river of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, which riſes in the neighbourhood of Lipſpring, and runs into the Rhine, near Weſel.

Lippe, or *Lippſtadt*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, on the river Lippe. It was founded, in the year 1150, by Bernhard, count of Lippe, and, in the year 1376, mortgaged to the county of Mark. It belongs in common to the count of Lippe and king of Pruſſia, as count of Mark: fourteen miles W. Paderborn. *Long.* 26. 38. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 39. N.

Lippehne, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and New Mark of Brandenburg: four miles NNE. Soldin, and twenty-ſix N. Cuſtrin. *Long.* 32. 38. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 59. N.

Lipperode,

Lipperode, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Lippe, on the Lippe: two miles ENE. Lippſtadt.

Lippſpring, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Paderborn, at the ſource of the Lippe: ſixteen miles S. Detmold, and four N. Paderborn.

Liprazzo, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: ſeventeen miles WSW. Manfredonia.

Lips, a town and caſtle of Hungary: ſix miles N. Neuſol.

Lipſk, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodek: twenty-eight miles WSW. Sluck.

Lipſo, an iſland in the Grecian Archipelago: ſix miles SSE. Patmos.

Lipuda, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra, which runs into the ſea, five miles S. Cape Alice.

Lira, a river of Switſerland, which runs into the Mera, at Chiavenna.

Liron, a river of France, which runs into the Orb, at Beziers.

Liry, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vouziers: two leagues S. Vouziers.

Lis, a lake of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, ſurrounded by an extenſive moraſs; ſituated *Long.* 117. E. Ferro; *Lat.* 63. 5. N.

Lis, a river of Ruſſia, which riſes from a lake of the ſame name, and runs into the Eniſei. *Long.* 108. E. Ferro; *Lat.* 62. 20. N.

Lis (La), a river of France, which riſes near Liſhurg, in the department of the Straits of Calais, paſſes by Aire, St. Venant, Armentieres, Comines, &c. and runs into the Scheldt, at Ghent.

Liſan Hotun, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 440 miles ENE. Peking.

Liſara, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Albania: fifty-two miles SSE. Albaſano.

Lisberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Upper Heſſe: three miles S. Nidda, and one NE. Ortenberg.

Lisbon, a city of Portugal, and capital of the kingdom, on the Tagus. It is built in the form of an amphitheatre, on ſeven large hills, not broad, but two leagues in length. Some of the ſtreets are more than a league in length. Since the year 1716, the city has been divided into Eaſt and Weſt; the former under the archbiſhop, the latter under the patriarch; and all public acts and letters of exchange announce on which part they have been tranſacted. The patriarch is the chief of all the pariſhes of the city, and the patriarchal church is ſo adorned, that to have abſorbed ſeveral years rev Braſil. It is remarkable, that the the organ are placed horizontally. patriarch officiates with more pomp Pope himſelf. Liſbon is ancient, called *Oliſippo*, perhaps from the w *ippo*, which, among the Phœnician merchants who traded there, is ſa nify an *Agreeable Bay*, which the ha fact, is. The Goths called it *Oliſſpo* the Moors *Oliſibona*, from whence ſent word *Lisbon* ſeems to be derive which chiefly enriches Liſbon, and i caſion of its grandeur, is its harbour, is large, deep, ſafe, and commodious. many beautiful edifices, and they more than 20,000 houſes, forty churches, and fifty convents of bo The cathedral, ſituated on an emine ancient and gloomy, but the riche Portugueſe have rendered it magnif is dedicated to St. Vincent, who martyrdom near the cape which n name, and whoſe body was guar ravens, and preſerved from being de by wild beaſts, to which it had been e Two ravens have been kept as a m and a cheſt is appropriated for the p receiving the offerings of the devout ſupport. The royal palace fronts th it is a large and magnificent buil contains a library, collected, at vaſt e by John V. The number of inha ſuppoſed to be about 270,000, of w Negroes and Mulattoes are ſuppoſed about a ſixth part. This city has be conquered and re-conquered by people. In the year 1147, it wa from the Moors by Don Alphonſ by a fleet of French, Engliſh, and G who were ſailing to the Holy La croiſade. In the year 1373, Henry Caſtile attacked Liſbon, by ſea and l as the inhabitants were without am to defend it, he ſucceeded. The c the battle of Alcantara, in which the gueſe were defeated by the duke o the conqueror entered Lisbon, and p puniſhed the friends of the duke of B ça; but, on the 1ſt of Decembe the Portugueſe proclaimed the duke gança, in this town, king of Portug he took the name of John IV. was erected into a biſhopric in the 1 tury, and when it was retaken fro Moors, by Don Alphonſo, the biſhopr re-eſtabliſhed by pope Eugenius III; the year 1390, it was erected into a biſhopric. In the year 1706, pope C XI conſecrated a chapel in the king's as a patriarchal church, and granted chapter. The patriarch is generally dinal, and exerciſes his epiſcopal funct

...el. Lisbon is a place of great trade, ...s foreign merchants, both Catholic ...stants, reſide here, Engliſh, French, &c. being the grand magazine of all ...ught from Brazil and other colonies ... to the Portugueſe. The harbour ...n 1000 veſſels, but the entrance re... aſſiſtance of a pilot, on account of ... which is ſometimes dangerous. The ...ed round, with ſeventy-ſeven towers, ...ty-ſix gates. It has ſo increaſed by de... particularly towards the weſt, that the ... now divide the two dioceſes. ...V formed a deſign of ſurrounding the ...ty with a high wall; but the work ...ontinued, after a prodigious expence. ...e centre of the city, on one of the ...s, ſtands a citadel, which commands ...e place, and has caſerns in it, in ... ur regiments of foot are conſtantly ...d. Cloſe by the ſea, at the diſtance ...t three Portugueſe miles from the ... the entrances to the harbour are ...d by two forts. One mile from Liſ...ands the fort of Belem, which com... e entrance into the city, where all ...ing up the Tagus muſt bring to, ...e an account of themſelves. In the ..., this city was almoſt deſtroyed by ... quake, but ſince that time rebuilt. ...ate of Liſbon is ſuppoſed to be equal ...n Spain or Portugal. *Long.* 9. 32. ...o. *Lat.* 38. 43. N.

..., a town of France, in the depart... the Straits of Calais, ſituated at the ... the Lis: ten miles SSW. Aire.

..., a town of Ireland, in the county ...m, on the borders of the county of ..., which ſends two members to the ...liament: ſeven miles SSW. Belfaſt, ...en NNW. Downpatrick.

..., one of the ſmalleſt of the ...lands: thirty-three miles W. Cape ..., and ten NE. Lipari.

..., a town of Italy, in the kingdom ...es, and province of Otranto: eight ...E. Tarento.

... or *Lieſer*, or *Lyzer*, a river which ... lake, about four miles north from ..., in Carinthia, and runs into the ..., one mile from Spital.

..., a town of Germany, in the ... of Carinthia: five miles W. Mill...

...*ſack*, a town of Poland, in the pa... of Podolia: twenty-eight miles W. ...ec.

..., a town of France, and principal ... of a diſtrict, in the department of the ... Before the revolution, the ſee ... biſhop: five poſts and a half E. Caen, ...wenty-one W. Paris. *Long.* 15. 53. E. ... *Lat.* 49. 8. N.

...*ſignano*, a town of Iſtria: fourteen ... ESE. Pola.

Liſkeard, a town of England, in the county of Cornwall, with a weekly market on Saturday; the number of inhabitants is about 1000. It ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament: thirty-one miles E. Truro, and 221 WSW. London.

Liſlau, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw: ſix miles S. Benetek.

Liſle, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Perigueux: three leagues ENE. Riberac, and three NW. Perigueux.

Liſle, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Avallon: eight leagues SE. Auxerre, and two and a half NNE. Avallon.

Liſlena, a town of Sweden, in the province of Upland: ſixteen miles SSW. Upſal.

Liſmore, one of the weſtern iſlands of Scotland, ſituated at the mouth of Loch Linnhe, near the coaſt of the county of Argyle, about nine miles long, one and a half broad, and contains 900 ſouls; is extremely fertile in oats and bear. The parts that are not arable, are filled with the tips of ſharp rocks peeping above the ſurface. The land is in general low, and the ſtrata limeſtone. This iſland had been the ſite of the biſhop of Argyle; the ſee was disjoined from that of Dunkeld, about the year 1200, at the requeſt of John the Engliſhman, biſhop of that dioceſe. There are no reliques of the cathedral or the biſhop's houſe: twenty-five miles NW. Inverary. *Long.* 2. 29. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 56. 29. N.

Liſmore, a town of Ireland, in the county of Waterford, the ſee of a biſhop, founded in the 7th century, and united with the ſee of Waterford, in the year 1536. The cathedral is ſpacious and handſome; it is ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the Blackwater, and was formerly a conſiderable city, but is now a ſmall mean place, yet ſtill ſends two members to the Iriſh parliament: twenty-ſix miles NE. Cork, and thirty-one WSW. Waterford.

Liſonzo, a river of Germany, which riſes in the duchy of Carniola, about a mile eaſt from Weiſſenfels, paſſes by Goritz, Luciniſſa, Grandiſca, and runs into the Gulf of Trieſte.

Liſi, a town of Holland: eight miles N. Leyden.

Liſſa, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Breſlaw, on the Weiſtritz: ſeven miles WNW. Breſlaw, and nine NNE. Canth.

Liſſa, or *Lechno*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Poſnania. Liſſa was formerly only a village, but when great numbers of Proteſtants from Sileſia, Bohemia, Moravia, and Auſtria, removed to this place, and

and obtained the free exercise of their religion, it considerably increased, and was raised to a town. The inhabitants carry on a good trade. Here is a Lutheran church, a seminary, and a Calviniſt church. In the year 1656, the inhabitants quitted the town for fear of the Poliſh troops, who plundered it and laid it in aſhes. In 1707, it was alſo laid waſte by the Ruſſians; but afterwards it was rebuilt with great improvements: forty-four miles SSW. Poſen, and fifty-five W. Kaliſch.

Liſſabatta, a town on the north coaſt of the iſland of Ceram, inhabited by a mixture of different people, ſufficiently troubleſome to the Dutch.

Liſſar, a town of Perſia, in the province of Ghilan: twenty-three leagues NW. Reſhd.

Liſſerſtorff, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: three miles N. Stokerau.

Liſterland, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of Norway: twenty miles NW. Lindeſneſs.

Liſtvenniſchna, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Argun, on the confines of China: 176 miles ENE. Nertchinſk. *Long.* 139. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 44. N.

Li-ſixen, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-ſi: ſeven miles S. Kan.

Liſy-ſur Ourcq, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Meaux, on the Marne: ſeven miles NE. Meaux.

Litada, a town of the iſland of Negroponte, in the Grecian Archipelago: forty-eight miles NW. Negroponte.

Litchfield, a city of England, in the county of Stafford, ſituated on a ſmall river which runs into the Trent, about three miles from the town. It is a county of itſelf, with power of holding aſſizes, and determining caſes of life and death. It was erected into an archbiſhopric in the latter part of the 8th century by king Offa, but ſoon after was reduced to a biſhopric, under the archbiſhopric of Canterbury. In the year 1075, the ſee was removed to Cheſter; and, in 1102, to Coventry; but, not long after, was reſtored to Litchfield, united with Coventry. The cathedral was firſt built in the year 300, and has been ſeveral times rebuilt and enlarged, particularly by biſhop Hacket, after the reſtoration, in the laſt century, and in the year 1789, when it underwent a thorough repair. Here are three other churches, and formerly there was a caſtle, now deſtroyed. The ſouth ſide of the river is called the *City*, and the other the *Cloſe*. When the civil war broke out, the *Cloſe* was garriſoned for the king, againſt the army of the parliament, under Lord Brooke and Sir John Gill; but was taken after a month's ſiege. In courſe of the war it was taken by Prince Rupert, but fell at length, with the reſt of the kingdom, to the republican party. It is governed by two bailiffs, recorder, &c. and ſends two members to the parliament. There are two markets weekly, on Tueſday and Friday: eighteen miles NW. Coventry, and 119 NW. London.

Litchfield, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Connecticut, which gives name to a county: twenty-ſix miles W. of Hartford.

Li-tchin, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-ſi: thirty miles SE. Tſing.

Li-tchuen, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: thirty miles SE. King-tao.

Li-tchuen, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: fifteen miles NW. Long-kouang.

Li-tcin, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-tong: forty miles E. Pin.

Litbay, or *Litey*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola, on the Save: twenty miles NNE. Weixelburg, and ſeven Laybach.

Lithuania, a country of Europe. It formerly governed by its own dukes, were frequently at war with their neighbours the Poles and Ruſſians. Ringold, who in the thirteenth century, was the firſt took upon himſelf the title of Great duke Lithuania; and Wolſtinik was the the ancient ducal family. Towards the of the thirteenth century, Vitenes, a gitian, was promoted to the dignity of duke. Jagello, Vitenes's great grandſon order to accompliſh his deſired marriage Hedwig, the dowager of Louis, king Poland and Hungary, who had been crowned queen of thoſe kingdoms, promiſed he and all his ſubjects would embrace Chriſtian religion, that Lithuania ſhould united to Poland, and that he would reco the countries which had been diſmembered from the kingdom. Theſe advantageous offers pleaſed the Poles ſo well, that the duke of Lithuania was invited into the kingdom by a ſolemn embaſſy, and arrived at Cracow in 1386, where he was baptiſed by the name of Uladiſlaus; and after he had eſpouſed the queen, was advanced to the throne. In the following year he made a progreſs into Lithuania, where he aboliſhed the old ſuperſtitious rites and cuſtoms; prevailed on many thouſands to embrace Chriſtianity; founded the epiſcopal ſee of Wilna; and ſettled the eccleſiaſtical ceremonies and diſcipline. In the year 1392, Jagello created his couſin Alexander, or Vitold, great duke of Lithuania, without prejudice to the union with the king-

[illegible]om of Poland; the sovereignty, or su[illegible] authority, being lodged in the king. [illegible]1, the union of Lithuania with Po[illegible] was ratified in the diet at Wilna, by a [illegible] instrument. In 1413, in a diet held [illegible]rodlo, the Lithuanians were placed on [illegible]uality with the Poles, with regard to [illegible] employments, and the protection of [illegible]; and several Lithuanian families [illegible] registered among the Polish nobility. [illegible] year 1499, the union, concluded with [illegible]uanians in 1413, was renewed, with [illegible]itional clause, that the Lithuanians [illegible] not elect a great duke without the pre[illegible] knowledge of the Poles; and that the [illegible] should not choose a king without the [illegible]rrence of the Lithuanians. In a diet [illegible] at Lublin, in the year 1569, it was [illegible] between the Poles and Lithuanians, [illegible] great duchy of Lithuania and king[illegible] Poland should be for the future so [illegible] as to form but one state, under one [illegible]; that the sovereign should be elected [illegible]and, by both nations, and that the ge[illegible] diet should be always held at War[illegible]. By the acts of 1673, 1677, and 1685, [illegible] decreed, that every third general diet [illegible] be held at Grodno, in Lithuania, ex[illegible] the diets of the convocation, election, [illegible] coronation. In the year 1697, the Po[illegible] Lithuanian laws were reduced to a [illegible]rmity with each other. This country, [illegible] is called *Litwa*, was formerly very [illegible], and the greatest part of it lay uncul[illegible]d. But by the tranquillity it enjoyed [illegible] Sigismund I, and his successors, Li[illegible] was greatly improved by cutting [illegible] the woods, and agriculture was duly [illegible]raged. Great quantities of pot-ash, [illegible]od-ashes are made here; and the coun[illegible] produces a great deal of corn. Here is [illegible] great plenty of honey, with which are [illegible] liquors called Lippitz, Mallinieck, and [illegible]. The meadows and pastures in this [illegible]ince are very fertile, and afford nou[illegible]ment to numerous flocks and herds. The [illegible] yield fleeces of very fine wool. Here [illegible] so several lakes, in which are profitable [illegible]es. In the forests of Lithuania are [illegible], wolves, wild boars, buffaloes, deer, [illegible] prodigious flights of wood-cocks. [illegible], notwithstanding the soil is so fertile, [illegible]ulture is extremely neglected, and the [illegible] spots of land in the country lie waste. [illegible] luxuriant pastures in the meadows lie [illegible]ected till the grass rots on the ground; [illegible] for want of care, the woods in Lithuania [illegible] often consumed by accidental fires. All [illegible] of provisions are sold at a very low rate; [illegible] cash is so scarce, that ten per cent. is the [illegible]mon interest for money in this country. [illegible] the common people, excepting the burgh[illegible] of the royal towns, and the Germans, are [illegible]. The nobility are very numerous, and for the most part indigent and poor; and those who are in low circumstances serve the richer sort as pages, valets, treasurers, stewards, &c. Those noble families who are in a better condition, endeavour to mend their fortunes by farming a large estate. There is scarcely a nobleman of any tolerable circumstances in Lithuania without a title, which they are all very fond of; and these titles descend to their children. The principal nobility are exceedingly rich, and have estates equal to the revenues of some princes: so they generally retain some hundreds of the poor nobility in their service. They are also invested with the highest posts in the kingdom, and live in great pomp and splendour; but with so little economy, that their expences generally exceed their income. Lithuania is, or rather was divided into nine palatinates, which, according to precedency, are in the following order, viz. Wilna, Troki, Polocz, Novogrodeck, Witepsk, Brzesk, Msczislaw, Minsk, and Livonia. The palatinates of Wilna and Troki constitute Proper Lithuania, called by the Poles *Litwa Sama*, and the six following are now annexed to Russia. Besides these palatinates, Lithuania also included the principality of Samogitia, called, in the Polish language, *Zmuydz*, or *Xiestwo*, *Zmudskie*, and the duchy of Courland, which was a fief of Poland. Prussian Lithuania, or Little Lithuania, is about 100 miles in length, and fifty in breadth. This country was anciently over-run with thickets and woods; and in the year 1710, it was almost depopulated by a pestilence. In 1720, king Frederick William, at the expence of five millions of rix-dollars, induced 20,000 Switzers, French Protestants, Palatines, and Franconians to settle in this country; and in 1732, 350,000 dollars were also distributed among a fresh colony of 12,500 Saltzburgers. By the skill and industry of the emigrants, this desolate country has been extremely well cultivated. The superfluous woods have been rooted up, the morasses drained, and a great number of towns, villages, farm-houses, and churches built; so that in a few years the country has put on quite a new appearance, and now makes ample returns for the money which his Prussian majesty laid out upon it. The richness of the pastures, the many thousand lasts of corn, which are either laid up in the king's granaries, or exported; the fine horned cattle, excellent horses, and numerous flocks of sheep, with the excellent butter, cheese, &c. which this country affords, are incontestible proofs of its uncommon fertility. It likewise abounds with wood for fuel, and has plenty of fish and game. Several manufactures are also established here; particularly for coarse and fine cloth, leather, &c. The ancient inhabitants of this country have a peculiar language,

guage, into which the bible, and ſome books of devotion have lately been tranſlated. The Lithuanians are by no means ſo ſimple and ſtupid as they are generally repreſented; but they have their good and ill qualities like other nations. Among the coloniſts, the Switzers are moſtly employed in grazing and breeding cattle; the French are very well verſed in trade, and ſkilful in the cultivation of tobacco, which they have introduced into this country; and the Saltzburgers are remarkable for their ſkill in agriculture. The Swirzers, French, and Franconians are all Calviniſts; ſo that there are ten German and French reformed pariſhes, as they are called, in Little Lithuania. The reſt are Lutherans, with a very few Papiſts among them. The principal towns are Memel, Tilſit, Ragnit, and Inſterburg.

Litiz, a Moravian town of United America, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania: eight miles from Lancaſter, and ſeventy W. Philadelphia.

Litowiſch, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: fifty-ſix miles SW. Lucko.

Litſchau, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: fourteen miles WNW. Bomiſch Waidhofen, and ſeventy NW. Vienna. *Long.* 32. 41. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 48. N.

Littau, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz: eight miles NNE. Olmutz.

Littermore, an iſland near the weſt coaſt of Ireland, and county of Galway; about four miles long, and two wide. *Long.* 9. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 17. N.

Little Iſland, a ſmall iſland of Ireland, in the river Suire, about two miles below Waterford.

Little Iſland, an iſland in the river Lee, in Ireland, about three miles in circumference: ſix miles E. Cork.

Little River, a river in the ſtate of Connecticut, which unites with the Shetucket, to form the Thames.

Littleborough, a town on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Nevis: two miles N. Charleſtown.

Litvintzova, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk: thirty-ſix miles S. Ilimſk.

Livadia, a province of European Turkey, bounded on the north by Theſſaly, on the eaſt by the Archipelago, on the ſouth by the Gulf of Lepanto, which ſeparates it from the Morea, and the Gulf of Engia, and on the weſt by the Mediterranean; 180 miles in length from north-weſt to ſouth-eaſt, and about thirty-five miles in its mean breadth. This province comprehends what was properly called *Greece*, which included Acarnania, Etolia, Ozolæa, Locris, Phocis, Doris, Epiknemidia, Bœotia, Megara, and Attica. In this country were the celebrated mountains, ſo much ſpoken of by the ancients, naſſus, Helicon, and Cythæron. The of moſt note at preſent are Lepanto, L and Athens.

Livadia, a town of European Turk a province of the ſame name; it is a populous town, ſituated on the Gulf panto, built round a mountain, whic minates in a peak, having on it a caſtle carries a pretty good trade: 324 WSW. Conſtantinople, twenty-eight Corinth, and ſeventy-two W. Lariſſa.

Livarot, a town of France, in the d ment of the Calvados, and chief plac canton, in the diſtrict of Liſieux: two and three quarters SSW. Liſieux, an ENE. Falaiſe.

Livat Water, a river of Scotland, riſes near Scalan, in the ſouth part county of Banff, and runs into the A two miles above Kirkmichael.

Liubim, a town of Ruſſia, in the g ment of Jaroſlavl: forty miles NE. J *Long.* 58. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 58. 52.

Liubitch, a town of Ruſſia, in the g ment of Tchernigov, on the Dnieper: ty miles W. Tchernigov. *Long.* 44. 3 Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 22. N.

Liuder, a town of Sweden, in the vince of Smaland: thirty-one mile Calmar.

Livenen, a narrow vally of Swiſſe at the foot of Mount St. Gothard; twenty miles in length, watered by fe ſmall rivers and lakes; ceded by the d Milan to the canton of Uri, in the year 1 The inhabitants are in number about 12, they ſpeak a corrupt Italian, are ſober buſt, and ingenious, but indolent. Fa the principal place.

Livenſk, a town of Ruſſia, in the g ment of Voronez: eighty miles SSW. V ronez. *Long.* 55. 56. E. Ferro. *La* 25. N.

Livenſk (Nizna), a town of Ruſſia the government of Voronez: thirty-ſix WSW. Voronez. *Long.* 56. E. Ferro. 51. 8. N.

Livenza, a river of Italy, which near Polcenigo, and empties itſelf in Gulf of Venice, ſeventeen miles E. vigio.

Livernon, a town of France, in the partment of the Lot, and chief place canton, in the diſtrict of Figeac: two lea and three quarters WNW. Figeac, and ENE. Cahors.

Liverpool, or *Leverpool*, a ſeaport town England, in the county of Lancaſter, ated on the eaſt ſide of the Merſey, mi from its mouth, in the Iriſh Sea, and one the moſt commercial and flouriſhing ports the kingdom, being ſecond to London, and

superior to Bristol. The inhabitants all parts of the world, except Turkey East Indies. The harbour is artifi- capable of receiving vessels of any p to the town; there are several for the reception of ships, where may lie in the greatest safety, all quays, a mile and a half in length, n for 20,000 ton of shipping. nce of the river is dangerous, very means is used to render it more In the middle of the 16th century, was a small place, with only one which was a chapel of ease to Wal- the year 1699, an act passed to town a distinct parish, and erect a rch, since which time it has been advancing in population and trade. owever, before that time a corporate and sent members to parliament. In 1565, there were only 138 house- and cottagers. At this time, the of houses is, probably, near 10,000, the inhabitants 60,000. The trade rpool is general; but the principal the African and West Indian trade. merican, Baltic, and Portugal com- also very great, as well as to Ire- several ships are sent annually to l, and many vessels are employed country trade for corn, cheese, coals, that near 3000 vessels are cleared out this port in one year. Here are several ctories for china-ware and pottery, alt-works, glass-houses, and upwards breweries, from some of which large es of malt-liquor are sent abroad. ate inlaid navigation, Liverpool has nication with the rivers Dee, Ribble, Trent, Darwent, Severn, Humber, s, Avon, &c. which navigation, in- g its windings, extends above 500 n the counties of Lincoln, Notting- York, Westmoreland, Chester, Staf- Warwick, Leicester, Oxford, Wor- r, &c. The Mersey, upon which this is situated, abounds with salmon, cod, ers, turbot, plaise, and smelts; and, at a, it is above two miles over. The ey is properly an arm of the sea, and to the variations of the tide. Liver- contains ten churches, besides places of for the religious of other persuasions, change, a custom-house, a public in- ry, a prison, built on the plan of the e Mr. Howard, an observatory, a tre, &c. The markets are on Wednes- nd Saturday, and every other Wednes- for all sorts of cattle: twenty miles N. , and 203 NW. London. *Long.* 2. W. London. *Lat.* 53. 23. N.

Liverpool, a town of Nova Scotia, on the coast: twenty miles NE. Shelburn, forty-five SW. Halifax.

Livesa, a town of France, in the department of the East Pyrennées: seven leagues and a half SW. Prades, and one and a half NE. Puycerda.

Livignac, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron: three leagues E. Figeac, and one and a half N. Albin.

Livinière (La), a town of France, in the department of the Herault, and chief place of a canton, in the district of St. Pons: four leagues S. St. Pons, and eight W. Beziers.

Liung, a town of Sweden, in the province of West Gothland: eight miles S. Uddevalla.

Liung, a town of Sweden, in the province of East Gothland: eight miles NNW. Linkioping.

Livni, a town of Russia, in the government of Orel, on the Sosva: eighty-four miles E. Orel. *Long.* 56. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 58. N.

Livogne, a town of Piedmont, in the duchy of Aosta: seven miles W. Aosta.

Livonia (Duchy of), a province of Russia. The ancient history of the duchy is very dark and obscure. Paganism prevailed here down to the 12th century, when, by the following accident, the Christian religion was first introduced into Livonia, properly so called:—In the year 1158, some merchants of Bremen, bound to Wisby, in Gothland, were driven by stress of weather on the coast of Livonia, and landed at the mouth of the river Duna, near the Baltic. The inhabitants of those parts, who called themselves Liven, were at first for opposing their landing; but becoming more tractable by degrees, they trafficked together. These beginnings the Bremeners improved by resorting hither in greater numbers with commodities to trade with the natives; and with the consent of the inhabitants, went about two leagues up the Duna, where they pitched their tents. After this, they built a strong warehouse of timber, on an eminence, in which they deposited their goods. The German colonists, increased in number, brought with them, probably about the year 1186, an ecclesiastic, of the name of Meinhard, who was an Augustine monk, of the convent of Segeberg, in Wagria. This monk, having learned the language of the country, persuaded some of the inhabitants to be baptized. From this time, several German families came and settled in Livonia. About the same æra, namely, 1196, Canute VI, king of Denmark, made an expedition into Esthonia; and having subdued that province, he introduced Christianity, erected churches in the country, and sent priests to officiate in them. Towards the middle of the 16th century, the czar Iwan Basilowitz formed the design of conquering this country; which induced the city of Revel and the duchy of Esthonia to put themselves under the protection of Sweden: and on this was grounded the claim of

that crown to Livonia, and the ſuperior privileges which Eſthonia enjoyed beyond Livonia. Gotha Ketler, who was chief of the order, gave up Livonia to the king of Poland, as great duke of Lithuania, upon which it was annexed to that crown; ſolemnly reſigned his command, and, in 1561, was created the firſt duke of Courland, but was to hold this duchy as a fief of Poland. The Poles alſo got poſſeſſion of Riga and Lettonia; and now this country became the cauſe, as well as the diſmal ſcene, of very bloody wars betwixt Ruſſia, Sweden, and Poland, for a whole century; namely, from the year 1561 to 1660. By the peace of Oliva, which was concluded in 1660, Livonia was given up by Poland to Sweden; and the Duna was agreed on as the boundary betwixt the Swediſh and Poliſh dominions. In 1681, the decrees of the diet, held at Stockholm, in 1680, concerning the re-aſſumption of alienated crown lands, began to be put in execution here; which was an extreme grievance to the nobility. In the famous northern war, which broke out in the beginning of the preſent 18th century, this country was miſerably ravaged; till at laſt, by the treaty of Nyſtadt, concluded in the year 1721, Sweden agreed to cede Livonia for ever to Ruſſia. Livonia conſiſts partly of woods and moraſſes, and partly of a fertile ſoil, which yields the inhabitants all the neceſſaries of life, in great plenty. The air is clear and ſalubrious; and though the winter be long and ſevere, and the ſummer, conſequently, but ſhort; yet the heat of the climate during the latter ſeaſon is ſuch, that the grain ſown both in ſummer and winter ripens at the proper time. In a plentiful year, when the crops have not failed, the inhabitants export many thouſand laſts of rye and barley to Holland, Spain, and other foreign countries: hence Livonia is called the granary of the north. Before the corn is threſhed, it is dried and hardened in kilns, heated by large ſtoves or ovens, which are built contiguous to their barns; however, this does not render it unfit for ſowing, or for making bread and malt; beſides, it keeps the better for it. The horned cattle, horſes, and goats, of this country, are very numerous, and much eſteemed; but the ſheep are not extraordinary, their wool being coarſe, and reſembling goat's hair. Vaſt quantities of flax, hemp, lin-ſeed, leather, and ſkins, are exported from hence. It is now called *The Government of Riga*, from the capital.

Livorno, ſee *Legborn*.

Livorno, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont: four miles N. Creſcentio, and eleven NE. Chivaſſo.

Lixr, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: thirty-three miles NE. Gotheborg.

Lavron, a town of France, in the department of the Drome: three leagues and [illegible] S. Valence, and two and a half W. C[illegible]

Livry, a town of France, in the [illegible]ment of the Seine and Oiſe, and chief [illegible] of a canton, in the diſtrict of Gonneſſe: [illegible] leagues NE. Paris.

Liuſterno, an iſland of Sweden, in [illegible]tic. *Long.* 18. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* [illegible] 30. N.

Liutzin, a town of Ruſſia, in the [illegible]ment of Polotſk: ſixty miles NNW. [illegible]lotſk. *Long.* 45. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* [illegible] 25. N.

Liw, a town of Poland, in the p[illegible] of Maſovia: forty-eight miles E. War[illegible]

Lixheim, or *Lixeim*, a town of Fra[illegible] the department of the Meurte, and [illegible] place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sar[illegible] three leagues W. Savern, and one [illegible] quarter NE. Sarburg.

Lixuri, a town of the iſland of Cep[illegible]nia: twelve miles W. Cephalonia.

Li-yang, a town of China, of the [illegible] rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: [illegible]ty-five miles SW. Tchan-tcheou.

Lizard Iſland, one of the iſlands [illegible] *Direction Iſlands*, in the South Pacific O[illegible] about eight leagues in circumference, [illegible] neral very rocky and barren. The [illegible] was given by captain Cook, from the [illegible] ber of lizards found there, ſome of [illegible] were of a very large ſize.

Lizard (The), or *Lizard Point*, a pr[illegible] tory on the ſouth coaſt of Cornwall, and [illegible] ſouthern point of land in England, at [illegible] north entrance of the Engliſh Cha[illegible] *Long.* 5. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 49 [illegible] N.

Lizou-tcheou, a city of China, of the [illegible] rank, in the province of Quang-ſi, on [illegible] river Long: 1037 miles SSW. Pek[illegible] *Long.* 126. 33. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 24. 12. [illegible]

Llamelin, a town of South America, [illegible] the archbiſhopric of Lima, and juriſdict[illegible] of Guanuco.

Llanarth, a town of South Wales, in [illegible] county of Cardigan, with a weekly mar[illegible] on Tueſday: fifteen miles W. Llanbe[illegible] and 212 W. London.

Llanbeder, a town of South Wales, in [illegible] county of Cardigan, ſituated on the Te[illegible] with a weekly market on Saturday. It [illegible] with Cardigan and Aberiſtwyth in cha[illegible] one member of the Britiſh parliament: twe[illegible]ty-four miles ENE. Cardigan, and 19[illegible] London.

Llanbeder, a river of South Wales, whi[illegible] runs into the Artro, near the town of Llan[illegible]beder.

Llandaff, a city of South Wales, in t[illegible] county of Glamorgan, on the river Taf[illegible] It is ſtyled a city on account of its being the ſee of a biſhop, but has no market. The ſee was founded at the end of the 5th century. The cathedral is a handſome but [illegible]ng

...e river forms a good harbour, about ...es from the mouth of the Severn: ...s N. Cardiff, and 166 W. Lon-

...*vawr*, a town of South Wales, in ...ty of Caermarthen, with a weekly ...n Saturday. Here is a considerable ...ture of flannel: twenty-nine miles Brecon, and 194 W. London.

..., or *Llanelthy*, a town of South in the county of Caermarthen, with a ... market on Tuesday: eleven miles ...nsea, and 216 W. London.

..., a town of Spain, in the province ...s, near the north coast: fifty-two ...NE. Oviedo.

...*ock*, a town of South Wales, in ...ty of Caermarthen, with a weekly ... on Thursday: twenty-three miles ... Brecon, and 185 W. London.

... *de Almeria*, a town of Spain, in the ...e of Grenada, on the coast of the Me-...ean: twenty miles WSW. Alme-

...*rust*, a town of North Wales, in the ... of Denbigh, with a weekly market ... day: twelve miles S. Aberconway, ... W. London.

...*ephen Point*, a cape on the south ... of Wales, in the Bristol Channel, at ...outh of the Towy.

...*ssent*, a town of South Wales, in ...unty of Glamorgan, with a weekly ...et on Friday. It is joined with Car-...nd other towns to send one member to ...ritish parliament: thirty-nine miles ...W. Monmouth, and 166 W. Lon-

...*velling*, a town of North Wales, in ...unty of Montgomery, with a weekly ...et on Saturday: ten miles NW. Welsh ..., and 179 NW. London.

...*rtyd Wells*, a medicinal spring of ... Wales, in the county of Brecknock: ...e miles W. Bealth.

...*dlos*, a town of North Wales, in the ...ty of Montgomery, with a weekly mar-...n Saturday: nineteen miles SW. Mont-...ery, and 180 NW. London.

...*ymddovry*, or *Llandovery*, a town of ... Wales, in the county of Caermar-...en, with a market on Wednesday and Sa-...ay: twenty-six miles NE. Caermarthen, ... 181 W. London.

...*ugbarn*, a town of South Wales, in the ...nty of Caermarthen, situated on the west ...e of the Towy, at its mouth, with a week-... market on Friday: twenty-three miles E. ...averfordwest, and 233 W. London.

...*edder*, a river of Wales, in the county ... Caernarvon, which runs into the Con-...y, about eleven miles S. Aberconway.

...*eding*, a river of Wales, in the county ... Montgomery, which runs into the Se-...n, near Welch Pool.

Lleggy, a river of Wales, in the county of Caernarvon, which runs into the Conway, about ten miles S. Aberconway.

Llendelafaya, a town of Spain, in the province of Asturia: eight miles SW. Oviedo.

Llenony, a river of Wales, in the county of Caernarvon, which runs into the Irish Sea, five miles SSW. Caernarvon.

Llerena, a town of Spain, in the province of Estremadura: fifty-three miles E. Cordova, and fifty-three N. Seville. *Long.* 10. 48. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 38. 7. N.

Lleueny, a river of Wales, in the county of Brecknock, which runs into the Wye, about three miles S. from Hay.

Lleyngoryl, a river of North Wales, in the county of Merioneth, which runs into the Irish Sea, three miles S. Barmouth.

Lliria, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia: six leagues S. Segorva.

Llobregat, a river of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, which runs into the Mediterranean, about three leagues W. from Barcelona.

L'obregat, a small river of Spain, which divides the dominions of France from Catalonia, and runs into the sea, near Rosas.

Llogbor, or *Llougber*, a river of Wales, in the county of Caermarthen, which runs into the Bristol Channel, near Llanelthy.

Lloret, a town of Spain, on the south-east coast of Catalonia: twenty miles NE. Mataro. *Long.* 19. 28. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 41. 42. N.

Lloyd, a river of North Wales, which runs into the Severn, near Llanydlos, in the county of Montgomery.

Llue, a river of North Wales, which runs into Pemble Meer, in the county of Merioneth.

Llulla and Chillars, a jurisdiction of South America, in the bishopric of Truxillo. The principal commerce is in tobacco and almonds.

Llynan, a river of North Wales, in the county of Caernarvon, which runs into the Irish Sea, about five miles S. Caernarvon.

Lo, a river of China, which rises in the province of Chen-si, and runs into the Hoang, twelve miles SE. Tong.

Lo, a river of China, which rises seven miles S. Sin-nhing, in the province of Hou-quang, and runs into the Heng, near Siang-yn.

Loanda, or *St. Paul de Loanda*, an island in the Atlantic, near the coast of Angola, about six leagues in length, and half a league wide, divided from the continent by a narrow channel, which forms a good harbour. The soil is unfruitful for grain; but fruits, such as oranges, figs, citrons, &c. abound. It contains seven or eight villages. On the coast are found shell-fish, called zimbi, used for money by the natives, like cowries in the Indies.

Loanda, or *St. Paul de Loanda*, a seaport town

town of Africa, in the kingdom of Angola, and capital of a fertile province, called Loanda, in poſſeſſion of the Portugueſe. The ſee of a biſhop, and containing ſeveral churches, convents, and about 5000 inhabitants, of which only 1000 are whites, the reſt are blacks or mulattoes. The country abounds in cattle and ſheep; Indian corn, millet, manioc, and fruits. *Long.* 31. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 8. 45. S.

Loango, a country of Africa, ſituated on the weſt coaſt, towards the Atlantic, or Ethiopian Sea, and bounded on the north by Benin, on the eaſt by Anziko, and on the ſouth by Congo. The climate of this kingdom is nearly as hot as any under the torrid zone, and much hotter than thoſe of Congo and Angola; nevertheleſs, we do not find but it is as healthy and pleaſant, and its ſoil as fertile and capable of improvement as any of them, were not the natives, like all the reſt along theſe coaſts, naturally lazy, and too averſe to the fatigues of agriculture, to plant or ſow more than will barely ſuffice the current wants of each year, whence it frequently happens, that a bad ſeaſon is followed by a famine, for want of laving up a proper ſtore againſt ſuch times. They commonly content themſelves with bread and fiſh, and ſuch fruits, greens, and pulſe, as the ground naturally produces. They have ſeveral ſorts of peas and beans, large and ſmall millet, of all which the ground yields them three crops in the year. Their palm, banana, and other trees, produce excellent fruits, of which they make agreeable wines, which they prefer to thoſe that come from Europe. The cotton and pimento trees grow wild, as well as the paradiſe grain, though the laſt not in ſuch quantities. The enzando, alicandi, and metamba, afford them plenty of materials for clothing and other uſes, as building and covering their houſes, and making their ſhips and ſmaller veſſels. Sugar-canes, caſſia, and tobacco, grow here plentifully; but the cocoas, oranges, and lemons, are not ſo regarded and cultivated by the inhabitants. They have a great variety of roots, herbs, fruits, grain, and other vegetables, which they make bread of, or uſe for food. They have but few cattle of any ſort, except goats. The oxen, which have been brought hither from other parts, died ſo faſt, that the dealers were diſcouraged from all farther attempts of that kind; hogs they have in great plenty, and poultry is ſo very cheap, that ſix penny-worth of beads will purchaſe thirty of them. Pheaſants, partridges, and other wild fowl are ſtill in greater abundance, and hardly bear any price. Among wild beaſts, they have the zebra, and multitudes of elephants, whoſe teeth they exchange with the Europeans for iron. The natives, who are called bramas, are tall, ſtout, well and well-behaved, though formerly inhuman cannibals. They uſe circu and trade chiefly among themſelves are induſtrious and vigilant, where be obtained, yet friendly and gen one another; very fond of their pa yet deſpiſing that of the grape. T libidinous to a high degree, and ve of their wives. They carry on a v trades and handicrafts, in the vari cities of weavers, ſmiths, carpen makers, potters, canoe-makers, & beſides traders and merchants; the tune is, that the handicraftſmen ar of their old ways, and their tools ſo and ill contrived, that their work is v dious and ill-performed. Their moſt commonly of their own manu chiefly of cloth, made either of the l the palm, or ſome other tree of the ture. The young palm-ſhoots are ſ fully cropped and dried, then ſoak ſoftened in palm-wine, and well with the hand. Theſe, being ſpun ven, are made into ſuits for the ben which hang round the body, from t dle down to the feet. All their garments are tied about the middle rich girdle, going ſeveral times ab body, and ſome of them curiouſly w of the ſame materials with their clothes. Thoſe of the better ſort wea of thoſe girdles, one above the other, adorned and variegated. They wear their necks, wriſts, and legs, ſeveral of beads of coral, ivory, round ſhe beautiful hue, chains of copper, tin, of a triangular faſhion, brought fr rope. The women's dreſs is much li of the men, excepting that they w girdle, and that their petticoats ha lower than the knee: thoſe of the ſort will throw over it a piece of fo European ſtuff or linen. The head a per parts of the body are naked, as their legs, except that they have c bracelets of coral, and other trinkets, their necks, arms, and legs. They polygamy: a great man has generall twelve, or more wives, and the poore dom leſs than two or three. The cont the parents, and paying down the agreed on for the wife, is all the for and courtſhip that is uſed in their marr None of the Loangoeſe have any t notion of a Supreme Being. They ſeem deed, to acknowledge one, under the of Sambian Pongo, but neither pay any ration to him, nor appear to have any of his nature or attributes, and, conſequ ly, neither love, nor fear, nor pray to All their worſhip and invocations are rected to their demons, both domeſtic

whom they aſcribe the ſole power
g or of curſing them, of directing
ds, rains, ſtorms, or fine weather,
r unfruitful, healthy or ſickly ſea-
The Loangoeſe entertain various no-
ncerning the nature of the human
all of them very extravagant, and
on the metempſychoſis. Though
narchs only ſtyle themſelves mani,
of Loango, their ſubjects not only
m the title of mokiſſos, but imagine
endowed with a kind of ſupernat-
unlimited power. He can, accord-
em, not only enrich and impoveriſh
cts by one ſingle word, raiſe de-
wars in the provinces, and ſend
of people to their graves; but, what
re extraordinary, he can bring down
old rains and ſtorms at his pleaſure.
angas, or prieſts of this country, all
title of mokiſſo; but are diſtinguiſh-
the names of the mokiſſo, altar, or
which they ſerve, or, more proper-
n the village in which they ſtand; as
Therico, Ganga-Baeſi-batta, Ganga-
, &c. The commerce of this coun-
ſiſts chiefly in ſlaves. They likewiſe
great quantities of ivory, tin, lead, iron,
pper, which they fetch as far as from
s of Sundi, that lie on the road to
almoſt adjoining to the Abyſſinian
. The ſmiths and artiſts in mines go
, in the month of September, for the
n of Sundi, and being arrived at the
ains where the copper mines are, ſet
aves to work in them. They melt the
the ſpot; but as they have not the art
rifying it from other metals, which will
ix with it, even within the bowels of
rth, their copper is neither pure nor
c. The Europeans have, ſince the
entury, ſent ſome good artiſts to teach
now to refine it, but the natives are
ſo indocile or indolent, that they have
ped any great advantage from their
tions. They are employed at that
until the month of May, at which
ey bring with their copper great quan-
of elephants' teeth, but of a ſmaller
and elephants tails, which the Portu-
convey to Loanda San Paulo, where
groes of that town have the art of
ng that hair into bracelets, collars, gir-
and other ornaments, exceedingly neat
utiful. Loango was formerly part of
gdom of Congo, but the mani, or
nors of its ſeveral provinces, revolted
t, and erected themſelves into inde-
nt principalities, till one of them grew
and powerful enough to ſubdue all the
, and not only to aſſume the royal title
dignity, but to ſtrip his old maſter of
eral others of his provinces, and to make
ſelf ſo abſolute in his new kingdom, as
to be in ſome meaſure worſhipped as a god by his ſubjects. They give him the name, or title, of Sambo Pongo, which is that of the deity, and addreſs him either for rain or fruitful ſeaſons, with even greater ſolemnity than other nations uſe towards their gods. The kingdom is divided into four principal provinces, viz. Lovangiri, Lovango-mongo, Kilongo, and Piri. Lovangiri is watered by abundance of ſmall rivers, very fertile, and well-inhabited. The natives apply themſelves chiefly to the cultivation of their grounds, except a ſmall part employed in the weaving of cloth and linen. Loango-mongo lies north-eaſt of Loangiri, and is ſpacious and fertile, particularly in palm-trees, the oil of which is extracted here in great quantities. The inhabitants are employed in weaving variety of linen and cloth, peculiar to thoſe parts. Kilongo, or Cy-longo, or, as others call it, Chylongo, is a maritime province, and the largeſt and moſt populous of all the four. It is ſituate between the rivers of Quila on the ſouth, and Combi on the north, which laſt divides it from Mayamba, once a ſmall kingdom of itſelf, but now a conquered province of this. Its plains are ſpacious and fertile, and ſheltered at a diſtance by ridges of high mountains. Its inhabitants carry on a very conſiderable commerce, eſpecially of elephants' teeth, though in other reſpects they are extremely rude and unpoliſhed. The laſt province is Piri, which lies north of Kilongo and Loango-mango. It is low and flat, yet abounds with variety of fruit and other trees, and is well peopled and cultivated. The inhabitants are naturally peaceable, and ſcarcely know what war is. They have plenty of cattle and fowl, both wild and tame, and delight much in hunting. The game they take, joined to the milk of their cattle, conſtitute their chief food. There are abundance of towns and villages in all thoſe provinces, concerning moſt of which we know little elſe but their names. Some authors have included the provinces of Mayamba, Sette, and ſome others as far north as Cape Lopez de Gonſalvo, in the dominion of Loango.

Loango, a town of Africa, and capital of the country ſo named, ſituated on a river, which forms a bay at its mouth, about two leagues from the coaſt of the Atlantic. It is called *Loango*, or *Lovango*, and *Banza Loangiri*, but by the natives *Borai*, or *Boori*, and is very airy and ſpacious, as the houſes are not contiguous to each other. The ſtreets are wide, and kept very clean, and the ſides lined with palm-trees, bananas, and bacavas, which afford a grateful ſhelter to the houſes before, and moſt of thoſe of the better ſort have the ſame behind, or even quite round, by way or ornament. In the centre of the city, facing the royal palace, is a great ſquare,

and

and the palace itſelf, which forms another ſquare, a mile and a half in compaſs, is ſurrounded with a paliſado of ſtately palm-trees. It conſiſts of a vaſt number of houſes, among which are thoſe the king's women, which are large enough to lodge ſeven or eight of them together, and are about ten in number. The houſes of the king, his halls of audience, and other offices, are on the weſt ſide, facing the plain area above mentioned, in which laſt he holds his councils of war; and there alſo feaſts his prime officers, and ſometimes his whole army. From this plain, likewiſe, there runs a wide ſtreet, ſome muſket ſhots from the place where there is a conſiderable market kept every day, which begins at ten o'clock, and where there are ſold great quantities and variety of palm-cloth, as alſo proviſions, as meal, poultry, fiſh, wine, corn, and oil. In this market-place is a famous temple and mokiſſo, or idol, called *Mokiſſo a Loango*, which was held in great veneration both by the kings and people; as to the other houſes of this metropolis, they are for the moſt part oblong, and covered in ſuch a manner, as that the middle part of the top is flat, much after the Italian manner. They have uſually three or four rooms, but no ſtories upon one another. Every houſe is fenced round with a hedge of palm-twigs, canes, or bulruſhes. The furniture of their houſes conſiſts in variety of pots and kettles, calibaſhes, baſkets, mats, and benches, on which they lay their clothes, weapons, and other utenſils. The bay of Loango, though reckoned pretty good, is incommoded, nevertheleſs, by a bank on the north ſide of its mouth or entrance, which runs about half a league along the coaſt, and hath not above two fathoms and a half of water. The many large rivers that come down from the continent, occaſion ſuch ſtrong and rapid currents towards the north during almoſt the whole year, that it is very difficult to weather them, and gain a ſouthern courſe. The only months in which they may be ſtemmed with ſafety and eaſe, are January, February, March, and April; all the reſt of the year the currents flow ſo ſtrong, that even coaſters muſt keep at leaſt ten or twelve leagues off the land. *Long.* 31. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 4. 40. S.

Loang-ſi-hing, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: fifteen miles S. Tching-ting.

Loano, or *Lovano*, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa, near the ſea: ſix miles SSW. Finale.

Loar, or *Loarne*, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon: thirteen miles S. Jaca.

Loaves (Two), two rocks or ſmall iſlands in the Eaſtern Indian Sea: five leagues NE. from the iſland of Madura.

Lobau, a town of Pruſſia, in the territory of Culm: forty-four miles E. Culm.

Lobaw, a town of Luſatia: ten m Budiſſen.

Lobeda, a town of Germany, in th of Upper Saxony, and principalit fenach: three miles SSE. Jena.

Lobedian, a town of Ruſſia, in vernment of Tambov: 100 miles Tambov. *Long.* 56. 36. E. Ferro 53. 28. N.

Lobenſtein, a town of Germany, circle of Upper Saxony, and co Reuſſen: twenty-ſix miles N. B and twenty-ſix SW. Greitz. *Long.* E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 20. N.

Lobera, a town of Spain, in the p of Aragon: twenty miles WSW.

Lobes, a town of Bohemia, in t of Boleſlaw: nine miles WNW. Buntzel.

Lobith, a town of Germany, in t of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Cleve miles NW. Emmerick.

Loblollo Bay, a bay of the iſland gua, on the weſt coaſt.

Loblotow, a town of Poland, in t tinate of Red Ruſſia: thirty-ſix SE. Halicz.

Lobming, a town of Germany, duchy of Stiria: two miles SE. K feldt.

Lobos, iſlands in the Pacific Oce the coaſt of Peru, ſurrounded with and ſeparated from the continent by of rocks, low, and under water. T diſtinguiſhed by the Spaniards, from ſituation, into Lobos de Barlevento, a bos de Sotovento, or the windward ward iſlands of Lobos; are about leagues from each other, and not f the coaſt of Peru, in *Lat.* 6. 2 45. S. Theſe alſo are called *Sea* or *Seals Iſlands*.

Lobres, a town of Spain, in the pr of Grenada: ſeven miles N. Motril.

Lobſkoi, Palanſkoi, a town of Ru the government of Olonetz, near th Sig: fifty-two miles WNW. Povenet

Lobſtadt, a town of Germany, circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of zig: two miles NW. Borna, and ten Leipzig.

Lobva, a river of Ruſſia, which ru the Lialia, in the province of Eka burg: twenty miles E. Verchotura.

Loburg, a town of Germany, in the of Lower Saxony, and principality of deburg: twenty-two miles E. *Magde*

Locagnano, a town of the iſland of fica: twelve miles N. Baſtia.

Locana, a town of Piedmont, in the naveſe, ſituated on the Orco, in the to which it gives name: fifteen miles W Torea, and twenty-three NNW. Turi

Locarno, one of the Italian bailiw belong

ging to the Swiſs cantons, ceded by
miliun Sforzia, duke of Milan, in the
1512, and governed by a bailiff, whoſe
continues two years; the length about
..agues, and the breadth about four.
ſituated near the north-weſt coaſt of
. Maggiora. It produces ſome corn,
, cheſtnuts, and abundance of fruit and
The number of inhabitants is eſti-
.d at 30,000. Locarno is the capital.

..arno, a town of Italy, and capital of
..ick, belonging to the Swiſs cantons,
..d near lake Maggiora: it was once
..d on the lake, with a port for barks,
now at about a quarter of a mile diſ-
. The caſtle is ſaid to have been built
..e Lombards; a great part of it was
..ved by the Swiſs, in 1531, who left
..ough for the reſidence of the bailiff.
..e 8th century, the town belonged to
..hop of Como, from whom it paſſed
..ſively to the Muralti, Viſconti, Ruſco,
..afterwards to the Swiſs. The number
..abitants is about 1500: twenty-three
..SW Chivenna, and twenty-two ENE.
..d'Oſcella.

.., a town of Italy, in the kingdom
..ples, and province of Abruzzo Citra,
..e river Peſcara: ten miles N. Sol-
..

..Achaſtial, a bay of Scotland, on the
.. coaſt of the county of Argyle: twen-
..ur miles SW. Inverary.

Loch Achrakill, a bay on the weſt coaſt of
..nd, and county of Roſs, ſituated on
..uth ſide of Loch Terridon.

Loch Alarich, a lake of Scotland, in the
..nty of Perth: ten miles S. George's
..wn.

Loch Alſarrig, a lake of Scotland, in the
..nty of Inverneſs: fourteen miles NW.
..rt Auguſtus.

Loch Alort, a bay on the weſt coaſt of
..nd, and county of Inverneſs: twenty-
..r miles W. Fort William.

Loch Anacat, a lake of Scotland, in the
..nty of Perth: ten miles and a half SE.
..orge Town.

Loch Ann, a bay of Scotland, on the coaſt
..f Argyle, which communicates with Mull
..nd.

Loch Anſtrommun, a lake of Scotland, in
..e county of Perth: three miles and a
..f NW. George's Town.

Loch Archeig, a lake of Scotland, in the
..unty of Inverneſs, ten miles long and one
..de: twelve miles N. Fort William.

Loch Ardvar, a bay of Scotland, on the
..eſt coaſt of the county of Sutherland:
..enty-three miles S. Cape Wrath.

Loch Aſnt, a bay of Scotland, on the
..orth-weſt part of the county of Roſs.

Loch Aven, a lake of Scotland, in the
..uth-weſt part of Banffſhire: twenty-one
..miles S. Inveraven.

Loch Awe, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Argyle, twenty-two miles long, and from half a mile to one and a half wide.

Loch Badcaal, a bay of Scotland, on the weſt coaſt of the county of Sutherland: twenty miles S. Cape Wrath.

Loch Babnacaplich, a ſtrait between the iſland of Benbecula and the iſland of Grimſey.

Loch Barnera, a lake or inlet of the ſea, on the north-weſt coaſt of the iſland Lewis, in Scotland: eleven miles W. Stornaway.

Loch Bay, a bay of Scotland, on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Skye: ſix miles S. Vaterniſh Point.

Loch Boiſdale, a bay of Scotland, on the eaſt coaſt of South Viſt. *Long.* 4. 6. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 57. 11. N.

Loch Bracadale, a bay of Scotland, on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Skye: five miles SE. Copnahow Head.

Loch Brittle, a bay on the weſt coaſt of Scotland, in the iſland of Skye, north of Dunan Point.

Loch Broom, a bay of Scotland, on the weſt coaſt of the county of Roſs, ſeven miles long and two broad, which communicates with Loch More.

Loch Broom (Little), a bay on the weſt coaſt of Scotland, and county of Roſs, eight miles long, and one broad: eight miles SE. Udrigil Head.

Loch Broom, a town of Scotland, in the county of Roſs, at the ſouth end of Loch Broom lake: twenty-five miles WNW. Dingwall.

Loch Calarway, a bay on the weſt coaſt of Scotland, and county of Sutherland: twenty-one miles S. Cape Wrath.

Loch Calva, a bay on the weſt coaſt of Scotland, and county of Sutherland: twenty-one miles S. Cape Wrath.

Loch Caſtle Semple, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Renfrew: ſix miles SW. Paiſley.

Loch Catherine, a lake of Scotland, in the ſouth-weſt part of the county of Perth, about ſix miles in length: twenty miles WSW. Crieff.

Loch Chaad, a bay on the north-weſt coaſt of the iſland of Coll. *Long.* 3. 35. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 56. 37. N.

Loch Cheajbay, a bay of Scotland, on the eaſt ſide of South Viſt. *Long.* 4. 5. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 57. 24. N.

Loch Claſh, a bay of Scotland, on the north-weſt part of the county of Roſs: eight miles NNW. Dingwall.

Loch Clay, a bay of Scotland, on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Lewis: eighteen miles SW. Stornaway.

Loch Colm, a bay of Scotland, in the iſland of Skye: three miles SE. Snifort Kirk.

Loch Craigniſh, a bay on the weſt coaſt of

Scotland, and county of Argyle: twenty-one miles WSW. Inverary.

Loch Creran, a bay on the weſt coaſt of Scotland, and county of Argyle.

Loch Crinan, a bay on the weſt coaſt of Scotland, and county of Argyle: twenty-one miles SW. Inverary.

Loch Dulreach, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Ayr: ten miles SSE. Ayre.

Loch Damh, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Perth: ſeven miles S. George's Town.

Loch Dee, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Kircudbright: twelve miles NW. New Galloway.

Loch Derculoch, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Perth: ſeven miles S. Blair Athol.

Loch Dirantadlin, a lake of Scotland, on the eaſt borders of the county of Argyle: ſeven miles SW. George's Town.

Loch Doine, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Perth: twenty miles WSW. Crieff.

Loch Drumelly, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Perth: ſeven miles NW. Coupar.

Loch Duich, a bay on the weſt coaſt of Scotland, between the counties of Roſs and Inverneſs, north-eaſt of Kyle Rhea, in the iſland of Skye.

Loch Dungeon, or *Hourn*, a bay of Scotland, on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Lewis: eight miles and three quarters S. Stornaway.

Loch Duntelchah, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Inverneſs: twenty miles NE. Fort Auguſtus.

Loch Eil, a lake of Scotland, at the ſouth-eaſt end of the county of Inverneſs, eight miles long, and one broad, near Fort William.

Loch Enard, a bay on the weſt coaſt of Scotland, and county of Roſs, a little to the eaſt of Rumore Point.

Loch Enoch, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Kircudbright: fourteen miles NW. New Galloway.

Loch Ericht, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Inverneſs, twelve miles long, and half a mile wide: four miles N. George's Town.

Loch Erriboll, a capacious and ſafe bay, on the northern coaſt of Scotland, and county of Sutherland: three miles W. Whitenhead, and five and a quarter SE. Farout Head.

Loch Erſey, a lake of Scotland, in Arran iſland: five miles NW. Brodick.

Loch Effan, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Perth: eighteen miles S. George's Town.

Loch Etive, a bay on the weſt coaſt of Scotland, and county of Argyle, twenty miles in length, and ſcarcely above broad: fifteen miles N. Inverary.

Loch Evort, a bay of Scotland, on the eaſt ſide of the iſland of North Viſt.

Loch Ewe, a bay on the weſt coaſt of Scotland, and county of Roſs: three miles from Udrigil Head.

Loch Eynort, a bay of Scotland, on the eaſt coaſt of South Viſt. *Long.* 4. 7. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 57. 15. N.

Loch Eynort, a bay of Scotland, on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Skye: four miles S. Torrimon Head.

Loch Eynort, a bay on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Skye: five miles NNW. Ardnan Point.

Loch Fainiſh, a bay of Scotland, in the north-weſt part of the county of Roſs: ſeven miles W. Dingwall.

Loch Fin, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Ayr: fourteen miles ENE. Irvine.

Loch Fine, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Argyle, thirty-four miles long, and from one to four to ſix broad.

Loch Fintaikin, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Dumfries: ſeven miles N. of Lochmaben.

Loch Fitty, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Fife: two miles and a half N. of Dunfermline.

Loch Frenchy, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Perth: eight miles and three quarters N. Crieff.

Loch Gare, a bay on the weſt coaſt of Scotland, in the county of Roſs: eight miles S. Ru Rea.

Loch Garron, a bay on the weſt coaſt of Scotland, and county of Roſs: twenty-two miles NW. Fort Auguſtus.

Loch Garry, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Perth: eight miles and three quarters NE. George's Town.

Loch Garvie, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Roſs: ten miles W. Dingwall.

Loch Geojavagh, a bay of Scotland, on the north-eaſt coaſt of the Harris, a little to the ſouth of Loch Tarbot.

Loch Gilp, a bay of Scotland, in Loch Fine; ſeventeen miles and a half SW. Inverary.

Loch Goyle, a lake of Scotland, with branches off to the north-weſt, from Loch Long, in Argyleſhire.

Loch Granard, a bay of Scotland, on the north coaſt of the iſland of Ila: two miles and a quarter WSW. Ruvaal.

Loch Gremiſbeader, a bay of Scotland, on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Lewis: ſeven miles SSW. Stornaway.

Loch Griſornifh, a bay of Scotland, north of Loch Sniſort, in the iſland of Skye.

Loch Groinard, a bay on the weſt coaſt of Scotland, and county of Roſs: four miles SE. Udrigil Head.

Loch Ha[illegible]

Harpart, a bay on the west coast of ..., in the island of Skye, north of ...ach.

Heather, a bay on the west coast of ..., and county of Sutherland: ten ... S. Cape Wrath.

Hock, a lake of Scotland, in the ...y of Argyle, between Loch Long and ... Fine.

Hope, a bay of Scotland, in the ... part of the county of Sutherland, ... miles long: seven miles W. Tongue.

Hourn, a bay on the west coast of ...and, and county of Inverness: twenty ... NNW. Fort William.

Inchard, a bay on the west coast of ...and, and county of Sutherland: eleven ... S. Cape Wrath.

Indaal, a bay of Scotland, on the ...-east coast of the island of Skye: six ... from Kyle Rhea.

Indaal, a bay of Scotland, on the ... coast of the island of Ila.

Inver, a bay on the west coast of ...and, between the counties of Suther... and Ross; five miles NE. Rumore ...

Inver, a lake of Scotland, in the ...ty of Kircudbright: five miles N. ... Galloway.

Irin, a bay of Scotland, on the ...-east coast of the island of Coll. *Long.* ... W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 56. 38.

Kenmoor, a lake of Scotland, five ... long, and half a mile wide, at the ... of the Ken and the Dee.

Kennard, a bay on the west coast of ...and, and county of Ross: ten miles ... Rumore.

Keose, a lake or bay, communicating ... the sea, on the east coast of the island ... Lewis; nine miles SW. Stornaway.

Kilifled, a bay on the west coast of ...and, west of Point Knap: twenty-... miles SW. Inverary.

Kingsmoor, a lake of Scotland, in ... county of Selkirk: eleven miles SSW. ...kirk.

Kintra, a bay on the west coast of ...and: five miles E. Ardimnish Point, in ... county of Argyle.

Kisborn, a bay on the west coast of ...land, and county of Ross: thirty miles ... Rea.

Kylesweveg, a bay of Scotland, on ... east coast of the island of Benbecula.

Laggan, a lake of Scotland, in the ...ty of Inverness, eight miles long, and ... a mile wide: ten miles SE. Fort ...ustus.

Lawerston, a lake of Scotland, in ... county of Kincardine: eight miles and ... quarters NNE. Stonehaven.

Loch Laxford, a bay of Scotland, on the west coast of the county of Sutherland: fourteen miles S. Cape Wrath.

Loch Leadmore, a bay of Scotland, in the north part of the county of Ross: twenty-four miles WNW. Dornoch.

Loch Lee, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Angus: eleven miles NNW. Brechin.

Loch Leodamis a bay of Scotland, on the south coast of the island of Ila.

Loch Leven, a bay of Scotland, in the county of Inverness, ten miles long, and half a mile wide, an eastern branch of Loch Linnhe: nine miles S. Fort William.

Loch Leven, a lake of Scotland, a little to the east of Kinross.

Loch Leurbust, a bay or inlet of the sea, on the east coast of the island of Lewis, in Scotland: six miles SW. Stornaway.

Loch Leys, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Kincardine: ten miles and a half NW. Stonehaven.

Loch Linnhe, a bay on the west coast of Scotland, and county of Argyle, eighteen miles long, and from two to four wide: twenty-five miles NW. Inverary.

Loch Lochy, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Inverness, between Fort Augustus and Fort William, ten miles long, and rather more than one wide, communicates with Loch Eil, Loch Linnhe, and Loch Arkeig.

Loch Lodwall, a bay of Scotland, on the south-east coast of the Harris, a little to the north of Finnisbay.

Loch Loep, a strait between the islands of Benbecula and Wia.

Loch Lomond, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Argyle, seventeen miles long, and from one to four wide, with several small islands in the broadest part. It communicates with the Clyde, by a river which joins the Clyde at Dumbarton: twenty-four miles W. Stirling, and twelve E. Inverary.

Loch Long, a bay on the west coast of Scotland, and county of Argyle, fifteen miles long and one wide, between Loch Fine and Loch Lomond.

Loch Loung, a north branch of Loch Duich.

Loch of the Lows, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Selkirk: thirteen miles and a half SW. Selkirk.

Loch Loyal, a lake on the north coast of Scotland, and county of Sutherland, five miles long: two miles S. Tongue.

Loch Luichart, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Ross: eleven miles W. Dingwall.

Loch Lydoch, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Perth: five miles W. George's Town.

Loch Lyon, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Perth: ten miles SW. George's Town.

Loch Maddy, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Inverneſs, five miles long, and half a mile wide: ſeventeen miles NNW. Fort Auguſtus.

Loch Mahaake, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Perth: five miles NW. Dumblane.

Loch Mare, a bay of Scotland, in the county of Roſs, about eleven miles long, and two wide, full of iſlands: thirty miles W. Dingwall.

Loch Merk, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Perth: ſeven miles N. Blair Athol.

Loch Mickly, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Inverneſs: thirteen miles NNE. Fort Auguſtus.

Loch Milford, or *Loch Melfort*, a ſafe road or harbour, on the weſt coaſt of Scotland, and county of Argyle, much frequented by herrings: eighteen miles W. Inverary.

Loch Moan, a lake of Scotland, in the north-weſt part of the county of Kircudbright: eighteen miles NW. New Galloway.

Loch Mochum, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Wigton: ſeven miles W. Wigton.

Loch Monar, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Roſs, ſix miles long, and half a mile wide.

Loch Moorn, a bay of Scotland, in the north-weſt part of the county of Roſs: nine miles N. Dingwall.

Loch More, a large bay on the weſt coaſt of Scotland, and county of Roſs: nine miles E. Udrigil Head.

Loch Morver, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Inverneſs, ten miles long, and half a mile wide: ſixteen miles NW. Fort William.

Loch Moy, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Inverneſs, near a town of the name: nine miles SE. Inverneſs.

Loch Moydart, a bay of Scotland, between the counties of Argyle and Inverneſs: four miles W. Ardimnifh Point.

Loch Nagabel, a bay on the weſt coaſt of Scotland, and county of Inverneſs, north of Point Araſaick.

Loch Namaddy, a bay on the eaſt coaſt of North Viſt, one of the Weſtern Iſlands of Scotland. *Long.* 3. 59. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 57. 41. N.

Loch Naver, a lake in the north part of Scotland, and county of Sutherland; twelve miles in circumference: twenty-five miles N. Dornoch.

Loch Neil, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Argyle: ſixteen miles and three quarters NW. Inverary.

Loch Neſs, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Inverneſs, twenty-two miles long one broad, between Fort Auguſtus and Frith of Murray, into which its water

Loch Nevish, a bay on the weſt coaſt of Scotland, and county of Inverneſs: miles WNW. Fort William.

Loch Niet, a bay on the weſt coaſt of land, and county of Sutherland: two four miles S. Cape Wrath.

Loch Oich, a lake of Scotland, in the ty of Inverneſs, four miles long, and ter of a mile wide; communicates with Neſs, four miles SW. Fort Auguſtus.

Loch Oochan, a lake of Scotland, county of Inverneſs: nine miles W George's Town.

Loch Ore, a lake of Scotland, in the ty of Fife: ſix miles NE. Dunfermline.

Loch Orent, a lake of Scotland, in county of Caithneſs: ſix miles S. Th

Loch Paatoch, a lake of Scotland, county of Inverneſs: twelve miles George's Town.

Loch Partin, a bay of Scotland, on the ſide of the iſland of North Viſt.

Loch Quoich, a lake of Scotland, in the ty of Inverneſs: ſixteen miles N. Fort liam.

Loch Rannoch, a lake of Scotland, in county of Perth, about eight miles in to the eaſt of George's Town.

Loch Ridan, a bay of Scotland, on the of the county of Argyle, north of the of Bute.

Loch Rue, a bay on the weſt coaſt of land, and county of Sutherland: ſix m Aſynt Point.

Loch Ruival, a bay of Scotland, on ſouth-eaſt coaſt of the iſland of North *Long.* 4. 1. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 57.

Loch Ryan, a large bay on the weſt Scotland, between the counties of Ayr Wigton, north of Stranrawer.

Loch Sark, a bay on the weſt coaſt of land, and county of Sutherland: twenty miles S. Cape Wrath.

Loch Scourie, a bay on the weſt coaſt Scotland, and county of Sutherland: fifteen miles S. Cape Wrath.

Loch Seaforth, a bay on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Lewis, ten miles length: eighteen miles SW. Stornaway.

Loch Screfort, a bay of Scotland, on the eaſt coaſt of Rum Iſland. *Long.* 3. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 57. 1. N.

Loch Shiell, a bay of Scotland, between counties of Argyle and Inverneſs; ſix miles long, and one wide; has a communication with Loch Moydart: the north-eaſt lies ten miles NW. Fort William.

Loch Shieldag, a bay of Scotland, on the ſouth ſide of Loch Terridon, in the county Roſs: five miles SE. Loch Achrakin.

...ig, a lake of Scotland, in the north ...he county of Sutherland; twelve ...g. and one and a half wide: thirteen ... NW. Dornoch.

...ene, a lake of Scotland, in the ...t Aberdeen: four miles and a half ...e.

...ch, a lake of Scotland, in the ...f Perth: ſix miles NW. Dunkeld.

...port, a bay on the eaſt coaſt of ...ſt. *Long.* 4. 5. W. Edinburgh. ...3. N.

...achban, a bay of Scotland, on the ...t the Iſle of Skye: one mile S. ... Head.

...zort, a large bay of Scotland, on ...h coaſt of the iſland of Skye, between ... Slag and Vaterniſh Point.

...affin, a bay of Scotland, on the ...aſt coaſt of the Iſle of Skye: ſix miles ...niſh.

...kimiſh, a bay on the ſouth-eaſt ...f Harris. *Long.* 3. 37. W. Edin. *Lat.* 57. 55. N.

Stornaway, a bay of the ſea, on the ...ſt of the iſland of Lewis, in Scotland, ... Stornaway.

Strabeg, a bay of Scotland, on the ...ſt coaſt of the county of Aberdeen: ... W. Rattery Head.

Strevin, a bay of Scotland, on the ... the county of Argyle, north of the ... Bute.

Sunnart, a bay on the weſt coaſt of ...d, and county of Argyle; fifteen ...g, and one broad: twenty-two miles ...m William.

Tain, a bay of Scotland, in the north ... the iſland of Arran.

Tarbot, a bay on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt ...and, which divides that part of the ... Lewis, called *The Lewis*, from that ...led *Harris*, divided from Weſt Loch ...ot by a narrow iſthmus of land: twen... SW. Stornaway. *Long.* 3. 30. W. ...rgh. *Lat.* 57. 58. N.

Tarbot (Weſt), a bay of the North ... the north-weſt coaſt of the iſland of ..., ſeparated from Tarbot Loch by an ... of land. *Long.* 3. 38. W. Edin... *Lat.* 58. 5. N.

Tay, a lake of Scotland, in the coun... Perth; ſixteen miles in length, and one ...

Teagus, a bay on the weſt coaſt of Scot... and county of Argyle, a little to the ... of Loch Sunnart.

Terridon, a bay on the weſt coaſt of ...nd, and county of Roſs: ſeventeen ... Ru Rea.

Tollie, a lake of Scotland, in the ... of Argyle: ten miles and a half ... Glenorchy.

Troig, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Inverneſs: fourteen miles E. Fort William.

Loch Tua, or *Broad Bay*, a large bay or inlet of the ſea, on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Lewis, in Scotland; about ten miles in length, and four in breadth: eaſt of Stornaway.

Loch Tumel, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Perth: five miles S. Blair Athol.

Loch Tunag, a bay on the weſt coaſt of Scotland, the ſouth-eaſt continuation of Loch Ewe.

Loch Turret, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Perth: five miles NNW. Crieff.

Loch Tuſcag, a bay on the weſt coaſt of Scotland, and county of Roſs: thirty miles S. Ru Rea.

Loch Vack, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Perth: three miles and a half SSW. Blair Atholl.

Loch Valican, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Perth: ſix miles E. Blair Atholl.

Loch Voil, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Perth: ſeventeen miles W. Crieff.

Loch Vrine, a bay on the weſt coaſt of Scotland, and county of Roſs; ſix miles long, and half a mile wide: twenty-five miles WNW. Dingwal.

Loch Vrotachan, a lake of Scotland, in the ſouth-weſt part of Aberdeenſhire: ſeven miles S. Caſtleton of Braemar.

Loch Uſkevagh, a bay of Scotland, on the eaſt coaſt of Benbecula.

Loch Uſſie, a bay of Scotland, in the county of Roſs: two miles W. Dingwal.

Loch Watten, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Caithneſs: ſeven miles W. Wick.

Loch Yeben, a bay on the weſt coaſt of Scotland, and county of Roſs, on the north ſide of Loch Terridon.

Lochmaben, a town of Scotland, in the county of Dumfries: ſeven miles NE. Dumfries, and forty-eight S. Edinburgh.

Lochrutton, a lake of Scotland, in the county of Kircudbright: four miles SE. Dumfries.

Lochty Water, a river of Scotland, in the county of Fife, which runs into the river Leven, about three miles from its mouth.

Lochwinnoch, a town of Scotland, in the county of Renfrew: eight miles S. Port Glaſgow, and ſeven SW. Paiſley.

Lockerby, a town of Scotland, in the county of Dumfries: three miles and half E. Lochmaben.

Lochem, a town of the duchy of Guelderland, on the Borkel. In the year 1672, this town was taken by the French, but evacuated by them in the year 1674, after having deſtroyed the fortifications: ten miles E. Zutphen.

Locher Moſs, a moraſs of Scotland, in the county of Dumfries; ten miles long, and three broad. From the vaſt oak-trees that are

are dug up, it is evident, that this moraſs has been at ſome diſtant period a great foreſt. Canoes and anchors have been frequently found here; and as the preſent moraſs is but little elevated, that it has once been covered with the ſea.

Loches, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Indre and Loire. This town, with the reſt of Touraine, formerly belonged to the kings of England. Here is a caſtle, ſtanding on a rock, formerly a very important fortification. In this caſtle are, or were, four ranges of ſubterraneous paſſages, running over each other, in the uppermoſt of which Lewis Sforza, duke of Milan, was kept priſoner for ten years, and where alſo he died. In a large tower in it, are two cages, or moveable rooms, with very ſtrong oak grates, covered with iron, in one of which cardinal Balve, biſhop of Algiers, was confined by Lewis XII: ſeven leagues SSE. Tours, and twelve NW. Chateauroux. *Long.* 18. 39. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 7. N.

Loucheur (Le), a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Caen: three leagues SW. Caen.

Lochmaben, a town of Scotland, in the county of Dumfries, on the river Annan, ſaid to have been erected into a royal borough by king Robert Bruce. There is a conſiderable linen manufacture in the town and neighbourhood; the number of inhabitants about 700: ſeven miles NE. Dumfries.

Lochnewi, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: ſixty-eight miles N. Calmar.

Lochruſbeg, a bay of the Atlantic, on the weſt coaſt of Ireland, and county of Donegal. *Long.* 8. 23. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 46. N.

Lochruſmore, a bay of the Atlantic, on the weſt coaſt of Ireland, and county of Donegal, a little to the north of Lochruſbeg.

Lochſtett, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Samland; near it is the remains of a caſtle, in which is to be ſeen a dreadful dungeon, which formerly ſerved as a priſon: four miles N. Pillau.

Lochvitze, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tchernigov, on the Sula: ninety ſix miles SE. Tchernigov. *Long.* 46. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 20. N.

Lochenitz, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Uckermark of Brandenburg: ſixteen miles NE. Prenzlow.

Lockhart, a town of United America, in the ſtate of North Carolina: thirty-eight miles ESE. Halifax.

Lockhartſburg, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, on the Suſquehanna: 135 miles NNW. Philadelphia.

Lockmitz, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which runs into Elbe, four miles above Meiſſen.

Locle (Le), a town of Switzerland, gives name to a juriſdiction, in the of Neufchatel. The pariſh is exte contains a great number of wat cutlers, &c.: eight miles NW. Neu

Locmariaquer, a town of France, department of the Morbihan, and ch of a canton, in the diſtrict of Au leagues S. Auray, and three SW. V

Locminc, a town of France, in the ment of the Morbihan, and chief canton, in the diſtrict of Pontiv leagues and three quarters S. Poc ſeven ENE. l'Orient.

Loco Rotondo, a town of Italy, in dom of Naples, and province of Ba miles SSE. Monopoli.

Locrenan, a town of France, in partment of the Finiſterre, and ch of a canton, in the diſtrict of Cha eight miles SW. Chateaulin, and ei Quimper.

Lodan, a river of England, in th of Hereford, which runs into the about five miles N. from Hereford.

Loddon, a town of England, in t ty of Norfolk, with a weekly m Friday: forty-two miles N. Ipsw 113 NNE. London.

Loddon, a river of England, in th of Berks, which runs into the about five miles below Reading.

Lode, a town of the iſland of S fifty-four miles E. Saſſari, and e Cagliari.

Loder, a town of Germany, in th of Swabia, and biſhopric of Augſbur miles E. Kaufbeuren, and twenty- Augſburg.

Loderbach, a river of Germany, riſes ſix miles N. Leipſick, and ru the Mulda, two miles N. Bitterfeld, electorate of Saxony.

Lodeſan, a country of Italy, in the V eſe, bounded on the north and we duchy of Milan, on the eaſt by th maſco and the Cremoneſe, on the ſ the Piacentin and Paveſe. The c ſmall, but populous and fertile, an cularly celebrated for its cheeſe, of the inhabitants are ſaid to export an to the amount of 70,000l. ſterli is well watered by the river Adda, an ous others. Lodi is the capital, from it receives its name.

Lodeve, a town of France, and pri place of a diſtrict, in the department Herault, containing about 4200 inhab before the revolution, it was the ſee o ſhop: ſeven leagues N. Beziers, and W. Montpellier. *Long.* 20. 59. E. *Lat.* 43. 44. N.

..., a river of Germany, in the Upper Saxony, which runs into the ... mile WNW. Prignitz, in the ...te of Meissen.

... city of Italy, in the duchy of Mi... capital of a district, called the *Lo*... ...ted on the Adda. An old city of ..., in the Pavese, on the Silaro, be... ...ed by the Milanese, the present ... built by the emperor Frederic ..., three miles from its former situ... the Adda, in the beginning of the ...ntury. It is the see of a bishop, ... of Milan, and contains, besides the ... two collegiate, and seventeen pa... ...es, and twenty-six convents. Lodi ...ery considerably in the disputes be... Guelphs and Gibelins, as well as ... with the French. After the ... were driven out of Italy, it became ... Spain, from whom it came, with ... of the Milanese, to the house of ... It is a place of little trade or ma... ..., excepting the article of cheese, ... kind of earthen ware, resem... ... It is surrounded with walls, ... built. The number of inhabitants ... to be between eleven and twelve ... eighteen miles SE. Milan, and ... six ENE. Turin. *Long.* 27. 2. E. ... *Lat.* 45. 18. N.

...*ecchio*, a town of Italy, in the Lo... ... the Silaro. This town was an... known under the name of *Laus Pom*... *Laus Pompeia*, and its flourishing ... such, that it instigated the Milan... ...stroy it through jealousy, and most ... habitants were driven away. It was ... of a bishop, removed to Lodi; see ... three miles WSW. Lodi.

..., a town of Spain, in Navarre, on ... seventeen miles E. Estello.

...*ze*, a town of Lithuania, in the ... of Troki: forty-eight miles NNW. ...

..., a town of Norway: forty-four miles ... Drontheim.

..., a river of England, in the county of ..., which runs into the English Chan... ... miles below Helston.

...*gun*, or *Lobechin*, a town of Ger... ... in the circle of Lower Saxony, and ... of Magdeburg: forty-four miles ...burg.

...*n*, a town of Holland: ten miles ... Naerden.

...*-yuen*, or *Hoen-yuen*, a town of Chi... ... the second rank, in the province of ...: 132 miles W. Peking. *Long.* 131. ... E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 42. N.

...*dorp*, a town of Germany, in the du... ... Holstein: five miles NE. Oldeburg.

...*drecht*, a town of Holland: eight miles ... Naerden.

Loet, a river of France, which runs into the Juine, at Estampes.

Loevestein, or *Louvestein*, a fortress, belonging to Holland, situated in the island of Bommelweert, at the conflux of the Meuse and the Wahal. Hugo Grotius was confined here, in 1619, on a sentence of perpetual imprisonment, for having been too much connected with John Olden Barnevelt, who had been beheaded the preceding year, and for favouring Arminianism, which had been condemned by the synod of Dort; but he was delivered by a stratagem of his wife, who had obtained permission to convey some books to her husband, and contrived to bring him away in a returned chest. Grotius escaped to Brabant, and thence to France, where Louis XIII appointed him ambassador to the queen of Sweden, in which office he continued eleven years: this great man died at Rostock, a town of Mecklenburg, in the year 1645, in the sixty-second year of his age; his body was conveyed to Delft, and there interred: one league E. Gorcum.

Loewenberg, see *Lowenberg*.

Lofanger, a town of Sweden, in West Bothnia: eighteen miles NNE. Umea.

Loffingen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and lordship of Furstenberg. Here is medicinal bath: three miles WSW. Huiffingen, and six W. Furstenberg.

Lofoeren, a cluster of small islands in the North Sea: near the coast of Norway. *Long.* 28. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 68. N.

Lofsta, a town of Sweden, in the province of Upland, with a hammer-mill, eight forges, and a smelting furnace: these works were burned and destroyed by the Russians, in the year 1719, but have since that time been rebuilt: thirty-two miles N. Upsal.

Lofvesta, a seaport town of Sweden, in the province of Schone: twenty-five miles S. Christianstadt.

Logefougereuse, a town of France, in the department of the Vendée, and chief place of a canton, in the district of La Chataigneraye: one league SE. La Chataigneraye.

Logenwasser, a river of Silesia, which runs into the Straitz, in the principality of Neisse.

Logie, a town of Scotland, in the county of Aberdeen: six miles S. Fraserburgh.

Logie, a town of Scotland, in the county of Angus: five miles NW. Montrose.

Logierait, a town of Scotland, in the county of Perth: seven miles N. Dunkeld.

Loginov, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, on the Irtisch: sixteen miles SE. Tara.

Logrono, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, on the Ebro. It contains a court of inquisition, five parishes, eight convents, and about 5000 inhabitants. The environs produce fruit, legumes, flax, hemp, excellent wine, oil, and silk: twenty miles NW. Calahorra,

are dug up, it is
been at some
Canoes and
found here;
little elevated,
with the sea.

Locbes, a
place of a
Indre and
of Touraine,
of England.
rock, formerly
tion. In this
of subterran
other, in the
Sforza, duke
ten years,
large tower
rooms, wit
with iron
bishop of
XII: fe
NW.
ns.
dep
of
Je

WSW.
the province
the Red Sea,
an Arabian saint,
The territory
The harbour is so
smallest vessels are
distance from the
ebb, laden boats
notwithstanding this
able trade in coffee is
the coffee is brought
sold, and exposed in
This coffee is not
that which comes
and is shipped at Mok-
coffee is to be pur-
more reasonable terms, and
costs less. On this ac-
from Cairo live at
come annually hither to
coffee. Loheia, although
not entirely defenceless.
guarded by soldiers, stand
round it. Only one of
that newly built by Emir
to admit of being defended
Several of the houses in Loheia
but the greatest part are
in that fashion which is
the Arabs. The walls are
with dung; and the roof is
a mat of grass. The water at
bad, and is brought from a
Within two leagues of the city is
which affords considerable quan-
(lat. 15. 125 leagues SSW.
44. 49. E. Greenwich. *Lat.*

Lahnstein, or *Ober Lahn-*
of Germany, in the circle of
Rhine, and electorate of Mentz,
mouth of the Lahn and the Rhine;

four miles E. Coblentz.

Loboei, a town of
rank, in the island of
east: forty-two miles S

Lobr, a town of Germ
Franconia, and county of
one miles NW. Wurzb
ESE. Franckfort on the

Lobr Haupton, a town
circle of the Upper Rh
Hanau Munzenburg: tw
Hanau.

Loiberstorff, a town o
archduchy of Austria:
Vienna.

Loiberstorff, a town o
archduchy of Austria:
Polten.

Loibl, a range of mou
which divides Carinth
twelve miles S. Clagenfu

Loignon, a river of F
into the Loire, about eig
Puy.

Loin, a river of Franc
the Seine, a little below

Loiperstorff, a town o
archduchy of Austria, on
miles ENE. Enzerstorff.

Loir (Le), a river of F
about two leagues NN
the department of the Eu
by Bonneval, Chateaudu
Freteval, Vendosme, M
Lude, La Fleche, Durtal
Sarte about five miles abo
after which they both
Mayenne.

Loir and Cher, a depar
called from the two rive
the former in the southern
the north. It is bounde
the department of the
the north-east by the Loi
south-east by the Cher, o
Indre, and on the west
Loire and Sarte. It is a
in length, and from tw
broad. Blois is the capit

Loire, a river of France
six leagues NNW. fro
department of the Ardech
to le Puy, Bas en Basset,
bert, Feurs, Roanne,
nains, Digoin, Decise,
Cosne, Chatillon sur Loi
Orleans, Beaugency, St.
boise, Tours, Langeais, S
Chalonne, St. Florent, A
and runs into the sea, ab
from Nantes.

Loire (Lower), a depa
bounded on the north by

... and Ille and Vilaine; on the ... Mayne and Loire, on the ſouth ..., and on the weſt by the ſea; ... miles in length, and from ... ty-four in breadth. Nantes is ...

..., a department of France, ... the north by the department of ... Dome, on the north-eaſt by the ... Loire, on the ſouth-eaſt by Ar... the ſouth-weſt by the Lozere, and ... by the Cantal: about fifty miles ... to weſt, and thirty-five from north ... Le Puy is the capital.

..., a river of France, which runs into ..., a league below Orleans. It is ... gives name to a department.

... a department of France, bounded ... by the departments of the Eure ..., Seine and Oiſe, and Seine and ... on the eaſt by the department of the ... on the ſouth by the departments of ..., Cher, and Loir and Cher, and ... by the Loir and Cher; about fix... from eaſt to weſt, and forty-five from ... ſouth. Orleans is the capital.

... a town of France, in the depart... the Mayenne, and chief place of a ... in the diſtrict of Laval: two leagues ... and four N. Craon.

... a town of France, in the depart... the Meuſe, and chief place of a can... the diſtrict of Bar-le-Duc: one ... three quarters E. Bar-le-Duc, ... W. Commercy.

... a town of France, in the depart... the Marne, and chief place of a can... the diſtrict of Vitry-le-François: ... NW. Vitry.

... a town of Germany, in the circle ... Saxony, and Anterior Pomerania: ... miles S. Stralſund, and ſixteen ... W. *Long.* 30. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* ...

...*dorf*, a town of Germany, in the ... of Auſtria: four miles NW. ...

..., a town of Poland, in the palati... Volhynia: thirty miles WSW. ...

... ſee *Einbogen*.

..., a town of China, of the third ... the province of Se-tchuen: ſeven... SW. Mien.

..., a town of China, in the pro... Quang-tong: fifteen miles SW. Lao...

..., a town of Ruſſia, in the govern... Kaluga. fifty-ſix miles SW. Kuz...

..., a town of the iſland of Cuba: ... SW. Havannah.

..., a river of European Turkey, which ... into the Danube, near Lomgrad, in ...

Lomazy, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzeſc: twenty-ſix miles SSW. Brzeſc.

Lombardy, a country of Italy, which correſponds in a great meaſure with the Ciſalpine Gaul of the Romans. It takes the name of Lombardy from thoſe who founded the kingdom, in the middle of the ſixth century. It conſtituted the northern part of Italy, and is divided into ſeveral ſtates, ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria, the republic of Venice, and king of Sardinia; as the duchies of Milan and Mantua, called Auſtrian Lombardy; the Paduan, Veroneſe, Vicentin, Breſſan, Comaſco, Bergamaſco, belonging to Venice; Montferrat and Nice, annexed to Piedmont, ſubject to the king of Sardinia; with many others, as the duchies of Modena, Reggio, Parma, Piacenza, Mirandola, and ſome ſmaller principalities and ſtates.

Lombers, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Alby: three leagues S. Alby.

Lombes, a town of France, and ſeat of a tribunal, in the department of the Gers: three leagues and a half SW. l'Iſle en Jourdain, and five and a half SE. Auch.

Lomboc, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea; between this iſland and Cumbava is a paſſage, called the *Straits of Lomboc*. *Long.* 116. 26. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 8. 30. S.

Lombuzſkoi, a ſmall iſland in the Frozen Ocean, near the coaſt of Ruſſia: 180 miles E. Kola. *Long.* 58. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 67. 55. N.

Lomgrad, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, on the Danube: twenty miles SSE. Viddin.

Lomi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Amul: ſixteen miles N. Stretenſk.

Lommatſch, or *Lumitſch*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meiſſen: ſeven miles NW. Meiſſen, and twenty NW. Dreſden.

Lommerſum, a village and citadel of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, which, with Kerpen, forms a county, poſſeſſed by the count of Schaſberg, which pays twelve florins for a Roman month: three leagues WNW. Bonne.

Lomnitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: ſix miles N. Gitſchin.

Lomnitz, a river of Sileſia, which riſes in the ſouth part of the principality of Jauer, and runs into the Bober, three miles ESE. Hirſchberg.

Lomniz, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Brunn: eight miles NNE. Gros Byteſch.

Lomond, or *Ben-Lommond*, a mountain of Scotland, in the north part of the county

Calahorra, and fifty-two E. Burgos. *Long.* 14. 22. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 42. 23. N.

Log's Town, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, on the Allegany: eighteen miles NW. Pittſburg.

Logſtor, a town of Denmark, in North Jutland: twenty-one miles W. Aalborg. *Long.* 9. 15. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 57. N.

Logwivy Plougros, a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſts, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lannion: four leagues and a half W. Guingamp, and four S. Lannion.

Lob, a river of Sileſia, which runs into the Oder, five miles NNW. Breſlaw.

Lobe, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: twelve miles WSW. Crems.

Lobebeck, a river of Germany, in the duchy of Sleſwick, which runs into the North Sea, ſixteen miles S. Ripen.

Lobeia, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen, on the coaſt of the Red Sea, founded near the tomb of an Arabian ſaint, about three centuries paſt. The territory near it is dry and barren. The harbour is ſo indifferent, that even the ſmalleſt veſſels are obliged to anchor at a great diſtance from the city; and when the tide is at ebb, laden boats cannot approach near it. Notwithſtanding this diſadvantage, a conſiderable trade in coffee is carried on from Loheia; the coffee is brought from the neighbouring hills, and expoſed in one large heap for ſale. This coffee is not reputed to be ſo good as that which comes from Beit el Fakih, and is ſhipped at Mokha and Hodeida. But coffee is to be purchaſed here upon more reaſonable terms, and the carriage to Jidda coſts leſs. On this account ſeveral merchants from Cairo live at Loheia, and others come annually hither to make purchaſes of coffee. Loheia, although without walls, is not entirely defenceleſs. Twelve towers, guarded by ſoldiers, ſtand at equal diſtance round it. Only one of theſe towers, and that newly built by Emir Farhan, is ſuch as to admit of being defended by cannon. Several of the houſes in Loheia are built of ſtone; but the greateſt part are huts conſtructed in that faſhion which is common among the Arabs. The walls are of mud mixed with dung; and the roof is thatched with a ſort of graſs. The water at Loheia is very bad, and is brought from a diſtance. Within two leagues of the city is a ſmall hill, which affords conſiderable quantities of mineral ſalt: 125 leagues SSW. Mecca. *Long.* 42. 49. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. 42. N.

Lohnſtein, or *Lahnſtein*, or *Ober Lahnſtein*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Mentz, at the conflux of the Lahn and the Rhine; four miles E. Coblentz, and ten W. ſau.

Lo-hoei, a town of China, of th rank, in the iſland of Hainan, on coaſt: forty-two miles SSE. Kiong

Lohr, a town of Germany, in the Franconia, and county of Rieneck: one miles NW. Wurzburg, and ti ESE. Franckfort on the Maine.

Lohr Haupton, a town of Germa circle of the Upper Rhine, and c Hanau Munzenburg: twenty-two Hanau.

Loiberſtorff, a town of Germany archduchy of Auſtria: fourteen m Vienna.

Loiberſtorff, a town of Germany, archduchy of Auſtria: ten miles S Polten.

Loibl, a range of mountains of G which divides Carinthia and C twelve miles S. Clagenfurt.

Loignon, a river of France, wh into the Loire, about eight leagues Puy.

Loin, a river of France, which r the Seine, a little below Moret.

Loiperſtorff, a town of Germany, archduchy of Auſtria, on the Ruib miles ENE. Entzerſtorff.

Loir (Le), a river of France, wh about two leagues NNW. from L the department of the Eure and Loi by Bonneval, Chateaudun, Cloye, Freteval, Vendoſme, Montoiſe, C Lude, La Fleche, Durtal, &c. and Sarte about five miles above Le Ma after which they both together j Mayenne.

Loir and Cher, a department of Fr called from the two rivers which c the former in the ſouthern part, the the north. It is bounded on the n the department of the Eure and L the north-eaſt by the Loiret, on the ſouth-eaſt by the Cher, on the ſouth Indre, and on the weſt by the Ind Loire and Sarte. It is about ſixty-ſ in length, and from twenty-five t broad. Blois is the capital.

Loire, a river of France, which riſe ſix leagues NNW. from Aubenas, department of the Ardeche, paſſes b to le Puy, Bas en Baſſel, Aureg, St bert, Feurs, Roanne, Marcigny le nains, Digoin, Deciſe, Nevers, C Coſne, Chatillon ſur Loire, Gien, J Orleans, Beaugency, St. Die, Blois boiſe, Tours, Langeais, Saumur, Re Chalonne, St. Florent, Ancenis, Nantes and runs into the ſea, about ten leagues from Nantes.

Loire (Lower), a department of F bounded on the north by the departm

Morbihan, and Ille and Vilaine; on the ... the Mayne and Loire, on the ſouth ... Vendée, and on the weſt by the ſea; ... fifty-five miles in length, and from ... to forty-four in breadth. Nantes is ... pital.

... (Upper), a department of France, ... on the north by the department of ... de Dôme, on the north-eaſt by the ... and Loire, on the ſouth-eaſt by Ar... on the ſouth-weſt by the Lozere, and ... weſt by the Cantal: about fifty miles ... eaſt to weſt, and thirty-five from north ... ſouth. Le Puy is the capital.

..., a river of France, which runs into ... Loire, a league below Orleans. It is ... that gives name to a department.

..., a department of France, bounded ... north by the departments of the Eure ... Loire, Seine and Oiſe, and Seine and ..., on the eaſt by the department of the ... on the ſouth by the departments of ...evre, Cher, and Loir and Cher, and ... weſt by the Loir and Cher; about fix... ...s from eaſt to weſt, and forty-five from ... to ſouth. Orleans is the capital.

..., a town of France, in the depart... of the Mayenne, and chief place of a ..., in the diſtrict of Laval: two leagues ... Laval, and four N. Craon.

..., a town of France, in the depart... of the Meuſe, and chief place of a can... in the diſtrict of Bar-le-Duc: one ... and three quarters E. Bar-le-Duc, ... W. Commercy.

..., a town of France, in the depart... of the Marne, and chief place of a can... in the diſtrict of Vitry-le-François: ...gue NW. Vitry.

...z, a town of Germany, in the circle ...er Saxony, and Anterior Pomerania: ...y-four miles S. Stralſund, and ſixteen ... Treptow. *Long.* 30. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* ...6. N.

...tzendorf, a town of Germany, in the ...chy of Auſtria: four miles NW. ...ach.

...z, a town of Poland, in the palati... of Volhynia: thirty miles WSW. ...k.

...tt, ſee *Elnbogen*.

L...kiang, a town of China, of the third ..., in the province of Se-tchuen: ſeven... miles SW. Mien.

Lo-king-ſo, a town of China, in the pro... of Quang-tong: fifteen miles SW. Lao...

Lolieva, a town of Ruſſia, in the govern... of Kolivan: fifty-ſix miles SW. Kuz...

Lolonado, a town of the iſland of Cuba: ... miles SW. Havannah.

Lom, a river of European Turkey, which ... into the Danube, near Lomgrad, in Bulgaria.

Lomaczy, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzeſc: twenty-ſix miles SSW. Brzeſc.

Lombardy, a country of Italy, which correſponds in a great meaſure with the Ciſalpine Gaul of the Romans. It takes the name of Lombardy from thoſe who founded the kingdom, in the middle of the ſixth century. It conſtituted the northern part of Italy, and is divided into ſeveral ſtates, ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria, the republic of Venice, and king of Sardinia; as the duchies of Milan and Mantua, called Auſtrian Lombardy; the Paduan, Veroneſe, Vicentin, Breſſan, Comaſco, Bergamaſco, belonging to Venice; Montferrat and Nice, annexed to Piedmont, ſubject to the king of Sardinia; with many others, as the duchies of Modena, Reggio, Parma, Piacenza, Mirandola, and ſome ſmaller principalities and ſtates.

Lombers, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Alby: three leagues S. Alby.

Lombes, a town of France, and ſeat of a tribunal, in the department of the Gers: three leagues and a half SW. l'Iſle en Jourdain, and five and a half SE. Auch.

Lomboc, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea; between this iſland and Cumbava is a paſſage, called the *Straits of Lomboc*. *Long.* 116. 26. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 8. 30. S.

Lombuzſkoi, a ſmall iſland in the Frozen Ocean, near the coaſt of Ruſſia: 180 miles E. Kola. *Long.* 58. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 67. 55. N.

Lomgrad, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria, on the Danube: twenty miles SSE. Viddin.

Lomi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Amul: ſixteen miles N. Stretenſk.

Lommatſch, or *Lumatſch*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meiſſen: ſeven miles NW. Meiſſen, and twenty NW. Dreſden.

Lommerſum, a village and citadel of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, which, with Kerpen, forms a county, poſſeſſed by the count of Schafberg, which pays twelve florins for a Roman month: three leagues WNW. Bonne.

Lomnitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: ſix miles N. Gitſchin.

Lomnitz, a river of Sileſia, which riſes in the ſouth part of the principality of Jauer, and runs into the Bober, three miles ESE. Hirſchberg.

Lomnitz, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Brunn: eight miles NNE. Gros Byteſch.

Lomond, or *Ben-Lommond*, a mountain of Scotland, in the north part of the county

ty of Stirling, about 3200 feet in height, above the level of Loch Lomond.

Lom-pin, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: twenty-five miles NE. Chunte.

Lompre, a town of the duchy of Luxemburg: twelve miles E. Givet.

Lomza, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Maſovia, ſituated on the Narew: eighty miles NE. Warſaw.

Lo-nan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chenſi: fifteen miles N. Chang.

Lonato, a town of Italy, in the Breſſan, belonging to the ſtate of Venice: twelve miles ESE. Breſcia.

Lonchaumois, a town of France, in the department of Jura, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Claude: one league and three quarters NNE. St. Claude, and four and a half E. Orgelet.

Londinières, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Neufchatel: two leagues and a half N. Neufchatel, and five ESE. Dieppe.

London, a city of England, in the county of Middleſex, the metropolis of Great Britain. Camden ſuppoſes, that this city derived the name of London from the Britiſh words *Llhwn*, a wood, and *Dinas*, a town; by which etymology of the word, London ſignifies a town in a wood, which agrees with the manner in which the Britons formed their towns, by building them in the midſt of woods, and fencing them with trees cut down: but leſt this derivation ſhould not pleaſe, the ſame learned writer gives another, from the Britiſh word *Lhong*, a ſhip, and *Dinas*, a city, and then the word London will ſignify a city or harbour for ſhips; and, indeed, it has been ſuppoſed by many learned authors, that, before Cæſar's time, London was the ancient emporium or mart of the Britiſh trade with the Phœnicians, Greeks, and Gauls. London had, however, no buildings, either of brick or ſtone, till it was inhabited by the Romans; yet in the year 26, it was very famous for the multitude of its merchants, and the greatneſs of its traffic; and ſoon after, Suetonius, becauſe it was too large to be defended by his little army of 10,000 Romans, abandoned the city to Boadicea, who ſet it on fire, and put all the inhabitants to the ſword. London ſoon recovered from this dreadful cataſtrophe, and, in a few years, increaſed in the number of its inhabitants, its trade, and buildings, and was made a prefecture by the Romans, in imitation of Rome itſelf. The time when the city wall was firſt erected, is very uncertain, ſome authors aſcribing this work to Conſtantine the Great, others to his mother, Helena; and others, again, to Valentinian, about the year 368. It was compoſed alternately of layers of Roman brick, and rag ſtones, and had lofty towers. Thoſe on the land ſide fifteen in number. During the Saxon tarchy, London was the metropolis kingdom of the Eaſt Saxons, governed magiſtrate called a portreve, that is, vernor or guardian of a port. In the 400, Auguſtine the monk, intro Chriſtianity into England, and was archbiſhop of Canterbury, when he ord Mellitus biſhop of the Eaſt Saxons, eſ ing the ſee at London, where a chur erected for him by Ethelbert, king of London frequently ſuffered by fires, a twice plundered by the Danes; the la they tranſported an army, in 350 ſh the Thames, and, landing near Lond reduced and plundered it; when, upon it as a convenient fortreſs, whence might at pleaſure invade the kin Weſſex, made it a place of arms, and it a conſiderable garriſon; but the w brave Alfred recovered the city, dro the invaders, and then not only repai wall and towers, but embelliſhed th with additional buildings. The city h no bridge, the citizens croſſed the T by means of ferries; but between the 993, and 1016, a wooden bridge was ed, in the reign of Ethelred, and, laſt mentioned year, Canute, king of D mark, ſailed up the river, in order to der the city; and, finding that he cou paſs the bridge with his ſhips, cauſed to be cut through the marſhes, on the ſide of the river, by which means, C brought his ſhips to the weſt of Lo bridge, and attacked the city on all However, the citizens, exerting their with extraordinary bravery, he was re with conſiderable loſs, and obliged to the ſiege. Yet he afterwards renewe with greater vigour than before, but no better ſucceſs. At laſt a peace was cluded between king Edmund and Ca by which the kingdom was divided bet them, when Mercia, of which London the capital, falling to Canute's ſhare, th ſubmitted to him; and Edmund, dyi few months after, Canute became ſole narch of England. The Londoners mitting to William the Conqueror, be the year 1067, granted them his firſt charter in their own language. In 1077, by a ca fire, the greateſt part of it was laid in a and, about two years after, the conque cauſed the tower of London to be erected keep the citizens in awe. Beſides the firſt charter, William afterwards granted them another; but London obtained one much more extenſive from Henry I, by which the county of Middleſex was added to their

n, on paying the quit rent of 300l. with a power of appointing not riff, but a juſticiary, from among es. Before the grant of this char- on ſeems to have been entirely the arbitrary will of the king. liberties of the citizens being now by ſo ſtrong a fence, they endea- ſecure their cuſtoms, by converting written laws; and the ſeveral bo- ruling the arts and myſteries of manufacture, which had hitherto up by preſcription only, were now ed, by being formed into eſtabliſh- es. The king, however, reſerv- himſelf the power of appointing the or chief officer of the city. Upon n of Henry I, the citizens aſſiſted Stephen in his endeavours to obtain n, and, in 1135, received him into In the year 1139, the citizens of king Stephen, for a hundred f ſilver, the right of chooſing their riffs. King Henry II granted the a charter, which confirmed their li- and immunities. The ſecond of Sep- 1189, the day preceding the corona- Richard I, ſurnamed Cœur de Lion, markable for a dreadful maſſacre of s in this city. In the year 1197, izens purchaſed of king Richard a , for 15,000 marks, the conſervancy river Thames, with a power of re- wears and other obſtructions. In 1207, Henry Fitz-Alwyn took the mayor, inſtead of cuſtos and bailiff, which names he had held that dignity nty years ſucceſſively. In the year the citizens began to encompaſs the with a deep ditch, 200 feet wide. this time, the foreſt of Middleſex diſforeſted, the citizens obtained an unity of purchaſing land, and build- ſes upon it, by which the ſuburbs of y were greatly increaſed, and ſoon en- to a conſiderable extent without the though all the ground within them ar from being converted into regular . The city was divided into twenty- wards, under the government of the men; and each ward choſe ſome of the tants as common-council men, who ſworn into their office; theſe were to conſulted by the aldermen, and their ad- followed, in all public affairs relating city. The above regulation was in the reign of king Edward I, who granted the citizens a charter, by which confirmed all their ancient privileges. years before their receiving this fa- the lord treaſurer ſummoned the mayor, men, and citizens, to attend him in the , to give an account how the peace of city had been kept; but Gregory Roc- keſley, the mayor, reſolving not to attend in that quality, laid aſide the enſigns of his office at Barking church, and repaired to the tower as a private gentleman; which was ſo highly reſented by the treaſurer, that he committed him and ſeveral citizens to priſon. This proceeding the king ſo far approved, that, though he diſcharged the mayor, he ſeized the city liberties, and, having appointed a cuſtos of the city, there was no mayor of London for twelve years after. In 1306, ſea-coal beginning to be much uſed in the ſuburbs of London, by brewers, dyers, and others requiring great fires, the nobility and gentry complained to king Edward II, that the air was infected by the noiſome ſmell, and the thick clouds of ſmoke it occaſioned, to the endangering of the health of the inhabitants; upon which a proclamation was iſſued, forbidding it to be uſed: but little regard being paid to it, the king appointed a commiſſion of oyer and terminer, to enquire after thoſe who had acted in open defiance of this injunction. In the year 1327, king Edward III granted the citizens two charters; by the firſt of which it was ordained, that the mayor ſhall be conſtantly one of the judges of oyer and terminer, for the trial of criminals confined in Newgate, &c. By the ſecond charter, Southwark is granted for the good and benefit of the citizens. The ſame prince, in the year 1354, granted the city the privilege of having gold or ſilver maces carried before the chief magiſtrate, a privilege then peculiar to London. This is the time when, it is ſuppoſed by ſome, that the title of lord was firſt added to that of mayor. In the year 1348, the city was viſited by a moſt terrible peſtilence, which continued to rage till the church-yards were found not capacious enough to receive the bodies. This induced ſeveral perſons to purchaſe ground, to ſupply that defect; and in one of theſe burying grounds, bought by ſir Walter Manny, were interred, the next year, 50,000 perſons: by this dreadful peſtilence, 100,000 perſons are ſaid to have died in this city. In the fifth year of the reign of king Richard II, the city ſuffered greatly by the rebellion of Wat Hilliard, commonly called Wat Tyler. William Walworth, the lord mayor, being ordered to arreſt him, that magiſtrate gave him ſuch a blow on the head with his ſword, that he fell wounded from his horſe, and was ſoon diſpatched. Several writers aſcribe to the action of this day, the addition of a dagger to the arms of the city, in remembrance of the good ſervice done by them, and particularly by the lord mayor. In the year 1392, the city refuſing to lend the king a ſum of money, and ſome of the citizens beating and abuſing a Lombard merchant, for offering to advance the ſum required, the mayor was committed priſoner

to Windſor caſtle, and ſeveral of the aldermen and citizens, to other priſons; and, by a commiſſion of enquiry, under the great ſeal, being found guilty, they were fined 3000 marks, and the liberties of the city ſeized; the mayor was degraded from his office, and a cuſtos appointed in his room; the ſheriffs were alſo degraded, and others choſen; and, by the king's precept, ſeventeen perſons were appointed aldermen, during the royal pleaſure. As a farther mortification to the city, the king not only withdrew, with the nobility, to York, but removed the courts of juſtice to that city. However, upon payment of the fine of 3000 marks, all the city liberties were reſtored, except the privilege of chooſing a mayor. In the year 1407, a dreadful plague carried off 30,000 of the inhabitants, whereby corn became ſo cheap, that wheat ſold at 3s. 4d. the quarter. In the reign of Henry V, ſir Henry Barton, the lord mayor, firſt ordered lanterns to be hung out for illuminating the ſtreets by night. In the ſecond year of the reign of Edward IV, a dreadful peſtilence raged in London, which ſwept away an incredible number of people. In the beginning of the reign of Henry VII, the ſweating ſickneſs firſt raged in London; of which diſeaſe two lord mayors, and one of the ſheriffs, died within the year. In the year 1500, the plague carried off 20,000 perſons; and, during this reign, the city alſo ſuffered greatly by the oppreſſions of the king's miniſters, Empſon and Dudley. The citizens being extremely exaſperated at the encouragement given to foreigners, a prieſt, named Bell, was perſuaded to preach againſt them at the Spital, and, in a very inflaming ſermon, he incited the people to oppoſe all ſtrangers; this occaſioned frequent quarrels in the ſtreets, for which ſome Engliſhmen were committed to priſon. A rumour aroſe, that, on May-day, all the foreigners would be aſſaſſinated, and ſeveral ſtrangers fled; this coming to the knowledge of the king's council, cardinal Wolſey ſent for the lord mayor and ſeveral of the city council, told them what he had heard, and exhorted them to preſerve peace. One of the aldermen, returning from his ward, obſerved two young men at play in Cheapſide, and many others looking at them. He would have ſent them to the compter, but they were ſoon reſcued, and the cry raiſed of 'Prentices, 'Prentices! Clubs, Clubs! Inſtantly the people aroſe; by eleven o'clock they amounted to ſix or ſeven hundred; and the crowd ſtill increaſing, they reſcued, from Newgate and the Compter, the priſoners committed for abuſing the foreigners; while the mayor and ſheriffs, who were preſent, made proclamation in the king's name; but, inſtead of obeying it, they broke open the houſes of many Frenchmen and other foreigners, continued plundering them till three in the morning, when, beginning to diſperſe, the mayor and his attendants took 300 of them and committed them to the ſeveral priſons. On the 4th of May, the lord mayor, the duke of Norfolk, the earl of Surrey, and others, ſat upon the trial of the offenders in Guildhall, the duke of Norfolk entered the city with 1300 men. That day ſeveral were indicted, and on the next, thirteen were ſentenced to be hanged, drawn, and quartered, for the execution of whom ten gallows were ſet up in ſeveral parts of the city, with wheels, to be removed from ſtreet to ſtreet and from door to door. On the 7th of May ſeveral others were found guilty, and received the ſame ſentence as the former, and ſoon after, were drawn upon hurdles, to the ſtandard in Cheapſide; but when one was executed, and the reſt about to be turned off, a reſpite came, and they were remanded back to priſon. In the year 1551, king Edward VI gave the city a charter, by which he only confirmed all its former privileges, but granted the lord mayor, aldermen, and citizens, ſeveral lands and tenements in Southwark, with the manor thereof, and their appurtenances; the aſſize of bread, wine, beer and ale; a fair for three days; and the offices of coroner, eſcheator, and clerk of the market, which are for ever veſted in the lord mayor and his ſucceſſors. In the reign of queen Elizabeth, the far greater part of the metropolis was contained within the walls, and even in theſe narrow limits were many gardens, which have ſince been converted into lanes, courts, and alleys. The ſuburbs of London were, on the weſt, bounded by the monaſtery of St. Catharine; the Smithfield was open to Tower-hill. The Minories were built only on the eaſt ſide, which fronted the city wall; cattle grazed in Goodman's Fields, and Whitechapel extended but a little beyond the bars, and had no houſes to the north; for Spitalfields, which of themſelves would now compoſe a very large town, were then really fields, ſeparated from each other by hedges and rows of trees. Houndſditch conſiſted only of a row of houſes fronting the city wall, and little yards and gardens behind them opened into thoſe fields. Biſhopſgate-ſtreet, Norton Falgate, and the ſtreet called Shoreditch, were then, however, built as far as the church; but there were only a few houſes and gardens on each ſide, and no ſtreets or lanes on either hand. Moorfields lay entirely open to the village of Iſlington and Finſbury Fields, in which were ſeveral windmills, extended to the eaſt ſide of Whitecroſs ſtreet. Chiſwell-ſtreet was not yet erected; and St. John's-ſtreet extended only the ſide of the priory of St. John of Jeruſalem.

the monaſtery of Clerkenwell and ſ. which opened into the fields. leaving the city walls, the buildings ch leſs extenſive; for though the Holborn was now joined to Lon- cks of the houſes, particularly on ide opened into gardens and fields; y's Inn-lane were the only houſes ed beyond the main ſtreets, great gh Holborn had no exiſtence, and 's was a village, contiguous to no ndon. If we turn to the Strand, d that ſpacious ſtreet had gardens e, and to the north, fields behind ens, except a few houſes, where weſt end of Drury-lane. On the e of the ſtreet, the gardens gene- ded to the Thames; though ſome lity had houſes on the back of their next the water-ſide. Covent-gar- ſited from its belonging to the con- Weſtminſter, extended to St. Mar- e, and the field behind it reached to 's. That lane had few edifices the church, for Covent-garden n one ſide, and a wall, which the Mews, on the other, and all er part was a lane between two which extended a little to the the village of St. Giles's. Hedge- w Whitcomb-ſtreet, was between ges; the extenſive ſtreet, now call- Hay-market, had a hedge on one a few buſhes on the other. Nei- Mall, St. James's-ſtreet, Piccadil- any of the ſtreets or fine ſquares in t of the town, were built; and Weſt- er was a ſmall town on the ſouth-weſt, rth ſides of St. James's Park. Lam- , at that time, a little village, at a rable diſtance from Southwark, and were no buildings on the ſouth bank of Thames, till a row of houſes began oppo- White Friars, and extended along the , with gardens, fields, or groves behind , till almoſt oppoſite the Steel-yard, ſeveral ſtreets began: the Borough ded a conſiderable diſtance from the to the ſouth, and the building to the as far as the Tower. This was the ſtate s great metropolis, ſo lately as in the of queen Elizabeth; and how inconſi- ble ſoever it muſt appear, when com- d with its preſent dimenſions, yet by or- f that queen, a proclamation was pub- , by which all perſons were forbidden to upon new foundations. In the year 30,578 perſons died of the plague. In ar 1613, the water of the New River, ht from Ware by Sir Hugh Middle- was let into the lower reſervoir at Iſ- n, with great ceremony; the next year ield was firſt paved, and, in 1615, the f the ſtreets of this city, being paved with pebble-ſtones, which had hitherto ren- dered walking very troubleſome, the inha- bitants of the principal ſtreets firſt began to pave their doors with broad free-ſtone and flags. In the year 1625, when king Charles I aſcended the throne, a moſt dreadful peſti- lence raged in London; the fatal effects of this diſtemper had been frequently felt; but it now carried off, within the ſpace of a year, in the city and ſuburbs, 35,417 perſons, be- ſides thoſe who died of other diſtempers, which, in the whole, amounted to 54,265, ſaid to be one third of the inhabitants. Dur- ing this unhappy reign, great diſputes aroſe between the king and the city, in relation to ſhip-money, loans, &c. But even in the midſt of theſe diſputes, and while the king was actually oppoſing the liberties of the ci- tizens, he granted them ſeveral charters, by which he confirmed all their former privi- leges, and added ſome new ones. At length the lord mayor, contrary to an order of par- liament, endeavouring by proclamation to raiſe troops for his majeſty, he was commit- ted to the Tower, and ſeveral articles of im- peachment being brought againſt him, he was, by the ſentence of the houſe of peers, degraded from the mayoralty, and rendered incapable of bearing any office, or receiving any farther honour. There being, ſome time after, but little proſpect of an agreement be- tween the king and parliament, and the greateſt part of the city being averſe from all thoughts of an accommodation, the com- mon-council paſſed an act for fortifying the city. This act of common-council, being ſoon after confirmed by an order of parlia- ment, upwards of twenty forts were raiſed, all joined by a line of communication, form- ed by a rampart of earth, which on all ſides ſurrounded the cities of London and Weſt- minſter, and the borough of Southwark. This was done at the expence of the city, and the whole was immediately executed with the greateſt alacrity. After this, the city entered heartily into the meaſures of the par- liament, though the lord mayor, aldermen, and common-council frequently ſollicited that body to ſettle the peace of the kingdom: but ſoon after the king's death, an order be- ing ſent to the lord mayor and ſheriffs, to proclaim the abolition of monarchy, he re- fuſed to comply, upon which he was brought to the bar of the houſe of commons, com- mitted priſoner to the Tower for two months, and another mayor choſen in his room. At the inauguration of Cromwell, in 1657, as lord protector, the lord mayor carried the city ſword before him, accompanied by the earl of Warwick, who carried the ſword, and, during the ceremony, ſtood on the right ſide of Cromwell's chair, while the lord mayor ſtood on the left. But after the death of Cromwell, the com-

mon

mon-council oppoſing the committee of ſafety, declaring for a free parliament, and refuſing to pay or advance money to the parliament, general Monk was ordered to march, with his army, into the city, and the ſtreets became planted with ſoldiers, when ſeveral of the aldermen, and common-council, were taken into cuſtody the whole body diſqualified, and a new common-council ordered to be choſen; after which the city gates were broken and cut to pieces, the portcullises taken down and deſtroyed, and the poſts and chains taken down. After this, the city heartily and zealouſly joined with general Monk, in bringing about the reſtoration. About the beginning of May, 1665, a moſt dreadful plague broke out in this city: the week wherein this diſtemper was firſt diſcovered, it carried off nine perſons; the week after three; the next week the number increaſing to fourteen, and progreſſively to forty-three, the people were ſtruck with conſternation, and many of them had thoughts of leaving the city: but in the month of June, the number having gradually increaſed to 470 a week, the nobility, gentry, and principal citizens fled into the country for ſafety. In July, the bill increaſing to 2010, all houſes were ſhut up, the ſtreets deſerted, and ſcarce any thing to be ſeen therein but graſs growing, innumerable fires made to purify the air, coffins, peſt-carts, red croſſes upon doors, with the inſcription of "Lord have mercy upon us!" and poor women in tears, with woeful lamentations, carrying their infants to the grave! and ſcarce any other ſounds to be heard than thoſe inceſſantly repeated from the windows, "Pray for us!" and the diſmal call of "Bring out your dead!" In the month of September, the burials amounted in one week to 6988; but the week after the bill falling to 6544, gave ſome glimmering hopes that this dreadful diſtemper was paſt its criſis: however, the mortality increaſed the week following to 7165. After this, the contagion gradually decreaſed, till it pleaſed the Almighty to reſtore this deſolate city to its priſtine ſtate of health, after the direful ravages of this diſtemper had ſwept off 68,596 perſons, which, together with thoſe who died of other diſeaſes, made the bill of mortality for this year amount to 97,306. The above calamity was ſcarcely ceaſed, and thoſe who had fled returned to their houſes, when, on Sunday, the 2nd of September, 1666, a dreadful fire broke out at one in the morning, in the houſe of Mr. Farryner, a baker, in Pudding-lane. The houſe containing much bruſh and faggot wood, the fire ſoon got ahead, and furiouſly ſeized on the neighbouring houſes on all ſides, running four ways at once; it continued burning and deſtroying every thing in its way the whole of Monday, Tueſday, and W day. On Thurſday the flames wer guiſhed; but that evening the fir again at the Temple, by the falling ſparks upon a pile of wooden build upon blowing up the houſes arou gunpowder, it was extinguiſhed t morning. By this dreadful con were conſumed 400 ſtreets and lan houſes, the cathedral of St. Paul, c pariſh churches, ſix chapels, the K change, Blackwell-hall, and the houſe, ſeveral hoſpitals and librar two of the companies' halls, and a ber of other ſtately edifices, toge three of the city gates, four ſtone and four priſons; the loſs of wh that of the merchandiſe and houſe niture, amounted, according to the culation, to 10,730,500l.: but it i ing, that in this terrible devaſtat ſix perſons loſt their lives by London, indeed, might now have built in ſuch a manner, as to have in beauty all the cities upon ear plans were formed by ſir Chriſtoph and ſir John Evelyn, but both However, it was ordered, by act ment, that many of the ſtreets ſhould be widened, that all the houſe be built with ſtone or brick, wit walls, and the whole finiſhed with years: that the ground in ſeveral ſhould be raiſed, and that a column or ſtone ſhould be erected on or place where the above dreadful fi whence aroſe that column called the *ment*: but had it been raiſed near where the fire ceaſed, and in the ce the fine circular area propoſed by ſir topher Wren, in Fleet-ſtreet, where ſtreets would radiate upon it, and would be ſeen to terminate the vie from Aldgate and Weſtminſter, it have enjoyed a ſituation vaſtly more of its beauty, and have appeared to greater advantage, than in the corner it is now placed. About the begin December, 1683, was a ſevere froſt continued till the 5th of Februar Thames being frozen, a great num ſtreets, with ſhops, were erected In the year 1687, a dreadful perſe raging in France againſt the diſtreſſed teſtants, 13,500 of them came over a tled in this city, and the parts conti particularly in Spitalfields, by which greatly enriched the city and kingdo introducing among us new arts and factures. In 1716, by a long dry ſe the river Thames was reduced ſo low, by a violent ſtorm of wind at weſt weſt, it was blown ſo dry, during the ceſs of the tide, that many thouſand of

[illegible] it on foot, both above and below [illegible] walked through moſt of the [illegible] The year 1733, was rendered me[illegible]y the effectual oppoſition made by [illegible]is againſt a ſcheme for a general [illegible] The laſt and preſent reign are remarkable by the multitude of magbuildings, fine ſtreets, and ſpacious [illegible] that have been added, and ſtill are [illegible] to this metropolis. The incorporated [illegible] of merchants are the Hamburgh [illegible] incorporated by Elizabeth, but ſub[illegible]der the name of merchants of the [illegible] merchants adventurers, as early as [illegible] I; the Ruſſia company; the Levant [illegible]key company; the Eaſt India com[illegible]the Royal African company; the [illegible]s Bay company; the South Sea [illegible] beſides theſe, the Royal Exchange [illegible] London Inſurance companies were [illegible]rated by George I, for the ſecurity [illegible]ny, for which there are ſeveral other [illegible]ſtabliſhed, but not incorporated. [illegible]the public civil buildings of this me[illegible]is the Bank of England, eſtabliſhed, [illegible] of parliament, in 1693, and greatly [illegible] by additional buildings within the [illegible]ny years. Upon the acceſſion of [illegible]izabeth, in 1558, the commercial, [illegible]a political, affairs of this country, [illegible] to make a much more conſpicuous [illegible]among the nations of Europe. Her [illegible] was the protection of the two ſo[illegible] merchants adventurers and mer[illegible] of the ſtaple, long before ſettled in [illegible]; and, by ſeveral wiſe and judicious [illegible]s and reſtrictions, to ſet her do[illegible]a domeſtic trade above the controul [illegible] powers, who, on this occaſion, be[illegible]ent marks of jealouſy and diſcon[illegible] The queen, however, far from being [illegible]ed, wiſely provided for her own [illegible] againſt future diſaſters, by filling her [illegible]es with ammunition and military and [illegible]ſtores. In the ſecond year of her [illegible]ne cauſed gunpowder to be made in [illegible] which, till this time, had been [illegible]by the German ſteel-yard company; [illegible] a conſiderable number of ſhips of [illegible]forming the moſt important fleet that [illegible] had ever ſeen; inſomuch, that fo[illegible]reign ſtyled her "the reſtorer of naval [illegible]and queen of the northern ſeas." Her [illegible]n merchants alſo, after her example, [illegible]to build ſhips with great alacrity; [illegible]on any emergency, readily joined them [illegible]the national fleet, which enabled her [illegible]out 20,000 fighting men for ſea ſer[illegible] A charter of incorporation had been [illegible]by Philip and Mary, in 1554, to the [illegible] company, who had, in conſequence, [illegible]a factory in Moſcow, and completed [illegible]three voyages. To give ſtability to [illegible]undertaking, the queen, in 1569, ſent over ſir Thomas Randolph with diſpatches to the czar, in behalf of this new company, and obtained for them an exemption from all duties, cuſtoms, &c. with leave to tranſport their merchandize into Perſia, and to trade in the fulleſt and moſt ample manner. This propitious reign alſo gave birth to the Eaſt India company. The queen, by being at war with Spain, was prevented from getting ſpices from Liſbon at firſt hand; ſhe, therefore, determined to enter her people directly upon a commerce to the Eaſt Indies. Accordingly, on the 31ſt of December, 1600, ſhe granted a charter to George, earl of Cumberland, and 215 knights, aldermen, and merchants, that, at their own coſts and charges, they might open a trade to the Eaſt Indies, in the country and parts of Aſia and Africa, to be one body politic and corporate, by the name of The Governor and Company of Merchants of London, trading to the Eaſt Indies. The utmoſt encouragement was alſo given, either ſeparately or collectively, to all Engliſh merchants, who choſe to make adventures abroad, for the improvement of our commerce, and the extenſion of our trade. The Levant or Turkey company were incorporated under a perpetual charter, by the deſignation of the merchants of England, trading to the Levant ſeas. The London and Liverpool merchants, alſo, ſent out ſeveral ſhips to Greenland. In the year 1613, the money paid for exports and imports in London alone, amounted to 109,572l. 18s. 4d. which was very near thrice as much as all the other ports of England paid for cuſtoms in the ſame year. The ſilk manufactures of London were alſo, by this time, become ſo conſiderable, that, in 1629, they were incorporated by Charles I, under the name of The Maſter, Warden, Aſſiſtants, and Commonalty of Silk Throwers, of the city of London, and within four miles of it. From the year 1645, we may date the commencement of private banking, which originated with the Goldſmith's company. In a very ſhort time, banking conſtituted a very conſiderable branch of buſineſs. The goldſmiths began to diſcount merchant's bonds and bills, both in town and from the country; and alſo began to receive the rents of gentlemen's eſtates remitted to town, and to allow them, and others, who put caſh into their hands, ſome intereſt for it, if it remained only for a ſingle month. The year 1660, gave birth to the Royal Society of London, incorporated by Charles II. The merchants of London trade to all parts of the world, exporting to Turkey woollen clothes, tin, lead, and iron, ſolely in our own ſhipping; and bringing from thence raw ſilk, carpets, galls, and other dying ingredients, cotton, fruits, medicinal drugs, coffee, &c. To Italy, woollen goods of various

rious kinds, peltry, leather, lead, tin, fish, and East India merchandise; and bring back raw and thrown silk, wines, oil, soap, olives, oranges, lemons, pomegranates, dried fruit, colours, anchovies, &c. To Spain, all kinds of woollen goods, leather, lead, tin, fish, corn, iron and brass manufactures, haberdashery-wares, assortments of linen from Germany, and elsewhere; and receive in return wines, oils, dried fruits, oranges, lemons, olives, wool, indigo, cochineal, and other dying drugs, colours, gold and silver coins, &c. To Portugal, the same kind of merchandise as to Spain, and make returns in vast quantities of wines, oils, salt, dried and moist fruits, dyer's ingredients, and gold coins. To France, tobacco, lead, tin, flannels, horns, hard-ware, Manchester goods, &c. and sometimes great quantities of corn; and make our returns in wines, brandies, linens, cambrics, lace, velvets, brocades, &c. To Flanders, serges, flannels, tin, lead, sugars, and tobacco; and make returns in fine lace, linen, cambrics, &c. To Germany, cloth and stuffs, tin, pewter, sugars, tobacco, and East India merchandise; and bring from thence linen, thread, goatskins, tinned plates, timbers for all uses, wines, and other articles. To Norway, tobacco and woollen stuffs; and bring from thence vast quantities of deal and other timber. To Sweden, most of our home manufactures; and return with iron, timber, tar, copper, &c. To Russia, great quantities of woollen cloths and stuffs, tin, lead, tobacco, diamonds, household furniture, &c. and make returns in hemp, flax, linen, thread, furs, pot-ash, iron, wax, tallow, &c. To Holland, immense quantities of different sorts of merchandise, such as all kinds of woollen goods, hides, corn, coals, East India and Turkey articles imported by those respective companies, tobacco, tar, sugar, rice, ginger, and other American productions; and return with fine linen, lace, cambrics, thread, tapes, incle, madder, boards, drugs, whalebone, train-oil, toys, and various other articles of that country. To America, we send our home manufactures of almost every kind; and make our returns in tobacco, sugars, rice, ginger, indigo, drugs, log-wood, timber, &c. To the coast of Guinea, they send various sorts of coarse woollen and linen goods, iron, pewter, brass, and hard-ware manufactures, lead-shot, swords, knives, fire-arms, gunpowder, glass manufactures, &c.; and bring home vast numbers of negro slaves, gold dust, dying and medicinal drugs, red-wood, Guinea grains, ivory, &c. To Arabia, Persia, East Indies, and China, they send much foreign silver coin and bullion, manufactures of lead, iron, and brass, woollen, goods, &c.; and bring home muslins and cottons, of various kinds, calicoes, raw and wrought silk, chintzes, teas, p[illegible] coffee, saltpetre, gold dust, and ma[illegible] for dyers and medicinal uses. T[illegible] exclusive of our trade to Ireland, Ne[illegible] land, West Indie, and many other settlements and factories in differe[illegible] the world. The trade to the E[illegible] certainly constitutes one of the mos[illegible] dous political, as well as comme[illegible] chines, that is to be met with in The trade itself is exclusive, and [illegible] company, which has a temporary [illegible] of it, in consideration of money a[illegible] to the government. Without ente[illegible] the history of the East India trade, these twenty years past, and the co[illegible] concerns in that country, it is sufficie[illegible] that besides their settlements on [illegible] of India, which they enjoy, under ce[illegible] strictions, by act of parliament, th[illegible] through the various internal re[illegible] which have happened at Hindo[illegible] the ambition or avarice of their ser[illegible] officers, acquired such territorial [illegible] as render them the greatest commerc[illegible] in the world. The city of London [illegible] ed into twenty-six wards, each of under the jurisdiction of an alderman, by the free inhabitants at large, in [illegible] termed wardmotes; out of these [illegible] one is annually elected, on Michae[illegible] to be the lord mayor, or the suprem[illegible] strate over the whole city, and w[illegible] on his office the 9th of November [illegible] The lord mayor and citizens of Lon[illegible] the sheriffalty of London and Mi[illegible] fee, by charter; and the two she[illegible] them annually elected. The recor[illegible] is a counsellor experienced in the [illegible] chosen by the lord mayor and alde[illegible] their instruction and assistance, in n[illegible] justice and proceedings according to [illegible] speaks in the name of the city upon [illegible] traordinary occasions: reads and [illegible] their addresses to the king; and whe[illegible] upon the bench, delivers the senten[illegible] court. The chamberlain of Lond[illegible] nually chosen by the livery, on Mi[illegible] day, though he is never displaced [illegible] office, unless some material com[illegible] alleged against him. Besides these [illegible] of trust, there are several others, [illegible] coroner, the town clerk, the com[illegible] jeant, the city remembrancer, &c. [illegible] number of churches in the city and [illegible] in the year 1593, was 113, besides [illegible] Westminster, and the new ones bu[illegible] act of queen Anne. Before the fire, were ninety-seven within the w[illegible] seventeen without. There are [illegible] sixty-two parish churches within [illegible] and liberties. The steeples of St. M[illegible] Bow, St. Bride's, the cathedral of St. [illegible] and the church of St. Stephen, W[illegible]

..lt by Sir Chriſtopher Wren. The ..l was built in the year 1411. Other ..dings are, the Bank, eſtabliſhed by ..rliament in 1693, and wonderfully ..d and enlarged within the laſt thirty ..e Royal Exchange, firſt built by ſir .. Greſham, in the year 1566, and ..after the fire of London, Britiſh .. Heralds-office, Sion-college, So..uſe, where now moſt of the public .. held; College of Phyſicians; two .. Royal for winter, and another only ..the ſummer ſeaſon; an Opera houſe, ..e charitable inſtitutions are nume..ch as ſchools and infirmaries in almoſt ..rt of the city and ſuburbs. London ..our members to the Britiſh parlia..The number of inhabitants has been ..ly eſtimated at 700,000 and 800,000, ..n ſo high as 1,000,000. A recent ..on ſays, "the ſituation of London ..ſpect to navigation is peculiarly fa..e, being neither too high or too low. ..been placed lower down on the river, ..d not only have been annoyed by the ..e, but more liable to inſults from ..n foes; and if it had been higher, it ..not have been acceſſible, as it is at ..e, to ſhips of large burden. But its ..poſition is ſuch as to give it every ..ge, that can be derived from a ſeaport, ..t any of its dangers. It alſo enjoys, ..ns of its noble river, a very extenſive ..nication with the internal parts of the ..y, that ſupply it with every ſpecies of ..ſſaries of life, and receive from it, in ..e, thoſe articles of commerce, which ..ey reſpectively require." It is plenti..ſupplied with the very great and im..t article of fuel, by the navigation of ..er from the northern collieries, which ..s of commerce forms a principal nur..ſeamen, independent of foreign trade; ..a very diſtinguiſhed ſource of its naval ..ty. With equal eaſe are corn and ..other articles conveyed to it from all ..ritime ports of the kingdom, as well ..n foreign parts, whenever it is found ..y, in which great numbers of coaſting ..are conſtantly employed, and ſhips in ..n commerce occaſionally exerciſed. ..aſt Eaſt India trade, with thoſe to ..y, and Hudſon's Bay, are wholly con..to this port. *Long.* 0. 5. W. Green..*Lat.* 51. 32. N.

..don (New), a town of United Ame..in the ſtate of Connecticutt: ſeventy..miles SSW. Boſton, and 100 ENE. ..York.

..on Harbour, a bay and harbour on the ..coaſt of the iſland of St. John, in the ..of St. Laurence. *Long.* 63. 8. W. ..nwich. *Lat.* 46. 26. N.

..ndonderry, a county of Ireland, in the ..ce of Ulſter, bounded on the north by ..L. II.

Lough Foyle and the Atlantic Ocean, on the eaſt by the county of Antrim, on the ſouth-weſt by the county of Tyrone, and on the weſt by Donegal, extending in its greateſt dimenſions thirty-two miles from north to ſouth, and about the ſame from eaſt to weſt. It contains thirty-one pariſhes, in which are about 25,000 houſes, and 125,000 inhabitants; this county was formerly called *Colcraine*, but changed its name in the reign of James I, who granted the principal part of the county, with the towns of Londonderry and Coleraine to the citizens of London, in conſideration of their ſettling an Engliſh colony after the rebellion, in the North of Ireland, under the name of the ſociety of the governors and aſſiſtants at London, of the new plantation of Ulſter, in the realm of Ireland. The linen manufacture proſpers through every part of the county, eight members are returned to the Iriſh parliament, viz. by the county, the city of Londonderry, Coleraine and Newtown Limavaddy two each, Londonderry is the capital.

Londonderry, a city and ſeaport of Ireland, and capital of a county of the ſame name, ſituated on the weſt ſide of Lough Foyle, over which is a wooden bridge, upwards of 1000 feet in length, erected in the year 1791. It was built in the reign of king James I, by the company of London adventures, and ſurrounded with a ſtrong wall. It has a military governor, who is commander of a fort below the town: there are four caſtles by the ſide of the river. The quay and ſome part of the town are without the walls. It is governed by a mayor, aldermen, &c. and is a county of itſelf. The trade is conſiderable, principally to America and the Weſt Indies. In the year 1641, this town made a brave defence againſt the Iriſh rebels; in the year 1649, it ſtood out againſt lord Hards, and in the year 1689, it held out againſt the troops of James II for ſeven months, under the conduct of a clergyman, of the name of Walker, though they were reduced to the greateſt diſtreſs, for the want of proviſions, till they were relieved by general Kirk: 106 miles NNW. Dublin. *Long.* 7. 13. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. N.

Lonel, a town of the iſland of Sardinia: twenty-two miles SE. Boſa.

Lonfelden, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: ſix miles W. Freiſtatt.

Long, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: 1195 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 124. 7. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 22. 22. N.

Long, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Chen-ſi: 562 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 124. 18. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 34. 39. N.

Long Bay, a bay on the eaſt coaſt of the

iſland of Jamaica. *Long.* 76. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 8. N.

Long Bay, a bay on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Jamaica. *Long.* 78. 21. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 20. N.

Long Bay, a bay of the iſland of Jamaica, on the ſouth coaſt: ſix miles E. Callabaſh Bay.

Long Forgan, a town of Scotland, in the county of Perth: twelve miles ENE. Perth.

Long Iſland, an iſland of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia, at the mouth of York river.

Long Iſland, an iſland of United America, in Penobſcot bay, on the coaſt of Main: ten miles long, and one and a half broad.

Long Iſland, an iſland of United America, on the coaſt of Main: four miles long, and one and a half wide. *Long.* 68. 26. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 44. 20. N.

Long Iſland, an iſland near the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Jamaica. *Long.* 76. 58. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 51. N.

Long Iſland, an iſland of the Weſt Indies, near the north coaſt of the iſland of Antigua. *Long.* 61. 28. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 17. N.

Long Iſland, an iſland in Hudſon's Straits. *Long.* 75. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 61. N.

Long Iſland, an iſland in Hudſon's Bay. *Long.* 78. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 10. N.

Long Iſland, a narrow iſland, about two miles in length, on the ſouth coaſt of Ireland, and county of Cork, in Roaring Water Bay. *Long.* 9. 27. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 26. N.

Long Iſland, one of the ſmaller Bermuda iſlands.

Long Iſland, an iſland of America, belonging to the United States, extending eaſt from the city of New York, 140 miles. It is not more than ten miles in breadth on a medium, and is ſeparated from Connecticutt, by Long Iſland Sound. The iſland is divided into three counties: King's, Queen's, and Suffolk. The ſouth ſide of the iſland is flat land, of a light ſandy ſoil, bordered, on the ſea-coaſt, with large tracts of ſalt meadow. This ſoil, however, is well calculated for raiſing grain, eſpecially Indian corn. The north ſide of the iſland is hilly, and of a ſtrong ſoil, adapted to the culture of grain, hay, and fruits. It is remarkable, that on Montank-point, at the eaſt end of the iſland there are no flies. Between this point and Eaſt Hampton is a beach, three quarters of a mile wide, in the centre of which was found, about fifty years ago, under a ſand-hill which was blown up by the wind, the entire ſkeleton of a large whale, nearly half a mile from the water. The ſouth ſide of the iſland is indented with numerous ſtreams of various ſizes, which fall into a large bay, two or three miles over, formed by a beach eighty rods wide, which appears border to the iſland, extending f weſt end of it to Southampton. T this beach, in various places, are ſuch depth as to admit of veſſels of ſeventy tons. There are two whale f one from Sagg harbour, which about 1000 barrels of oil annu other is much ſmaller, and is carr the inhabitants in the winter ſea the ſouth ſide of the iſland. T monly catch from three to ſeven w ſeaſon, which produce from twenty forty barrels of oil. This fiſher merly a ſource of conſiderable wea inhabitants, but through a ſcarcity it has greatly declined of late years. is a conſiderable trade carried on from harbour, whence is exported to th Indies, and other places, whale o pine boards, horſes, cattle, flax-ſee &c. The produce of the middle and parts of the iſland is carried to New The iſland contains 30,863 inhabit

Long Iſland, or *Yuma*, one of the B. iſlands.

Long Kouang, a town of Aſia, in the dom of Corea: 125 miles SSE. Kieg *Long.* 145. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* N.

Long Mountain, a mountain of A America, in the ſtate of Virginia: miles WSW. Richmond.

Long Noſe, a cape on the eaſt c New Holland, in the South Pacific *Long.* 151. 15. E. Greenwich. *L* 6. S.

Lo-ngan, a town of China, of th rank, in the province of Kiang-ſi: ſeven miles WSW. Kien-tchang.

Lo-ngan, a town of China, of the rank, in the province of Chan-tong: t two miles NNW. Tcin-tcheou.

Longara, a town of Italy, in the of Naples, and province of Calabria twenty miles WNW. St. Severina.

Longares, a town of Spain, in the vince of Aragon: twenty miles SSW. goſſa.

Longbridge, a town of Scotland, i county of Murray: four miles E. El

Longchamp, a town of France, in t partment of the Upper Marne, and place of a canton, in the diſtrict of B mont: four leagues E. Chaumont.

Longchamp, a town of France, in the partment of Paris: one league W. Par

Lonchamps, a town of France, in the partment of the Voſges, and chief place canton, in the diſtrict of Epinal: one lea and a quarter NNE. Epinal, and two a half W. Bruyeres.

Long-chan-tcheng, a town of China, in the

ce of Chan-tong: fifteen miles E. an.

eau, a town of France, in the depart- f the Upper Marne, and chief place anton, in the diſtrict of Langres: two S. Langres.

-ſterre, a town of France, in the de- nt of the Saône and Loire, and chief of a canton, in the diſtrict of Châlons, near the river Doubs: five leagues alf NE. Châlons ſur Saône, and two alf ENE. Verdun-ſur-Saône.

ri, a town of Africa, in the kingdom igo, where the kings are generally d.

ueville, a town of France, in the de- nt of the Upper Marne, and chief f a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Di- ive leagues SSW. St. Dizier.

ueville, a town of France, in the de- nt of the Moſelle, and chief place of n, in the diſtrict of Boulay: one and a half ESE. Boulay, and one and er W. St. Avold.

ford, a county of Ireland, in the pro- ot Leinſter, bounded on the north-weſt e county of Leitrim, on the north-eaſt an, on the ſouth and ſouth-eaſt by meath, and on the weſt by Roſcommon, twenty-one miles in length, and four- in its general breadth. It contains y-three pariſhes, about 10,000 houſes, rather more than 50,000 inhabitants; rds the north, it is mountainous, but the part is in general flat; in ſome places t to be overflowed by the Shannon, bounds it on the weſt, and the Inny, croſſes it on the ſouth. A conſiderable ity of linen is manufactured in the y, and great quantities of flax are ſent ther parts. Ten members are ſent to the parliament, viz. for the county, for the s of Longford, Laneſborough, Granard, St. Johnſtown, two each, Longford is principal town.

ford, a town of Ireland, in the county at name, on the river Cammin. Here rmerly a Dominican convent, founded the year 1400, by O'Farrel, biſhop of gh. In the year 1641, this town was n by the Iriſh rebels, and the garriſon in cable murdered, after promiſe of quarter. a borough town, and ſends two mem- to the Iriſh parliament: forty miles W. Sligo, and fifty-eight WNW. Dublin. W. 7. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 42.

Longhaven, a bay of Scotland, on the weſt of Aberdeenſhire: four miles S. Peter- .

Longholm, a town of Scotland, in the coun- of Dumfries: fifteen miles N. Carliſle, and twenty-two E. Dumfries.

Long-hou-koen, a town of China, in the province of Hou-quang: fifty-two miles SSW. Tao.

Long-kang, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: thirty miles WNW. Hoang-tcheou.

Longmay, a town of Scotland, in the county of Aberdeen: five miles S. Fraſerburgh.

Long-men, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong: forty-two miles N. Hoei-tcheou.

Long-nan, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Se-tchuen, on the river Mou-qua. This city is conſidered as one of the moſt important of the province, having ſeveral forts under its juriſdiction, which were formerly of great uſe to prevent the invaſions of the Tartars: 710 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 122. 4. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 32. 22. N.

Long-nan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-ſi: fifty miles S. Nan-ngan.

Long-nen, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: twenty-ſeven miles NW. Yen-king.

Longneſs Point, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of the Iſle of Man: ten miles SSW. Douglas.

Longnewton, a town of Scotland, in the county of Roxburgh: ſix miles NW. Jedburgh.

Long-ngan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: ſeven miles SW. Tou-nang.

Longny, a town of France, in the department of the Orne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mortagne: three leagues E. Mortagne, and four NE. Belleſme.

Longobuco, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: fourteen miles S. Roſano.

Longſide, a town of Scotland, in the county of Aberdeen: four miles W. Peterhead.

Long-ſiuen, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Tche-kiang: forty-five miles WSW. Tchu-tcheo.

Long-ſiuen, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-ſi: forty-two miles S. Ki-ngan.

Long-tan, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: forty-two miles SE. Hetfin.

Long-tchang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: thirty-five miles NNW. Tche-li-leou.

Long-tchian, a mountain of Thibet. *Long.* 104. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 27. 48. N.

Long-tchuen, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: fifty-five miles WNW. Han-tcheou.

Long-tchuen, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong: fifty miles ESE. Lieaping.

Long-te, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-ſi: twenty-two miles W. Pin-leang.

Longton, or *Longtown*, a town of England, in the county of Cumberland, ſituated on the borders of Scotland, near the conflux of the Eſk and the Kirkſop, with a weekly market on Thurſday: nine miles N. Carliſle, and 307 N. London.

Long-tſuen, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Koei-tcheou: twenty-ſeven miles SW. Se-nan.

Long-ty, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Koei-tcheou: twelve miles SE. Koei-yang.

Longué, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Baugé: two leagues and a half N. Saumur, and three and a quarter S. Baugé.

Longuemarcb, a town of Flanders: ſeven miles NNE. Ypres.

Longueval, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Peronne: three leagues NW. Peronne.

Longueville, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Dieppe: three leagues S. Dieppe.

Longuion, a town of France, and ſeat of a tribunal, in the department of the Moſelle. Here is a conſiderable iron forge and cannon foundry: two leagues and a half SW. Longwy, and ſeven and a half W. Thionville. *Long.* 23. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 27. N.

Longwy, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Moſelle, ſituated on the Chiers. This place was only a village, ſurrounded with three ſharp mountains, on which a new town was built by Louis XIV, and fortified by Vauban. In the year 1792, this town was taken by the Auſtrians, under the command of general Clairfait, who preſented himſelf before it at the head of 60,000 men, on the 21ſt of Auguſt, and bombarded the town for fifteen hours, when it ſurrendered; not without ſuſpicion of treachery, as the garriſon was furniſhed with 3500 men, and well ſupplied with proviſions, artillery, and ammunition: this was the firſt place attacked, but it did not remain long in the hands of the enemy, for it was retaken in October following, the capitulation being ſigned the 14th of October, and poſſeſſion given to general Valence on the 22nd: ſeven poſts NNW. Metz, and thirty-ſeven and a quarter E. Paris. *Long.* 23. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 32. N.

Longwy, a town of France, in the department of the Jura, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Dôle, on the Doub leagues S. Dôle,

Long-yang, a town of China, of rank, in the province of Hou-quang miles SE. Tchan-te.

Long-yen, a town of China, of rank, in the province of Fô-kien: miles SE. Ting-tcheou.

Long-yeou, a town of China, of rank, in the province of Tche-kiang miles ENE. Kiu-tcheou.

Lonia, a river of Croatia, which Graben, and runs into the Velika: S. Ivantz.

Loningen, a town of Germany, in cle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric ſter: eight miles SSW. Cloppenbur

Lonjumeau, a town of France, in partment of the Seine and Oiſe, place of a canton, in the diſtrict ſailles: three leagues SE. Ver three and a half S. Paris.

Lonka, a town of Poland, in the of Podolia: forty-four miles N. K

Lonlay, a town of France, in ment of the Lower Charente, a place of a canton, in the diſtrict d'Angely: two leagues N. St. J gely.

Lonlay l'Abbaye, a town of Fr department of the Orne, and chief canton, in the diſtrict of Domfr league and a half NW. Domfront, S. Mortain.

Longe Terre, a ſmall iſland n coaſt of France: three quarters o W. Bourgneuf.

Lons le Saunier, a city of Franc pital of the department of the Ju celebrated for its ſalt works, not on: eleven poſts and a half SSW. B and forty-eight and a half E. Par 23. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 41. N.

Lonſchakowa, a town of Ruſſia, vernment of Irkutſk: forty Stretenſk.

Lontchoudſong, a town of Thib five miles NNE. Laſſa. *Long.* Ferro. *Lat.* 29. 58. N.

Lonthal, a river of Germany, in of Swabia, which runs into the B tween Giengen and Brentz.

Lontboir, a town of the iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea.

Lonyn, a town of China, of rank, in the province of Quang miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* Ferro. *Lat.* 22. 57. N.

Loo, a town of Flanders: two SSE. Dixmude.

Loo, a river of England, in the Cornwall, which runs into the Br nel, a little below Eaſt and Weſt L

a small island in the English Chan-
the coast of Cornwall: two miles
e.

East, a town of England, in the
Cornwall, with a market on Satur-
an ancient borough by prescription,
o members to the British parlia-
it is situated on the east side of the
near its mouth, which is navigable
of 100 tons: sixteen miles W.
and 232 WSW. London.

West, a town of England, in the
Cornwall, on the west side of the
the East Looe, It has a market
, and sends two members to the
ament.

a town of Norway: sixty miles
al.

gh, a town of United America,
of New York: fifteen miles N.

en, or *Lausdun*, a village of Hol-
league and a half SSW. from the
Mr. Ray in his Journey through
Countries, &c. says, "Whilst we
the Hague, we took the opportunity
the burial place of a certain lady
, in the church of Lausdun, a
about five or six English miles from
; who, as the inscription tells you,
garet the wife of Herman, earl
berg, and daughter of Florentius,
Holland and Zeeland, and sister to
, king of the Romans, &c. This
ng about forty years of age, and
with a poor woman that had
her arms, told her that she must
n dishonest to her husband, as not
that two children could be got at
at which the poor woman, being
concerned, wished that she might
rth as many children at a birth as
re days in the year; which was
in 1276, when at one birth she was
to bed of 365 children, of both sexes,
re baptised by Guido, a suffragan of
, in two brass basons, the sons having
me of John, and the daughters that of
given them, and soon after died, all
, as did also the mother, and were
in this church of the village of Laus-
This inscription is to be seen in Latin,
two basons in which they say these
n were baptized, and beneath it also
wing distich:—

En tibi monstrosum nimis & memorabile factum,
Quale nec a mundi conditione datum.

history is found in Erasmus, Vives,
ardin, Camerarius, Gui Dominique,
d'Oudergest, author of the Annals of
ers, and many other authors; and what
ordinary, as a thing well attested."

Lop Kent-chian, a mountain of Thibet. *Long.* 103. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 30. 14. N.

Lo-pe, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-si: seven miles E. Ta-ping.

Lopesco, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Ultra: nineteen miles SW. Aquila.

Lo-ping, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-si: thirty miles E. Yao-tcheou.

Lo-ping, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-si: fifteen miles S. Ping-ting.

Lo-ping, a town of China, of the second rank, in the province of Yun-nan: 1112 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 121. 41. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 25. N.

Lopo, a lake of Asia, in Thibet, about six leagues long, and three broad. *Long.* 107. 38. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 20. N.

Lopschenskoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Archangel, on the coast of the White Sea: sixty miles W. Archangel.

Lora, a town of Spain, in the province of Seville: eight miles N. Carmona.

Lora, a town and castle of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, situated in a lordship of the same name: three miles SE. Bleicherode, and eighteen N. Muhlhausen.

Loranca, a town of Spain, in New Castile: eight miles S. Huete.

Lorca, a town of Spain, in the province of Murcia, formerly a city, and the see of a bishop, removed to Carthagena. The inhabitants are chiefly descendants of Moors, called in the language of Spain New Christians: forty-two miles W. Carthagena, and thirty-four SW. Murcia. *Long.* 14. 45. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 37. 38. N.

Lorch, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Mentz, whose inhabitants subsist principally by cultivating vineyards and making wine: twenty-four miles WNW. Mentz.

Lorchhausen, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Mentz, situated on the Rhine: twenty-seven miles W. Mentz.

Loré, a river of France, which runs into the Seine, at Chatillon.

Loredo, a town of Italy, in the Dogada, belonging to the state of Venice: twenty miles S. Venice.

Lorenzago, a town of Italy, in the Cadorin, belonging to the state of Venice: seven miles NE. Cadora.

Loreto, a town of Italy, in the marquisate of Ancona: situated on a hill, about half a league from the Adriatic. It is small but fortified, not of strength sufficient to stand a siege. It is the see of a bishop, under the pope. The consequence of the place arises from the Santa Casa, or Holy House, which it is

s pretended was the very ſame in which the Virgin Mary lived at Nazareth; and which, according to the hiſtory of it, was tranſported by angels, in the year 1291, from Galilee to Terſato, in Dalmatia; from thence, in the year 1294, it was removed to Italy near Recanati: at laſt, after twice again changing its place, it was fixed at Loreto, and is ſituated in the cathedral. This houſe is nearly thirty-two feet long, thirteen feet wide, and eighteen feet nine inches in height, incruſted with marble, with inſide walls of brick, with ſome pieces of ſtone intermixed. Towards the eaſt end, there is a ſeparation made, by the grate-work of ſilver: this they call the ſanctuary, and here ſtands the holy image of the virgin, in a nich of ſilver: made, as they pretend, of cedar of Lebanon, and carved by St. Luke; ſhe has a triple crown on her head, and holds the image of Chriſt, covered alſo with diamonds; in her left hand ſhe carries a golden globe, and two fingers of her right hand are held up, as in the act of bleſſing. The other part of the houſe has an altar at the upper end, at the lower a window, through which the angel is ſuppoſed to have entered, at the annunciation. The ſanctuary is perfectly crowded with ſixty-two great lamps of gold and ſilver: one of the golden ones, which was preſented by the republic of Venice, weighs thirty-ſeven pounds, there are alſo angels waiting about the holy image, one of maſſive gold and two of ſilver: and the walls are covered with plates of ſilver. The ſacred bowl, out of which the holy family uſed to eat, is preſerved here. No perſon is permitted to enter the chapel armed on pain of excommunication. The jewels of the holy houſe are nothing in compariſon with the treaſury; where the number, variety, and richneſs of the veſtments, lamps, candleſticks, goblets, crowns, crucifixes, images, cameos, pearls, gems of all kinds, &c. is prodigious: ten miles N. Ancona, and 100 NE. Rome.

Loreto, a town of the iſland of Corſica: ſeven miles NE. Porta.

Loreto, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra, which runs into the Trionto.

Loreto, or *Notre Dame de Loreto*, a town of North America, in California. *Long.* 95. 40. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 25. 30. N.

Loretz, a river of Swiſſerland, which forms a communication between lake Zug, and the river Reuſs.

Lorgues, a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Draguignan: two leagues SW. Draguignan, and five W. Frejus.

Loriol, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Valence: four leagues S. Valence, and three W. Creſt.

Lorme, a town of France, and ſeat of a tribunal, in the department of the Nievre, eleven leagues NE. Nevers, and two S. Corbigny.

Loroux Beconnois (Le), a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, four leagues and a half WNW. Angers, nine N. Chollet.

Loroux Bottereau (Le), a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire, chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Clifſon: three leagues and a half N. Clifſon, and three E. Angers.

Lorqui, a town of Spain, in the province of Murcia: twelve miles NW. Murcia.

Lorquin, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sarrebourg, one league and a half SSE. Sarrebourg, and half E. Luneville.

Lorrach, or *Larach*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and marggravate of Baden: ſix miles NW. Rheinfelden, and six NE. Bâle.

Lorrain (Duchy of), united to France, with the duchy of Bar, now divided into departments of the Meuſe, the Meurte, Moſelle, and the Voſges. This country forms only a ſmall part of a kingdom, which bore that name, and which extended from Vienne, on the Rhône, to Cologne. It took its name to Lothaire II, grandſon of Louis le Debonnaire, and after many revolutions was annexed to France, in the year 1766, by the death of Staniſlaus, the laſt duke. Surrounded from Bar, it is about thirty leagues in length, and twenty-three in breadth. The air is thick and cold, but healthy; the ſoil watered by divers rivers, are fertile in corn and fruit; the mountains and vallies are covered with wood, which harbour great quantities of game. The country has ſeveral ſprings, together with ſome mines of iron, copper, tin, and ſilver. Its lakes abound in fiſh, and in the mountains of the Voſges are found agates, granates, chalcedonies, and other gems, as alſo a particular ſubſtance for making cups and other veſſels. The principal rivers are the Meuſe, the Moſel, the Meurte, and the Saar.

Lorris, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montargis: ſix leagues SW. Montargis, and eight E. Orleans.

Lorſch, a town and abby of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Mentz: three miles NW. Heppenheim.

Loſari, a town of the iſland of Corſica: fifteen miles N. Calvi.

Loſdorf, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz: ſix miles WSW. Kamnitz.

Loſer, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and archbiſhopric of Saltzburg, ſituate

...ted on the Stainpach: twenty-one miles ... Salzburg, and twenty E. Kuffstein.

...a, a town of Sweden, in the province ...aland: seventy-five miles N. Calmar.

...o, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of ..., and province of Bari: five miles and ... E. Bittetto.

...au, or *Wodiſlau*, a town of Silesia, in ...incipality of Ratibor: eighteen miles ...W. Teſchen, and eleven SE. Ratibor.

...a, a river of Germany, in the circle of ...er Saxony, which runs into the Unſtrutt, ...miles E. Weiſſenſee, in Thuringia.

...bach, a river of Germany, in the cir... Upper Saxony, which runs into the ... near Eutenburg.

...en, a town of the duchy of Courland: ... two miles SE. Seelburg,

...y, a river of Scotland, in the county ...erray, which runs into the ſea, four ... NNE. Elgin.

...itz, a town of Germany, in the circle ...pper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: ...miles NW. Grunhayn.

...dorff, a town of Germany, in the arch... of Auſtria: nine miles W. St. Polten.

...a, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into ...ſova, in the government of Tobolſk: ... miles W. Pelim.

...t, a department of France, bounded on ...north by the department of the Correze, ...the eaſt by the Cantal, on the ſouth-eaſt ...e Aveiron, on the ſouth by the Tarn ... Upper Garonne, on the weſt by the Lot ... Garonne, and on the north-weſt by the ...dogne, ſeventy miles in length, and thir...ve in breadth, Cahors is the capital.

Lot, a river of France, which riſes about ... miles ESE. from Mende, in the depart...t of the Lozere, paſſes by or near to ...nde, St. Genies, St. Côme, Eſtang, Flag..., Cajarc, Cahors, Albas, Villeneuve, Agen, &c. and joins the Garonne near ...illon.

Lot and Garonne, a department of France, ...ded on the north by the department of ...e Dordogne, on the eaſt by the Lot, on ...e ſouth by the Gers, and on the weſt by ... Landes and Gironde; about forty-five ...es from eaſt to weſt, and thirty-ſix from ...th to ſouth. Agen is the capital.

Lo-tchang, a town of China, of the third ...k, in the province of Quang-tong: twenty ... NW. Chao-tcheou.

Lo-tcheou, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom ...Corea: twenty-two miles WSW. Koang...ou.

Lo-tching, a town of China, of the third ...k, in the province of Quang-ſi: forty-... miles NW. Lieou-tcheou.

Lo-tchuen, a town of China, of the third ...k, in the province of Quang-ſi: ſeventeen ... SSE. Ouei-ling.

Lo-tchuen, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-ſi: twelve miles SE. Fou.

Lo-tien, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: forty miles NE. Hoang-tcheou.

Lo-ting, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chang-tong: twenty-five miles NW. Vou-ting.

Lo-tong, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Yun-nan: thirty-two miles W. Yun-nan.

Lo-tſa, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: fifty miles ESE. Tching-tou.

Lo-tſe, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Yun-nan: twenty-five miles NW. Yun-nan.

Lo-tſin, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Tche-kiang: twelve miles NE. Ouen-tcheou.

Lotzin, a town of Pruſſia, with a caſtle; ſituated on a canal, which joins the Angerburg and Leventin lakes: fifty-ſix miles SE. Konigſberg.

Lova, a river of Ruſſia, in the government of Pſkov, which runs into the Velika, eight miles NW. Onogka.

Lova, a town of Hungary: twenty miles W. St. Crot.

Lovat, a river of Ruſſia, which riſes from three lakes, in the province of Polotſk, and runs into the lake Ilmen, near Stara Ruſa, in the government of Novgorod.

Lovat, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria: ſixty-four miles E. Sofia.

Loubens, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne: four leagues NW. Revel, and five E. Toulouſe.

Loubiere, a town of the iſland of Dominica, on the weſt coaſt: ſeventeen miles S. Portſmouth.

Lou-chi, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan; forty-five miles S. Tchen.

Louchou, a town of Perſia, in the province of Mezanderan: fourteen leagues NE. Caſbin.

Loude, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Puy-en-Velay: two leagues NW. Le Puy.

Loudeac, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the North Coaſts. Here is an iron forge, and a manufacture of thread: ſix leagues and a half S. St. Brieuc, and nine SSE. Guingamp.

Loudown, a county of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia.

Loudun, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Vienne, ſituated on an eminence, between the Creuſe and the Dive: containing about 4000 inhabitants; nine leagues NNW. Poi-

tiers,

place in the country. At the beginning of the fourteenth century, four thousand houses were inhabited by clothiers, and their manufactories employed above one hundred and fifty thousand workmen. It is related in their annals, that when this crowd of weavers left work, they were compelled to sound a large bell, that the women might keep the children within doors, lest they should be thrown down and trampled to death. This is probably the reason that the magistrates are here more numerous than in other cities, for besides two burgomasters, seven echevins, two pensioners, six secretaries, and four receivers; they have a council of twenty-one, eleven of whom are nobles, and the other ten merchants or tradesmen. The town-house, where they assemble, is a beautiful Gothic structure. In the year 1382, the weavers and other tradesmen revolted against Wenceslaus, duke of Brabant, and cruelly threw seventeen of the magistrates out of the town-house windows; took arms against their prince, and laid waste the province; but being besieged, they implored for mercy, and obtained pardon, at the intreaty of Arnold de Hornes, bishop of Liege, only the most culpable being punished; and the weavers, who were the authors of the insurrection, were banished: they retired for the most part to England, where they were well received. Louvain being thus nearly deprived of commerce and inhabitants, John IV. duke of Brabant, with the consent of pope Martin V, in the year 1426, founded an university, which has since been the chief ornament and glory of the place, and is said to resemble those in England more than any other abroad. There are sixty colleges in this university, which, though they are much admired for their situation and building, are not, however, so sumptuous as those of Oxford and Cambridge. The Dutch have a college here for Roman Catholics, the English one of Dominican friars, the Irish one of secular priests, another of Dominican friars, and another of Franciscans. There is also a convent here of English nuns, which is reckoned the best of any of this nation in the Low Countries. Louvain prided itself as having never been taken by arms; in the year 1542, Martin Rossem, general of the Gueldrians, attempted it in vain; and in 1572, William, prince of Orange, was compelled to raise the siege, by the vigorous resistance of the citizens and students. On the first Sunday of July, they have an annual fête, in memory of their deliverance from the Dutch and the French, in 1635, who were compelled by famine to retire. And on the 5th of August, 1710, the French, under the partisan du Moulin, attempted to surprize the city, but were repulsed by the citizens, and obliged to retire in confusion; this bravery was rewarded by a present of a golden k[illegible] them by Charles III, king of Sp[illegible] acknowledgment of their fidelity, wh[illegible] preserve in their town-house, as a [illegible] of his majesty's goodwill. But, [illegible] less, this city was taken by the F[illegible] the year 1746, and again by the [illegible] the French republic, under Dum[illegible] their hasty progress through Bra[illegible] was evacuated on the 22d of Mar[illegible] and, indeed, it is but ill adapted for [illegible] the walls being three leagues in [illegible] rence, though not a third part of th[illegible] sure is built on; the rest being occu[illegible] gardens and vineyards. Louvain [illegible] ciently situated, part in the diocese [illegible] and part in the diocese of Cambray, [illegible] the erection of the archbishopric of M[illegible] it was placed under that diocese, and [illegible] mains: twenty one miles SW. Antw[illegible] thirteen NE. Brussels. *Long.* 22. [illegible] Ferro, *Lat.* 50. 54. N.

Louve, a river of France, which [illegible] the Adour, near Castelnau.

Louven, a river of Norway, wh[illegible] into the sea, at Laurvig, in the pr[illegible] Aggerhuus.

Louviers, a town of France, and p[illegible] place of a district, in the department [illegible] Eure: four leagues N. Evreux, an[illegible] Rouen. *Long.* 18. 50. E. Ferro. *L*[illegible] 13. N.

Lovignano, a town of Italy, in th[illegible] dom of Naples, and province of O[illegible] twelve miles SSW. Brindisi.

Louvigné, a town of France, in [illegible] partment of the Ille and Vi[illegible] place of a canton, in the district [illegible] geres: two leagues and a half NN[illegible] geres, and eight E. Dol.

Louvigné en Bain, a town of F[illegible] the department of the Ille and Vi[illegible] chief place of a canton, in the [illegible] Vitré: two leagues and a quarter SW. [illegible] and two and a half NW. La Guerche.

Louvois, a town of France, in the [illegible] ment of the Marne, and chief pl[illegible] ton, in the district of Epernay: thre[illegible] NE. Epernay.

Louvres, a town of France, in the [illegible] ment of the Seine and Oise, and ch[illegible] of a canton, in the district of Gonn[illegible] leagues N. Paris. *Long.* 20. 10. E. F[illegible] *Lat.* 49. 3. N.

Lou-y, a town of China, of the th[illegible] in the province of Ho-nan: thirty-five [illegible] SSW. Koue-te.

Lou-y, a town of China, of the [illegible] rank, in the province of Quang-tong [illegible] miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 127. 8. Ferro. *Lat.* 20. 51. N.

Louzac (Le), a town of France, in [illegible] department of the Correze. two leagu[illegible] a half NE. Uzerches, and four N. Tu[illegible]

L[illegible]

...en, a town of Silesia, in the princi... of Brieg, on the Neisse: nine miles ...rieg, and ten ENE. Grotkau.

...nberg, a town of Silesia, in the prin... of Jauer, near the Bober: nine miles ...zlaw, and nineteen W. Jauer.

...nstein, a town of Germany, and ca... of a county, in the circle of Swabia, ...ed as a fief to the duchy of Wurtem... nine miles ESE. Heilbron, and twen... Stuttgart. *Long.* 27. 5. E. Ferro. ... 1. N.

...stoff, or *Lestoff*, a town of England, ... coast of Suffolk, and most easterly ... the kingdom. The principal trade ...hing and curing herrings, in which ... upwards of thirty boats are employ... ...0,000 barrels have been sold in a ... the Mediterranean, Germany, and ... consumption; mackarel and seals ... caught for the markets of London, ...ch, &c. Several bathing machines ...ely been established, and much com... ...orted to enjoy a good air, and the ... of sea-bathing. The number of in... ...is about 2250: twenty-two miles ...wich, and 117 NNE. London.

...z, a town of Poland, in the pala... of Rawa, on the Bsura, in which ... palace belonging to the archbishop of ... This town lies in a morass; and ... a cathedral, has three other churches, ...e convents. Among the inhabitants ...t numbers of artificers; and the fairs ...n this town are famous for a variety of ... which are exposed to sale in it: twen... ...t miles N. Rawa.

... ...y, a town of Poland, in the pala... ...f Volhynia: ten miles E. Zytomiers.

...itz, a town of Bohemia, in the cir... Leitmeritz: four miles SW. Leitme...

...owech, or *Neustat*, a town of Poland, ...e palatinate of Posnania: thirty-two ... W. Posen.

...r, or *Loja*, a town of Spain, in the ...ce of Grenada, on the Xenil, contain... ...ree parishes, and four convents, a royal ...work, and a copper forge; the environs ...ce abundance of fruit, legumes, saffron, ...olives: nine leagues W. Grenada, and ...n SSE. Cordova. *Long.* 12. 31. E. ... of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 37. 18. N.

...xa, or *Loja*, a jurisdiction of South ...erica, in the audience of Quito, with a ... of the same name, containing two ...ships, a convent, a college, and an hos... In the territory of this jurisdiction is ...ced that famous specific for intermitting ..., known by the name of *Cascarilla de* ..., or *Quinquina*. The tree which pro... the quinquina is not of the largest size, ...ual height being about two toises and a ..., and the body and branches of a propor-tionate thickness. In this, however, there is some difference, and in that consists the goodness of the quinquina, the largest branches not yielding the best. There is also a difference both in the blossom and seed. The Indians, in order to take off the quinquina, or cortex, cut down the tree; after which they bark it, and dry the quinquina. The jurisdiction of Loja has also a very great advantage from breeding the cochineal, and which intelligent persons reckon of equal goodness with that of Oaxaca, in New Spain; but the inhabitants are so far from applying themselves to the breeding of that insect, sufficient to supply the demands of a particular trade, that they breed no more than what they imagine will be sufficient for the dyers in that and the neighbouring jurisdiction of Cuença. The number of inhabitants is about 10,000.

Loxan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan: thirty miles WNW. Kou-ang.

Lo-yang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-si: twenty-five miles S. Tou-yang.

Loyat, or *Loiat*, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Ploermel: one league and a half N. Ploermel, and two and a half E. Josselin.

Loyes, a town of France, in the department of the Ain: three quarters of a league NE. Meximieux, and two SW. Amberieu.

Lo-yung, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-si: seventeen miles NE. Lieou-tcheou.

Lozay, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the district of St. Jean d'Angely: two leagues N. St. Jean d'Angely, and six ENE. Rochfort.

Lozere, a department of France, bounded on the north by the departments of the Cantal and Upper Loire, on the east by the Ardeche, on the south by the Gard, and on the west by the Aveiron and Cantal; about fifty-five miles long, and thirty-three wide. It derives its name from a ridge of mountains, about four leagues SE. from Mende. Mende is the capital.

Lozicze, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Bielsk: fifty-six miles SW. Bielsk.

Lorsnitz, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and lordship of Schonburg: ten miles SE. Zwickau, and thirteen SSE. Glauchau.

Lozzi, a town of the island of Corsica: eleven miles NW. Corte.

Lu, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Montferrat: eight miles S. Casale, and eight W. Alexandria.

Lu, a town of China, of the second rank, in the province of Chan-tong: 300 miles

SSE. Peking. *Long.* 136. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 35. 36. N.

Lua, a river of the iſland of Cuba, which runs into the ſea, twenty-five miles NE. Cape Cruz.

Luana Point, a cape of the iſland of Jamaica, on the ſouth coaſt. *Long.* 77. 51. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 2. N.

Luanco, a town of Spain, in the province of Aſturia, near the weſt coaſt: twenty miles N. Oviedo.

Luanzi, a town of Africa, in the country of Monomotapa: ſixty miles NNE. Maſſapa.

Luarca, a town of Spain, in the province of Aſturia, near the north coaſt: thirty miles NW. Oviedo.

Lubad, a lake of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: forty miles E. Balikſen.

Luban, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodek: twenty miles SE. Sluck.

Luban, or *Loxban*, one of the Philippine Iſlands, in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, about four leagues in circumference, ſubject to the Spaniards.

Lubartow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: thirty-ſix miles W. Berdiczow.

Lubaſzyn, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minſk: fifty-two miles E. Minſk.

Lubat, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: twenty-eight miles W. Burſa.

Lubbecke, or *Lubicke*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Minden, conſiſting of about 268 dwelling houſes, and which ever ſince the year 1279, when it obtained the privileges of a city, has been environed with ramparts, ditches, and walls. This place enjoys conſiderable immunities, and in particular the territorial juriſdiction over a conſiderable diſtrict. Its magiſtracy are poſſeſſed of the civil and criminal juriſdiction in the firſt inſtance. The chief trade is in yarn and linen, breeding cattle, and brewing beer. The town was wholly deſtroyed by fire in the years 1368 and 1519, as alſo almoſt one half of it in 1705; and in 1734, it likewiſe ſuſtained great damage by the ſame dreadful calamity: fourteen miles W. Minden.

Lubben, a town of Luſatia, on the river Spreche, containing four churches: thirty-two miles W. Guben, and fifty-ſix N. Dreſden.

Lubeck, an imperial city of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, ſituated within the limits of Holſtein, on the river Trave, which is a navigable river, and above the city receives the Steckenitz, another navigable ſtream, by means of which it communicates with the Elbe, but below it the Wackenitz, which is likewiſe navigable, and iſſues from the Lake of Ratzeburg. After joining the Schwartau in its progreſs, river falls into the Baltic. By mea theſe ſeveral ſtreams, long and flat veſſels paſs from the Baltic along the the Steckenitz, and the Elbe, into th man Ocean. The town ſtands on th ſides of a long hill, of moderate heig eaſtern part extending itſelf down the vity towards the Wackenitz, as the w does towards the Trave. Excluſive o and towers, it is farther ſurrounde ſtrong ramparts, and to theſe has th rion of wide moats. The ſtreets are moſt part ſteep, and the houſes all o and old faſhioned. Ever ſince the 1530, Lutheraniſm has been the eſt religion of the place. Beſides t thedral of an ancient ſee, it has ſ parochial churches. This city was th of the Hanſe towns, and in the town is a large hall, called *Hanſeſaal*, wh deputies uſed to meet. An alliance ſ ſiſts between Lubeck, Hamburg, men, and, under the ſtyle of Hanſ they negociate treaties of commerc foreign powers. They had their the treaty of Utrecht, in 1713. I ſtill continues to be very conſider which its ſituation, as above deſcribed tremely commodious. In it, alſo, are manufactures. On the ſpot where t now ſtands, was formerly a town, *Bucu*, on the demolition of which, a year 1144, Adolphus II, count of and Schauenburg, laid the firſt ſto of the celebrated city of Lubeck. It increaſe, and the reſort thither of merchants from Bardewick, creat umbrage to Henry the Lion, duke ony, that he gave orders that nothin be ſold at this place but proviſions. Lubeck being burnt down, duke h after a long negociation, prevailed o Adolphus to give him the town, wh ing rebuilt, he erected it into a free and, in 1158, conferred on it the ſta or municipal right, which took its r Soeſt, and was then become very This right was confirmed to it, in 11 the emperor, Frederick I, and, in 12 Frederick II; and afterwards by the ceeding emperors. In 1276, the w was deſtroyed by fire, five houſes cepted. In the matricula of the emp contingent is 480 florins; and to the ber of Wetzlar it pays 557 rixdollar eighty-eight kruitzers. The archbiſ of Lubeck lies in that part of the duc Holſtein which was anciently called W Its ſee was firſt erected by the em Otho I, at Oldenburg, a city of Holſte the year 951, for the converſion of Wends, who inhabited this country,

ted to Lubeck in the year 1164. The ...tion of the diocese was begun under ... Henry, of Bocholt, and being for... by his successor, Detlev, of Revent... was promoted to the see in 1535, ...y the succeeding Protestant bishop, ...accomplished in 1561. The bishop of ..., though a prince of the empire, yet ...college of princes sits neither on the ...l or temporal bench, but on a parti... one placed cross-wise, and laid there ... for him and the bishop of Osnabruck, ... Lutheran. He has also a vote among ...rinces of the circle of Lower Saxony. ... matricula of the empire, he is assessed ... horse, or thirty-six florins, and his ... to the chamber of Wetzlar is forty ...rs fifty-two kruitzers and a quarter. ...thedral stands in the imperial city of ...ck, where, however, it is invested with ...nner of authority. The chapter con... thirty persons, who, four Roman Ca... excepted, are all Lutherans: forty ... NE. Hamburg. *Long.* 28. 19. E. ... *Lat.* 53. 55. N.

...*ck*, or *Luboi*, an island in the Eastern ...n Ocean, near the island of Madura. ... 112. 20. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 5. 50.

...*n*, a town of Silesia, in the principa... Lignitz: eleven miles N. Lignitz, and ... W. Steinau.

...*sac*, a town of France, in the depart... of the Correze, and chief place of a ...n, in the district of Uzerche: two ...es and a half W. Uzerche, and seven ... Tulle.

...*n*, a town of Poland, in the palati... of Posnania: twenty-six miles SSW. ...r.

...*nietz*, or *Lubensky*, a town of Silesia, ...e principality of Oppeln: forty-two ... N. Beuthen, and twenty-nine E. Op...n.

...*lin*, a city of Poland, and capital of a ...nate; part of which is annexed to the ... country of Galicia. It is surrounded ... a wall and ditch, and a place of good ..., but not very large. It has a castle, ... on a high rock, and stands on the little ...er Bystrzna, in a very pleasant and fertile ...ntry. Here are several churches and ...vents. Great numbers of Jews live in ... suburbs of Lublin, and have a spacious ...gogue there. Three annual fairs are ... here (and each of them lasts a month) ...ch are frequented by great numbers of ...rman, Greek, Arminian, Arabian, Rus..., Turkish, and other traders and mer...nts. The chief tribunal for Little Po... is held here, besides a provincial diet, ... court of judicature. In the year 1240, ...lin was set on fire by the Tartars; and ...er that continued for a long time in the possession of the Russians. In 1447 and 1606, this town also suffered greatly by fire, and in 1656, it was laid in ashes by the Swedes: 115 miles ENE. Cracow, and eighty-five SE. Warsaw. *Long.* 23. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 18. N.

Lublyo, a town and citadel of Hungary: four miles WNW. Palotza.

Lubneki, a town of Samogitia: ten miles N. Medniki.

Lubni, a town of Russia, in the government of Kiev, on the Sula: eighty miles ESE. Kiev. *Long.* 50. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. N.

Lubomla, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Chelm: thirty-two miles E. Chelm.

Luboz, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodek: sixteen miles NE. Novogrodek.

Lubrin, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada: five miles W. Vera.

Lubz, or *Lubitz*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg: twenty-three miles SSW. Gustrow.

Luc, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and landgraviate of Leuchtenberg, on the Nab: six miles N. Premt, and twelve ENE. Amberg.

Luc, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrennées: two leagues N. Oleron, and four W. Pau.

Luc, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Die, on the Drôme: three leagues S. Die.

Luc (Le), a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Draguignan: five leagues S. Draguignan, and four E. Brignolle.

Luc, a town of France, in the department of the Lozere, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Langogne: five miles S. Langogne.

Lucanas, a town of South America, which gives name to a jurisdiction, in the bishopric of Guamanga, which contains some of the richest silver mines of Peru, situated not far from the source of the river Apurimac. According to an account sent to Lima, a volcano near this town burst forth on the night of the 28th of October, the same day in which Lima was destroyed by an earthquake, and threw out such a quantity of water, that the whole country was overflowed. The jurisdiction begins about twenty-five or thirty leagues south-west of Guamanga. Its temperature is cold and moderate. The parts of the former breed large droves of all sorts of cattle; and those of the latter are fertile in grain, herbs, and fruits. It also abounds in valuable silver mines, in which chiefly the riches of Peru consist, and by that

that means made the centre of a very large commerce, great numbers of merchants reſorting hither with their goods, and others for purchaſing ſuch proviſions as their own countries do not afford, for which they give in exchange ingots and pinnas of ſilver.

Lucau, or *Lucca*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Altenburg: eight miles NNW. Altenburg, and thirteen S. Leipſic. *Long.* 30. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 3. N.

Lucau, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia, near the Geil: thirteen miles W. Mouten, and thirty-two E. Brixen.

Lucaya Iſlands, ſee *Bahama*.

Lucca, a republic and ſtate of Italy, bounded towards the north by the duchy of Modena, on the ſouth-weſt by the Mediterranean, every where elſe by Tuſcany; about twenty four miles in length, and from ten to twenty in breadth. The country is in general mountainous, but by the induſtry of the inhabitants is rendered fertile, every corner of the land being cultivated in perfection. The corn raiſed is generally inſufficient for the inhabitants; of wine they have ſufficient, and olives in abundance. The common people receive part of their ſupport from cheſtnuts, lupins, and French beans: the number of ſouls in the city and the 150 villages belonging to it, is computed at upwards of 120,000, whereof between 20,000 and 30,000 are able, on occaſion, to bear arms. The induſtry of the people in improving, to the beſt advantage, every ſpot of their ground, is equally ſurpriſing and commendable. The vicinity of the grand duchy of Tuſcany keeps them ever on their guard for the ſecurity of their freedom; on which account the protection of ſome foreign power is of abſolute neceſſity to them. When the Lombards over-ran Italy, it became ſubject to their power, afterwards it was compriſed in the dominions of the kings of the Franks, and from them the emperors of Germany claimed its ſovereignty. At the time of the long interregnum, the inhabitants formed the project of independency, which they carried on inſenſibly till the time of the emperor, Charles IV, when they openly detached themſelves from the empire, and put themſelves under the protection of Spain. The regency conſiſts of a gonfaloniere, or ſtandard-bearer, formerly the title of the ſovereigns of Florence. He is like the doge at Venice and Genoa, except his being ſtyled only excellenza. With him are joined nine counſellors, called Anziani. Theſe ten perſons, whilſt in the adminiſtration, live in the ſtate palace, and at the public expence; but are changed every two months, and choſen out of the great councils, which is compoſed of 240 nobles, of whom one half forms the ordinary counſellors, and the other the extraord- Both, once in two years, are changed. new election. The ordinary revenue republic is about 400,000 ſcudi; it ma a regular body of 500 men, and Switzers, as a guard for the gonfa and the nine regent counſellors.

Lucca, a city of Italy, and capital republic, anciently a Roman colony, ſidence of the government, moſt deli ſituated in a plain, terminating in em and diverſified with villages, ſeats, fa houſes, vineyards, meadows, and corn- Every thing, either for utility or plea here in great plenty. The city is re fortified with eleven baſtions. Its c three Italian miles. The houſes are ſome, the ſtreets broad and well pave moſt of them irregular. The inh are ſomewhat above 40,000, and them great numbers of artizans and factures, who carry on a conſiderable particularly in ſilk goods. The ſtate is a large building, and includes the ar which has arms for 20,000 men. Th ſhop holds immediately of the pope, entitled to the pallium and crucifix, archbiſhop. The cathedral is a Gothic ing, and has in it a volto ſanto, or crucifix, to which a peculiar venera paid: thirty-four miles W. Florence, nineteen NNE. Leghorn. *Long.* 28. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 48. N.

Lucca, a river of Aſia, which ri Perſia, and runs into the Indus, abo leagues above the conflux with the Che

Lucci, a town of Italy, in the kingd Naples, and province of Calabria Citra mi s and a half S. Biſignano.

Luce Bay, a large bay on the ſouth of Scotland, and county of Wigton, be the Mull of Galloway and Burrowhead.

Luce, a river of Scotland, which into the ſea, in a large bay, about one and a half S. Glenluce.

Lucea (Eaſt and *Weſt)*, two rivers of iſland of Jamaica, which empty themſe into Lucea Harbour.

Lucea Harbour, a bay or harbour of iſland of Jamaica, on the north ſide: fo teen miles W. Montego Bay. *Long.* 78 W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 28. N.

Lucelle, or *Lutzel*, a town of Germ in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and bi ric of Bâle: two miles W. Lauffen.

Lucena, a town of Spain, in the pro of Cordova; here are ten convents: tw nine miles SSE. Cordova, and forty N Grenada. *Long.* 12. 17. E. Peak of Te riffe. *Lat.* 37. 32. N.

Lucena, a town of Spain, in the provin of Valencia: ſix leagues NE. Segorva.

Lucenay l'Evêque, a town of France, in the department of the Saône, and chief pla

...on, in the diſtrict of Autun: two ... and a half N. Autun, and three and ... WSW. Arnay le Duc. *Long.* 21. ... Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 5. N.

...-*les-Aix*, a town of France, in the ... nt of the Nyevre, and chief place of ... n, in the diſtrict of Decize: three ... S. Decize.

...a, a city of Italy, in the kingdom of ..., and capital of the province of Ca... ; containing four churches, and nine ...ories; the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of ...ro. The juriſdiction of the province ...ere: it is ſmall, but populous, and ...anufacture of cloth: ſixty miles NE. ..., and 130 E. Rome. *Long.* 33. E. ... *Lat.* 41. 28. N.

...a, a town of Piedmont, in the pro... the Four Vallies, to one of which it ...me: five miles SW. Pinerolo.

...ne, a canton of Swiſſerland, bounded ... eaſt by the cantons of Zug and ..., on the ſouth by the canton of Un...n, and elſewhere by the canton of ...; about thirty miles long, and in its ... breadth nearly as much; eſteemed ...eſt and the firſt in rank among the ... cantons, and the third among the ... The ſoil is fertile, but unequal, ...arts are only fit for paſtures and the ...n of fruit, others are arable, and ... good corn; in other parts are found ... the European productions. The ... of the country is not ſufficient for the ...ption of the inhabitants, and of this ... they purchaſe, every year, to the ... of 200,000 crowns from France ...len; ſalt is procured from France and ... The exportation of cheeſe is very ...rable. The ordinary food of the huſ...n is potatoes, fruit, legumes, bread, ...k. The woodlands are conſiderable; ... would be abundant if there were ... ſportſmen. Chamois, deer, hares, ... foxes, badgers, and martens, are the ...pal wild animals. The ſouthern part ... mountainous, but, nevertheleſs, without ...; the mountains are covered with ... and paſtures, fit for cattle. Here and ... are found ſome natural curioſities, pe... ſhells, lac lunæ, ſome metallic ores, ...al waters, pit coal, &c. The principal ... the Waldſtatter See, or Lake of Lu... the principal river is the Reuſs; the ... mountain is Mount Pilate. This ... has always been ſtrongly attached to ...man Catholic religion, and in ſpiri... under the juriſdiction of the biſhop ...ance. Lucerne is the capital.

...rne, a town of Swiſſerland, and capi... the canton of the ſame name, ſituated ... Waldſtatter See, otherwiſe called *The* ... *Lucerne*, where the Reuſs iſſues from it, which river divides it into two parts, communicating with each other by means of bridges. The ſtreets are clean, and the houſes tolerably well built. Whatever might have been the antiquity of this town, it inconteſtibly received great increaſe from the eſtabliſhment of a monaſtery, founded in the ſixth century, under the abby of Murbach, in Alſace, which abby held the juriſdiction over Lucerne and ſome other neighbouring fiefs, and which juriſdiction was ſold to the duke of Auſtria. In 1332, the Lucernois entered into a league with Uri, Schwitz, and Unterwalden. By this treaty, although they lived in open enmity with the Auſtrians, yet the rights of the duke were reſerved. By the battle of Sempach, in 1386, they became totally free from the Auſtrian dominion, which freedom was confirmed by the peace of 1389. The government of Lucerne appears purely ariſtocratic, nevertheleſs, this ariſtocracy is reſtrained in divers reſpects, as on the matter of making war or peace, concluding new alliances, acquiring new territories, or impoſing new taxes, the conſent of all the citizens muſt be obtained. All the militia of the canton are divided into five brigades of infantry, and each brigade into five battalions of 600 men. The cavalry conſiſts of three companies of dragoons, and the corps of artillery is compoſed of five companies. The arſenal of Lucerne is well furniſhed, and the cannons are new. The grand church is very handſome; the townhouſe is nothing remarkable. Lucerne is the reſidence of a nuncio from the pope, under the title of *Legatus à latere*: thirty-eight miles E. Bern, and ſixty SW. Conſtance. *Long.* 25. 52. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. N.

Lucey, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Toul: one league NW. Toul, and four and a half SSW. Pont a Mouſſon.

Lucheux, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Doulens: one league and a half NE. Doulens, and five SW. Arras.

Lucbo, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Luneburg, on the Jetze; being ſituated in a marſhy ſoil, moſt of the houſes are built on piles: fifty-four miles NE. Zell, and forty ESE. Luneburg.

Luchowice, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodek: forty miles SSE. Novogrodek.

Lucby, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Breteuil: three leagues N. Beauvais.

Luciana, a town of Spain, in the country

here. This caſtle and town were held for the empreſs Maud againſt king Stephen, and beſieged by him. The caſtle is now annexed to the principality of Wales. The town is divided into four wards, and has ſeven gates in the walls: twenty-nine miles S. Shrewſbury, and 142 WNW. London.

Ludſwigſburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemberg. Towards the beginning of the preſent century, in this place were no more than two farms. In 1704, duke Eberhard Lewis built him a hunting ſeat here, and called it *Ludwigsburg*. To this he afterwards added a ſtately building, which was completed in the year 1733. In it are two chapels, one conſecrated, in 1721, for Roman Catholics, the other, built in 1748, for Lutherans. The picture gallery here is very fine. In the pleaſant garden too, which ſtands oppoſite to the old caſtle, is a building, called *Favorita*. Near the caſtle, houſes have been gradually built, ſo as at length to form a handſome town, which lies higher than the caſtle, and is the ſeat of a ſpecial ſuperintendency. In the manufactory here, is made a good cloth, as alſo damaſk linen and marble paper. In the years 1727 and 1730, the principal ducal colleges were removed hither from Stuttgardt; but in 1733, on the deceaſe of duke Eberhard Lewis, they were remanded back again to that place: ſixteen miles S. Heilbron, and five NNE. Stuttgardt. *Long.* 26. 49. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 49. N.

Ludwigsburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Anterior Pomerania: five miles ENE. Grieſſwalde.

Ludwigſtat, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Culmbach: fourteen miles NW. Lichtenburg, and thirteen S. Saalfeld.

Ludwigſtein, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Heſſe Rhinfels: fourteen miles E. Caſſel, and ſixteen S. Gottingen.

Ludwigſthal, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemburg, noted for its iron forges: about a mile from Duttlingen.

Lueg, or *Jauma*, a citadel of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola, on the centre of a high mountain, which riſes perpendicularly. This large building ſtands ſo in a hole in the rock, that no rain falls on it, notwithſtanding which, it has a roof for its defence againſt the water which trickles down from the rock. From this citadel is no other proſpect than that which looks up towards the heavens. One half of the fore tower alone projects: ſix miles NW. Cirknitz.

Lueg, a paſs of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and archbiſhopric of Saltzburg: two miles S. Golling.

Luſia, a town of Spain, in the prov of Aragon: twenty miles SW. Jaca.

Lug, a river which riſes in the cou Radnor, in Wales, paſſes through S ſhire and Monmouthſhire, and runs in Severn, near Chepſtow.

Luga, a river of Ruſſia, which ru the Gulf of Finland: fifteen mile Kopore.

Luga, a town of Ruſſia, in the g ment of Peterſburg, on a river of the name: eighty miles S. Peterſburg. 47. 16. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 58. 24. N.

Luga, a mountain of Switzerland, county of Bormio: ten miles N. Borm

Lugano, or *Lauis*, a bailiwick of granted by the duke of Milan, in th 1513, to the Swiſs cantons, about miles in length, and thirteen in bre containing 106 towns and villages, and inhabitants, who all profeſs the Rom tholic religion. It is governed by a ſent every two years by each canton turn. In the centre of the bailiwick is a about twenty miles in length, and fou and a half to three wide, but very wa and irregular. The ſoil is fertile in pa corn, fruit, and ſilk; olives are produc great abundance. Lugano is the capit

Lugano, a town of Italy, and capi Swiſs bailiwick, ſituated on the nort coaſt of a lake, to which it gives nam is a place of ſome trade, and a kind emporium between Italy and the Gris number of inhabitants is about 5000: 1 miles NW. Como, and fifteen SSE. B zona.

Lugde, or *Lude*, a town of Germa the circle of Weſtphalia, and bish Paderborn, on the Emmer, twenty miles NNE. Paderborn, and two SW mont. *Long.* 26. 25. E. Ferro. *La* 49. N.

Luggerſhall, a village of England, i county of Wilts, which is an ancien rough by preſcription, and ſends two m bers to the Britiſh parliament: twelve N. Saliſbury, and fifty-ſeven W. Lond

Lugnaquilla, mountains of Ireland, county of Wicklow: ſeven miles ENE. tinglaſs.

Lugny, a town of France, in the dep ment of the Saône and Loire, and chief of a canton, in the diſtrict of Macon: t leagues NE. Cluny, and three and a quar N. Macon.

Lugo, a city of Spain, in the province Galicia, on the Minho, the ſee of a bi ſuffragan of Compoſtella; containing 1 pariſhes, four convents, a ſeminary, and hoſpitals. It was once the metropo Spain: the walls are ancient, and tw twelve to fifteen feet thick. It is at pre chiefly celebrated for its warm medi

ſpri

... forty miles N. Orense. *Long.* 9. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 43. 2. N.

... a town of Italy, in the Paduan, be... to the state of Venice: ten miles E. ...

... a town of Italy, in the Ferrarese: ... miles WNW. Ravenna, and twen... ENE. Bologna.

..., a town of Hungary: sixteen miles ... Gros Warden, and thirty-seven SW. ...var.

..., a town of Hungary, in the bannat ...mesvar, on the Temes: twenty-three ... E. Temesvar, and seventy-six SW. ...nstadt.

... a river of Germany, in the circle of ... Saxony, which joins the Ilmenau, W...nsen, in the principality of Lune-Zelle.

...eu, a city of China, in the province ...ang-tong, situated in a fertile and ... country, near the sea. *Long.* 6. 20. ...king. *Lat.* 28. 58. N.

...na, a town of Spain, in the pro... of Asturias: twenty miles NNW. ...do.

..., a town of France, in the depart... of the Indre and Loire, and chief place ...anton, in the district of Tours, on the ... two leagues W. Tours, and two ... Longeals.

...a, or *Luyaka*, a town of Africa, in ...ingdom of Angola, belonging to the ...guese.

...arsberg, a town of Sweden, in the ...ince of Westmanland: forty-eight miles ... Stroemsholm.

...stre, a town of France, in the depart... of the Aube: two leagues NE. Arcis ...Aube, and nine NW. Bar-sur-Aube.

...k, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of ... six miles E. Carlsbad.

..., a city of China, in the province of ...quang. *Long.* 7. 40. W. Peking. *Lat.* ... N.

..., a city of China, in the province of ...g-si. *Long.* 0. 10. W. Peking. *Lat.* ... N.

...kin, a town of Poland, in the palati... of Volhynia: fifty-six miles N. Zyto...

...kinga, a town of Samogitia: twenty-... miles N. Medniki.

...ianov, a town of Russia, in the go...ment of Niznei Novgorod: eighty miles ... Niznei Novgorod. *Long.* 62. 6. E. Ferro. ... 58. N.

...kow, a town of Poland, in the palati... of Lublin: forty miles N. Lublin, and ...ty-six ESE. Warsaw.

...kowa, a town of Poland, in the pa...tinate of Belez: forty-four miles WSW. ...

...kowo, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzesc: eighty-eight miles E. Pinsk.

Lulea, or *Lula*, a seaport of Sweden, in the province of West Bothnia, on the north side of the river Lulea, at the north-west extremity of the Gulf of Bothnia, with a good harbour: 110 miles NNE. Umea. *Long.* 39. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 65. 36. N.

Lulea (Old), a town of Sweden, in West Bothnia: five miles E. Lulea.

Lulea, a river of Sweden, which runs into the Gulf of Bothnia, about six miles ESE. from Lulea.

Lulstoff, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and duchy of Berg, on the Rhine: six miles above Duitz.

Lulworth Cove, a bay on the south coast of England, and county of Dorset: ten miles E. Weymouth.

Lumber, a town of Spain, in Navarre: five leagues N. Sanguesa, and six E. Pamplona.

Lumbier, or *Lombier*, a town of Spain, in Navarre: one league N. Sanguesa.

Lumbreras, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: twenty-two miles NNW. Civdad Rodrigo.

Lumello, a town of Italy, which gives name to a district, in the duchy of Milan, called the *Lumelline*, on the Gognia, once the residence of the kings of Lombardy, and now reduced to the state of a village: twenty-six miles SW. Milan, and forty-four ENE. Turin.

Lumio, a town of the island of Corsica; five miles NE. Calvi.

Lummen, a town of Brabant: five miles E. Diest.

Lumo, a town of the island of Cuba: forty-five miles SSW. Havannah.

Lumphannan, a town of Scotland, in the county of Aberdeen: eight miles N. Kincardine.

Lumpokolskoi (Niznei), a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, on the Oby: 112 miles ESE. Surgut. *Long.* 94. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 61. N.

Lumpokolskoi (Verchnei), a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk: 152 miles ESE. Surgut. *Long.* 96. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 60. 54. N.

Lun, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou Quang: twenty-five miles SSE. Tcha-lin.

Lun, or *Lune*, a river of Germany, which runs into the Weser, in the duchy of Bremen, about sixteen miles from its mouth.

Luna, a town of Spain, in Aragon: twenty miles from Saragossa.

Luna, a decayed town of Italy, in the state of Genoa: two miles S. Sarzana.

Luna, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon: twenty-two miles W. Huesca.

Luna, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Troki: fixteen miles SE. Grodno.

Lunan, a fortreſs of China, in the province of Yunnan. *Long.* 13. 49. W. Peking. *Lat.* 24. 31. N.

Lunan (Bay), a bay of the German Sea, on the eaſt coaſt of Scotland, and county of Angus; celebrated as a place of ſafety againſt all but eaſterly winds: four miles S. Montroſe.

Lunas, a town of Sweden, in the province of Nericia: fourteen miles SE. Orebro.

Lunas, a town of France, in the department of the Herault, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lodeve: two leagues W. Lodeve, and two N. Bedarrieux.

Luncarty, a town of Scotland, in the county of Perth, where is one of the moſt extenſive bleaching grounds in Scotland. This place is ſignalized by the great victory obtained by the Scots over the Danes, in 970, where the gallant Hay, and his two ſons, are ſaid to have turned the tide of the conqueſt in favour of their countrymen. In theſe fields, which are now covered with linen cloth, or luxuriant crops of wheat and other grain, ſwords, ſpears, and targets, occaſionally dug up in the courſe of agriculture, and in the formation of canals for purpoſes of bleaching, furniſh every day freſh proofs of the authenticity of Scottiſh hiſtory: five miles N. Perth.

Lund, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland, on the Wenner Lake: thirty-ſix miles NNE. Uddevalla.

Lund, a town of Sweden, in the province of Skone, of which it is the capital. The ſee of an archbiſhop. Here is an univerſity, founded by Charles XI, for twenty-one profeſſors, and furniſhed with a good library: the number of ſtudents is about 300. The cathedral is an ancient irregular building. Independent of the univerſity, Lund ſcarcely contains 800 inhabitants: twenty-one miles E. Copenhagen, and thirty-eight SW. Chriſtianſtadt. *Long.* 13. 8. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 40. N.

Lunda, a town of Sweden, in the province of Sundermanland: ten miles W. Nykoping.

Lundby, a town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuus, on the Glomme: ſixty miles NE. Chriſtiania.

Lunde, a town of Norway, near a lake of the ſame name: twenty-eight miles WNW. Chriſtianſand.

Lunde, a town of Norway: ſeventeen miles NW. Skeen.

Lunden, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: twenty-four miles W. Renſburg, and fifty-ſeven NNW. Hamburg.

Lundie, a town of Scotland, in the county of Angus: eight miles NW. Dundee.

Lundy Iſland, an iſland in the Briſtol Channel, between England and Wales, about five miles long, and two broad, and ſurrounded with rocks, ſo that it has but one ſafe and there ſcarcely two perſons can g[et] *Long.* 4. 9. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51

Lune, a town of Germany, in the of Lower Saxony, and principality of burg: two miles N. Luneburg.

Lune, or *Loyne*, a river of England, riſes in the county of York, and runs the Iriſh Sea, a few miles below Lan

Lune, a river of England, in the of Weſtmoreland, which runs in Tees, about ſix miles above Barnard C

Lunrburg, a town of Pruſſia, in vince of Natangen: thirty-four mile Konigſberg.

Luneburg, a city of Germany, in cle of Lower Saxony, and capital principality of Luneburg Zell, ſeat the navigable river Ilmenau, ſurr with moats and walls, fortified with and containing three churches, abo houſes, and 9000 inhabitants. In I are alſo three hoſpitals, of which tw tain each a church. On the mo ſtands the prince's palace, with a hall, and fronting them is the abbe genthal, which was ſequeſtrated by giſtracy in 1530, and its church a as a ſalt-magazine. An anatomie was built in the year 1753. The c St. Michael was ſuppreſſed, and inſte of an academy founded for martial e The burghers conſiſt of four orders, v patricians (who out of the town enjoy privileges of nobles, have always been in their marriages, and are for the m proprietors of manors) the brew kagelbruder (merchants and tr and the artizans. To theſe four cl likewiſe to be added the ſulzers, and day-labourers. Since the year magiſtracy here are one-half of the cians, and one half men of letters, are inveſted with low and high jur The Sulze conſtitutes a diſtinct part town, which is walled in, and has ſeparate magiſtracy. It conſiſts of ſ ſmall houſes, built deep in the grou in each are four large leaden pans, are new caſt every month, for the e of the brine, which is left to exhale and out of this exhalation is formed From the ſeveral ſprings, the ſalt-w conveyed by pipes into a reſervoir in th ze, and there diſtributed among the The ſalt produced belongs to thoſe w poſſeſſed of a pan, or a ſhare, either o own or hired. The ſalt-houſes her fifty-four in number, containing tw dred and ſixteen pans of ſalt, which re boiled; and every ſalt-houſe eſtima 40,000 rixdollars, ſo that the capital whole Sulze, greatly exceeds two millio

rixd

Of these salt-works a fifth be- ...e sovereign's due. The town of ...further pays annually to the trea- ...000 rixdollars. Formerly, when ...een a larger rent for the salt, up- ...120,000 tons of that commodity ...annually boiled in the Sulze, and ... But since the commencement of ...y, the salt-trade has fallen to a low ...e two rocks west of the town, ...e known by the names of the ... and *Kalkberg*, afford lime-stone. ...year 1702, silver and gold were also ...this place, but, at present, only a ...of money is made here, called the ...irty-two of which amount to no ...one Misman Groschen. Its ex- ...salt, lime, and beer. Luneberg ...wise in wax, honey, wool, flax, ...d frize. Goods also are brought ...n all parts of Germany, and for- ...wn the Ilmenau to Hamburg, and ..., their returns likewise coming the ... The warehouses for these im- ...exports stand on the Ilmenau. ...erce carried on here is superin- ...a particular commission. In the ..., Luneberg was become a large ...in that year was surprized by the ... Henry IV, together with Kalk- ...In the year 1138, the marggrave ...f Brandenburg, twice made himself ...this fort; but Gertrude, mother to ...ry the Lion, recovered it. On the ...ke William, the inhabitants, in- ...knowledging duke Magnus, en- ...hopes of becoming free, and imme- ...dependent on the empire, and in ...possession of the fort by a strata- ...in 1442, purchased the property ...n the dukes Frederick William and ... In 1636, the Swedes laid siege to ..., which on the hasty surrender of ...berg, was brought to a speedy ... In 1637, duke George, of Lu- ...recovered it; and in 1651, the city ...ght in it to duke Christian Lewis, ...owed its fortifications: thirty-six ... Hamburg, and forty S. Lubeck. ... E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 18. N.

...*Zell*, a principality of Germany, ...cle of Upper Saxony, bounded on ...by the duchy of Lauenburg and ..., on the east by the duchies of ...k and Mecklenburg, on the south ...incipality of Calenberg and the du- ...Brunswick, and on the west by the ...of Bremen and Verden, the county ..., and the principality of Calenberg. ...here is various: along the Elbe, the ..., the Jetze, and some other small ri- ...are fruitful marsh-lands, but other ...it, to the amount of upwards of 3000 ...are sandy; others again consist of heaths, others of turf moors, and some are swampy. The worst parts in it are towards its centre, through which lie the main roads. Agreeably to the diversity of its soil, it produces wheat, rye, barley, oats, peas, buckwheat, flax, hemp, hops, garden stuff, oak, beech, firs, pines, birch, and elder. Some bailiwicks do not produce a sufficiency of wheat; but others again have a superfluity; some likewise breed but few horned cattle and horses, though they abound in others. The heaths are covered with numerous flocks of a small kind of sheep, having long coarse wool. The culture of bees on them is such, as to yield considerable quantities of honey and wax. The rivers afford plenty of good fish. Luneburg abounds in excellent lime-stone, and very profitable salt-springs. The Elbe, which traverses the east and north sides of this principality, is of great advantage to it, by fertilizing the adjacent marsh-lands, as also with respect to its fisheries, navigation, and tolls. Other rivers are the Jetze, the Old-Mark, the Ilmenau, the Luhe, the Seeve, the Aller, &c. In this principality are three large towns, namely, Luneburg, Velzen, and Zell, with eleven smaller, and thirteen boroughs, or large villages. The principal manufactures and fabrics in this principality are those of linen, cotton, cloth, ribbons, stockings, and hats. This principality was formed out of the hereditary lands of the Billungs, who were descended from count Billung, whose son, Hermann, was, by the emperor Otho I, created duke of Saxony. His male issue failed in the person of duke Magnus, by whose eldest daughter, Wulfhild, the hereditary estates of the house of Billung came to her husband, Henry the Black, duke of Bavaria, and his descendants. This principality entitles the king of Great Britain to both a seat and voice in the college of the princes of the empire, and the circle of Lower Saxony. Its matricular assessment is twenty horse, and 120 foot, or 720 florins per month.

Lunel-la-Ville, a town of France, in the department of the Herault, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Montpellier: two posts and a half E. Montpellier, and ninety-three, S. Paris. *Long.* 21. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 40. N.

Lunen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Mark, at the conflux of the Zesick and Lippe: twenty miles SSW. Munster. *Long.* 54. 23. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 40. N.

Lunen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Verden: three miles NNW. Rotenburg.

Lunenburg, a town of United America, in the state of Virginia: fifty miles SW. Richmond.

Lunenburg, a town of Nova Scotia, on the

the ſouth-eaſt coaſt: forty miles SW. Halifax.

Lunenburg, a county of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia.

Luneville, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Meurte, ſituated between the Veſouze and the Meurte, which unite a little below, in a marſhy country, which has been drained. In the 6th century, it was a county of itſelf, united in the 12th to Lorraine. An academy was inſtituted here by king Staniſlaus, and furniſhed with a good library: four leagues and a half ESE. Nancy, and eight E. Toul. *Long.* 24. 9. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 36. N.

Lung, a town of China, in the province of Quang-ſi. *Long.* 12. 51. W. Peking. *Lat.* 23. 12. N.

Lung, a fortreſs of China, in the province of Chen-ſi. *Long.* 9. 45. W. Peking. *Lat.* 36. 25. N.

Lungro, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra, chiefly inhabited by Greeks: ten miles SSW. Caſſano.

Lungſarp, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: fifty-ſeven miles from Gotheborg.

Lungſund, a town of Sweden, in the province of Warmeland: twenty-five miles NE. Carlſtadt.

Lunka, a town of Samogitia: forty miles NE. Mednik.

Luntenburg, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Brunn, taken and burned by the Pruſſians, in the year 1742: twelve leagues SE. Brunn.

Luntz, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: fifteen miles SE. Bavarian Waidthofen.

Lunzenau, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and lordſhip of Schonburg: two miles NE. Penig.

Lupanna, an iſland in the Adriatic, near the republic of Raguſa, with a good and ſafe harbour: the ſoil is ſtony, but by the induſtry of the inhabitants is rendered fertile. The coaſts abound with fiſh.

Lupara, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and country of Moliſe: ſeventeen miles NE. Moliſe.

Lupo Glavo, a town of Iſtria: five leagues W. St. Veit.

Lupogla, a mountain of Boſnia: twelve miles E. Zwornick.

Lupow, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Pomerania: twenty-eight miles ENE. Polnow, and ſixteen N. Butow.

Luppurg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and principality of Neuburg: ſixteen miles NW. Ratiſbon, and ten NE. Dietfurt.

Lupte, Hoben, a town of Germany, circle of Upper Saxony, and princi. Anhalt Zerbſt: three miles W. Zc.

Lurcy, a town of France, in the ment of the Allier, and chief place ton, in the diſtrict of Le Don leagues and a half ENE. Donjon.

Lurcy Levy, a town of France, in partment of the Allier, and chief canton, in the diſtrict of Cerilly leagues NNE. Cerilly, and three Bourbon-l'Archambault.

Lure, a town of France, and place of a diſtrict, in the departme Upper Saône, near the Ougnon: NE. Veſoul, and fifty-five and thre ters SE. Paris. *Long.* 24. 9. E. Fer 47. 41. N.

Lure, a town of France, in the d of the Allier: ſix leagues NW. M

Lurgan, a town of Ireland, in t of Armagh, on the borders of Dow teen miles NE. Armagh.

Luri, a town of the iſland of C twelve miles W. Baſtia.

Lurigancho, a town of South A the juriſdiction of Lima.

Lurin, a town of South America, juriſdiction of Lima.

Lurs, a town of France, in the ment of the Lower Alps, and chief canton, in the diſtrict of Forcalq league and a half NE. Forcalquier and a half SW. Digne.

Lury, a town of France, in the ment of the Cher, and chief place ton, in the diſtrict of Vierzon, ſit the river Arnon: one league a quarters S. Vierzon, and four and Bourges.

Lury, or *Luri*, a town of the Corſica: four leagues and a half N.

Lus, a town of France, in the ment of the Upper Pyrennées, and place of a canton, in the diſtrict of A one league SW. Barege, and three S. gellez.

Luſatia, a country of Germany, b on the north by the mark of Brande on the eaſt by Sileſia, on the ſouth b mia, and on the weſt by Meiſſen. I twenty-eight leagues long, and fifte and is divided into Upper and Lowe Luſatia abounds more in mountai hills, and enjoys a purer air, than th in which are found many boggy and tracts. The latter, on the contrar great number of woods, and thoſe fin than are to be met with in the firſt, tracts of which generally feel a great of timber, with which the others, ſo ſtanding, are ſufficiently provided, and the very great heaths themſelves, to rance. Peat and turf are found in

In the mountainous tracts of Upper
the borders of Bohemia and Silefia,
e room for agriculture. The
he confines of Lower Luſatia, and
n thoſe of Sileſia, conſiſt of poor
g little elſe but fine game. The
conſiſts partly of a meagre land,
of a flat and very profitable marſh-
ter of which is met with in the
Upper Luſatia. In Lower Luſatia
thy and fertile tracts. In each
quiſates, rye, wheat, barley, and
rivared, as alſo much buck-wheat,
h peas, lentils, beans, and millet.
wiſe we find what is uſually called
The culture of flax here is pretty
th reſpect to orchard and garden-
alſo to the culture of hops, tobacco,
Lower Luſatia has greatly the
e to the Upper. They make like-
white and red wine. The pro-
this country, however, do not ſuf-
anſwer the neceſſities of the inhabi-
rn, fruit, hops, garden-ſtuff, and
g imported into the Luſatias. The
of cattle here is very conſiderable,
is plenty of game: and the rivers,
ponds yield divers ſorts of good
Here and there we find a white,
grey, and a reddiſh coloured clayey-
ch is uſed for all ſorts of veſſels, as
cco-pipes; and ſtone quarries. On
ntains of Lobau and Konigſheyn,
s are dug, which reſemble the Bohe-
n! in the tracts of Lauban we ſome-
t with agates and jaſpers. In
aces a pretty good iron-ſtone is
d worked. The medicinal ſprings
inconſiderable. The principal rivers
e Spree, the Black Elſter, and the
z. In Upper Luſatia are reckoned
s, which are called, by way of emi-
The *Towns*, or *The Six Towns*, ſixteen
country towns, and four market
but in the Lower only four towns,
appear at the land diets, together
thirteen country towns, and two market
The moſt ancient inhabitants of this
, of whom we have any certain
dge, were the Semnones, or Senones,
an nation, who inhabited Upper Lu-
but by their cuſtom of wandering, theſe
place to the Wandalers, and theſe laſt
by a like expedition, in the ſeventh
y, to the Sorber-Wends, who were a
ian people. In the twelfth century
me new inhabitants from the Low
tries and the Rhine, arrived in theſe
Even to this day, the towns are
t wholly peopled with German inhabi-
; but in the villages a greater number
nds than Germans is to be met with.
ſmall ſparks of the Chriſtian doctrine
e for the firſt time made known to the
Wends here, in the ſeventh century. Luther's doctrine, ſo early as the year 1521, found acceptance among them, as well in the Upper as in the Lower Luſatia, which doctrine ſo ſpread itſelf by degrees, that the proteſtants' Lutheran religion became the prevailing church there, as it continues even to this day. In the year 1750, a royal mandate was addreſſed to the count of Gerſdorf, at that time ſuperintendant of Budiſzin, purporting that the fraternal community of Herrenhurthers, in Upper Luſatia, ſhould be indulged and protected in quality of faithful ſubjects. By the purchaſe too and poſſeſſion of ſeveral noble eſtates, as Herrnhuth, Bertholdorf, Hennerſdorf, Nieſchky, Trabus, &c. they have obtained not only civil power, but alſo the patronage of churches. Without the aſſiſtance of manufactures, Luſatia would be unable to ſupport its inhabitants, but in the numerous and good woollen and linen ſtuffs, it enjoys an important means of ſubſiſtence. Theſe flouriſh principally in Upper Luſatia. The cloth manufactures are the oldeſt, having been in vogue in ſeveral towns, ſo early as the thirteenth century. The linen manufactures here are alſo important, and the moſt conſiderable of theſe lie in Upper Luſatia. The conduct of the emperors Ferdinand II and III, as alſo of Leopold, towards the proteſtants in Bohemia and Sileſia, cauſed vaſt numbers of people to retire to Upper Luſatia, who, upon that, with great vigor, erected the ſeveral villages which ſtood on the borders of theſe countries, being moſtly ſituated in mountains, and for the generality followed the linen-weaving buſineſs. From this time, that is, from the year 1623, this country met with a quite different and better reception, for it became more populous and powerful; and to theſe new inhabitants, whoſe poſterity were ſo greatly increaſed, are owing the ſucceeding inundation of linen manufactures and trade, in Upper Luſatia, which happened principally between the years 1660 and 1690. In Luſatia are made all ſorts of linen, from unbleached yarn, common and fine, as alſo fine white damaſk for table and bed-cloths, and white tick. The black and fine dyings alſo ſupport many hands; and, excluſive of theſe, there are in Luſatia good manufactures of hats, leather, paper, gunpowder, iron, glaſs, and wax-bleaching, together with other works of artiſts and handicrafts-people. By means of theſe manufactures, and in particular by means of the cloths and linens, a conſiderable trade is carried on there, which, indeed, is not at preſent ſo great as it was formerly, but ſtill is not unimportant, being productive of great advantage to Luſatia, as it exceeds the importation in wool, yarn, and ſilk, which are employed for their manufactures in foreign ſilk, and woollen

commodities,

commodities, gold and ſilver lace-points, &c. in wines, ſpices, corn, freſh and baked fruits, garden-ſtuff, and hops. The great trade carried on in linen, had its beginning in the year 1684. Upper Luſatia, formerly belonged to Bohemia. Lower Luſatia, which alone, till the fifteenth century, was called *Luſatia*, was firſt erected into a marquiſate in the year 931, by Henry I, king of Germany. In the middle of the ſixteenth century, they were both ceded to the elector of Saxony, in conſideration of a large ſum of money, which the elector had advanced to the emperor, in his war with the Bohemians with condition only that the kings of Bohemia ſhould retain the armorial bearings. The whole is now divided between the king of Pruſſia and the elector of Saxony.

Lus-la-Croix-haute, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Die: five leagues ESE. Die.

Luſignan, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Vienne: three poſts and a half SW. Poitiers, and ninety-three and a half SW. Paris. *Long.* 17. 43. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 26. N.

Luſitz, or *Munchbach*, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which paſſes through the town of Freyberg, in the circle of Erzgeburg.

Luſo, a river of Italy, which riſes in the duchy of Urbino, and runs into the Adriatic.

Luſſac, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Libourne: ſix miles ENE. Libourne.

Luſſac les Chateaux, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montmorillon: ſix leagues SE. Poitiers, and two W. Montmorillon. *Long.* 18. 23. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 25. N.

Luſſac-les Egliſes, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Le Dorat: eleven leagues N. Limouges.

Luſſan, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Uzes: three leagues N. Uzes.

Luſſe, a town of Scotland, in the county of Dumbarton, on the weſt ſide of Loch Lomond: ten miles NNW. Dumbarton.

Luſſinge, a town of the duchy of Savoy: three miles WNW. Bonne.

Luſtenfelden, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: two miles E. Lintz.

Lutange, a town of France, in the department of the Moſelle, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Thionville: two leagues and a half SE. Thionville, and three and a half NNE. Metz.

Lutaya, one of the ſmaller ... Iſlands, near the iſland of Panay.

Lutken-Dortmund, a town of Ger... the circle of Weſtphalia, and ... Mark: three miles S. Caſtrop.

Lutkenburg, a town of Germa... duchy of Holſtein: thirty miles N. ... and fifty-five NNE. Hamburg.

Luton, a town of England, in ... of Bedford, celebrated for its ma... of ſtraw, with a weekly market on ... twenty miles S. Bedford, and thirty ... London.

Lutri, a town of Swiſſerland, in ... of Vaud, ſituated on the north ... Lake of Geneva: two miles and ... Lauſanne.

Luttenberg, a town of German..., duchy of Stiria, on the river Stanz... miles E. Pettau, and 100 S. Vienn... 34. 4. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 35. N.

Luttenberg (Ober), a town of C... in the duchy of Stiria: three mi... Luttenberg.

Lutter, a river of Germany, in ... of Weſtphalia, which runs into the ... miles S. Hervorden.

Lutter, a river of Germany, in ... of Lower Saxony, which runs ... Lachte: twelve miles NE. Zelle.

Lutter, a town of Germany, in ... of Lower Saxony, and duchy of B... near which Chriſtian IV, king of D... was defeated by the Imperialiſts, under ral Tilly, in the year 1626: eleven NW. Goſlar.

Lutterberg, a town of Germany, circle of Lower Saxony, and elec... Hanover. It was formerly a county, a long time was governed by lor... own: fifteen miles S. Goſlar.

Lutterhauſen, a town of Germa... circle of Lower Saxony, and duch... ſtein; taken by general Tilly, in ... 1627: two miles from Hamburg.

Lutteringhauſer, a town of Germa... the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy o... two miles NE. Lennep.

Lutterworth, a town of England, county of Leiceſter, ſituated on t... Swift. It contains about 360 hou... about 1620 inhabitants; the marke... Thurſday: twenty-two miles N. Nor... ton, and eighty-eight N. London.

Lutzelſtein, or *Petite Pierre*, a t... France, in the department of the L... Rhine, ſituated on a mountain, and defe... by a caſtle; heretofore the capital of a p... pality, belonging to the elector pa... which comprehended a few villages, ... the title of county: twenty-four miles N... Straſburg.

Lutzen, a town of Germany, in the c... of Upper Saxony, and territory of Mer...

ng a citadel. Near this town, in 1632, d the famous battle between the and Imperialiſts, in which the former ctor, but at the ſame time loſt their ing, Guſtavus Adolphus. On the which he was found dead, nothing on a bare ſtone has been erected, ſtill to be ſeen: nine miles ESE. and ten WSW. Leipzig. *Long.* Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 12. N.

burg, a duchy of Germany, and one vinces of the Netherlands, bounded rth by the biſhopric of Liege, and f Limburg and Juliers, on the eaſt electorate of Treves, and on the ſouth by France. It lies in the centre foreſt of Ardennes. Its ſoil, is not e, but it produces ſome corn, and ntry has other advantages belonging namely, a good breed of cattle, wine, ſorts of game, with ſeveral kinds of and particularly many iron-works, nderies for cannon, which laſt con- greateſt riches. It is watered alſo ſmall rivers, the principal of which e Oert, the Semois, the Laſs, and the which diſcharge themſelves into the with ſeveral others which flow into e. The Meuſe waſhes this duchy weſt, and the Moſelle runs through it to the ſouth-eaſt. In the whole excluſive of the principal town (Lux- are twenty-three other ſmaller Charles IV, emperor of the Romans, the county of Luxemburg, in the year a duchy, but he dying without heirs it came by virtue of his teſtament to ſon to the emperor Charles IV, of the Romans and Bohemia, who by mortgage, ceded to the princeſs Eliza- daughter to his brother John of Lux- , and duke of Gorlitz (who was firſt to Anthony, duke of Burgundy, and to John of Bavaria) this duchy in the dowry of 120,000 Rheniſh florins, had promiſed to give her. In the this princeſs ceded all her right duchy of Luxemburg to Philip the duke of Burgundy. Afterwards this underwent the ſame fate with the vinces of the Netherlands. By the the Pyrennées in 1659, France a part thereof. The part ceded to ceded the diſtricts and towns of Montmedy, Marville, Chevarcy, and Damvilliers; and during the the whole has ſubmitted to the Republic.

burg, a city of Germany, and capital dutchy ſo called. It was anciently built by the people of Treves, after- enlarged by the Romans, who gave it name of *Auguſta Romanorum*: when king of France, conquered the country, it changed its name, and was called *Lucis Burgum*, i. e. *The City of the Sun*, becauſe the ſun was anciently adored there, as the moon was at Arlon, Jupiter at Ivoy, now called Carignan, and Mars at Marcheen-Famine. The city of Luxemburg is ſmall, but ſtrong, as well from its ſituation as its fortifications. Sigefroy I, comte of Luxemburg, built a wall round it in the tenth century. In 1543, Luxemburg was taken and pillaged by the French, commanded by Charles, duke of Orleans, ſecond ſon of Francis I, but in the year 1544, Ferdinand de Gouſagne, viceroy of Sicily and general under Charles V, retook it, after a ſiege of fifteen days. In 1559, it was again beſieged by the duke of Guiſe, but he was obliged to retire on account of the defeat of the French army, at St. Quentin. In 1597, the marquis de Biron thought to take it by a coup-de-main, becauſe it had then only a ſmall garriſon, but he found ſuch an obſtinate reſiſtance from the citizens, that he was compelled to abandon his enterpriſe. The city remained under the dominion of Spain, till the year 1684, when the French came to aſſault it, under the command of marechal de Crequy, after they had bombarded it the 22d of December, the preceding year; the trenches were opened the 8th of May, and the city ſurrendered the 4th of June. The French continued maſters, by virtue of a treaty made at Ratiſbon the ſame year, and very much extended the fortifications; but by the peace of Ryſwick, in 1697, it was reſtored to Spain in the condition it then was. It was again taken by the French in 1701, and by the barrier treaty it was ceded to the States-general; but in 1715, it was reſtored to the emperor, whoſe troops took poſſeſſion of it the 16th of January, 1715. It was in agitation to erect Luxemburg into a biſhopric, in the 16th century, when Philip II eſtabliſhed ſo many new dioceſes in the Netherlands, and to have annexed the abby of Orval to its revenues; but at the earneſt ſolicitation of the archbiſhop of Treves, whoſe ſpiritual juriſdiction extends over the city, and great part of the province of Luxemburg, the deſign was laid aſide. The river Aliſitz runs through it, and divides it into Upper Town and Lower; the former ſituated on a rock, the latter in a plain; the fortifications of it were thought to be almoſt the ſtrongeſt in Europe. Luxemburg was blockaded by the French, as ſoon as they had made themſelves maſters of the ſurrounding country, and ſurrendered to them on the 7th of June, 1795, by capitulation. The garriſon were allowed the honours of war, and were to be conducted to the right ſide of the Rhine, but under an oath not to ſerve againſt the republic till regularly exchanged. The garriſon conſiſted of 10,000

men, commanded by the celebrated marſhal Bender. They appear not to have experienced a want of proviſions or ſtores; but the hopeleſſneſs of ſuccour, and the near approaches of the beſiegers, ſeem to have determined the general who commanded them to put a ſtop to the fruitleſs effuſion of blood. The ſurrender of Luxemburg put the French in poſſeſſion of the whole country on the left of the Rhine, except Mentz: fifty miles SSE. Liege, and ſixteen SW. Treves. *Long.* 23. 34. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 50. N.

Luxeuil, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Upper Saône. Near it are ſome chalybeate ſprings, and ſome warm baths: four leagues and three quarters NE. Veſoul, and twelve and a half N. Beſançon. *Long.* 24. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 49. N.

Luz (La), a ſeaport town of the iſland of Canary.

Luza, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Dwina, at Uſtiug.

Luzara, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua. In the year 1702, a battle was fought near this town, between the troops of the empire under the command of prince Eugene, and the French and Spaniards, commanded by the duke of Anjou; the diſpute was long and bloody, and the victory was only known by the duke of Anjou becoming maſter of Luzara: ſixteen miles S. Mantua.

Luzarches, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Gonneſſe: five leagues N. Paris. *Long.* 20. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 7. N.

Luzebnig, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia: two miles NE. Norden.

Luzech, a town of France, in the department of the Lot, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Cahors: two leagues and a half WNW. Cahors, and five S. Gourdon. *Long.* 18. 58. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 28. N.

Luzerne, a county of United America, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania.

Luzille, a town of France, in the department of the Indre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Amboiſe: three leagues S. Amboiſe.

Luzk, ſee *Luck*.

Luzy, a town of France, in the department of the Nyevre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Moulins-en-Gilbert: five leagues SSE. Moulins-en-Gilbert, and five and a half SW. Autun.

Luzzara, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua: twenty-two miles S. Mantua.

Luvow, ſee *Lemberg*.

Lydd, a town of England, in the county of Kent, a member of the town and port of New Romney, and entitled to the ſame privileges as one of the cinque ports: and ſituated on the coaſt near Dungeneſs; [illegible] three miles and a half from the light-h[illegible] This town has been remarkable for a ſ[illegible] carried on for half a century, which, [illegible] a very few years, yielded an annu[illegible] of a thouſand pounds. On the bea[illegible] it is a heap of ſtones, fancifully ca[illegible] tomb of Criſpin and Criſpianus. It weekly market on Thurſday: three and a half S. New Romney, and ſeven[illegible] ESE. London.

Lyddon, a river of England, in the c[illegible] of Dorſet, which runs into the Stour, [illegible] Sturminſter Newton.

Lydowiany, a town of Samogitia: [illegible] miles NW Roſienne.

Lyge, a town of Norway, near a [illegible] the ſame name: ſixteen miles NW. C[illegible] tianſand.

Lygum, a town of Denmark, in the d[illegible] of Sleſwick: fourteen miles W. Aper[illegible]

Lyme, a river of England, which for[illegible] diſtance divides the county of Dorſet [illegible] Devonſhire, and runs into the ſea, near town of Lyme.

Lyme, or *Lyme Regis*, a ſeaport tow[illegible] England, ſituated on the coaſt of Dor[illegible] near the borders of Devonſhire. It [illegible] verned by a mayor, a recorder, [illegible] &c. and ſends two members to the [illegible] parliament. It has a weekly marke[illegible] Friday: thirty miles E. Exeter, and [illegible] WSW. London. *Long.* 2. 56. W. G[illegible] wich. *Lat.* 50. 39. N.

Lymfiord, or *Lymfiart*, a gulf of De[illegible] near the weſt coaſt of North Jutland, w[illegible] communicates with the Scaggerac, and [illegible] eighty miles inland, widening gradua[illegible] forming ſeveral inlands, it is ſeparated [illegible] the north ſea only by a narrow bank.

Lymington, a ſeaport town of Englan[illegible] the county of Hants, with a harbour [illegible] veſſels of conſiderable burden. It is a [illegible] porati[illegible]n town, and ſends two mem[illegible] the Britiſh parliament. The town is [illegible] ated about a mile from the channel w[illegible] runs between the main land of En[illegible] and the iſland of Wight, the tide flows [illegible] a mile beyond the town. The chief [illegible] is making ſalt, which is ſent to all the [illegible] parts of England, by land and water. [illegible] has a weekly market on Saturday: ſeven[illegible] miles SW. Southampton, and ninety-[illegible] SW. London. *Long.* 1. 33. W. Green[illegible] *Lat.* 50. 43. N.

Lynch, a town of United America, in [illegible] ſtate of South Carolina: eleven mi[illegible] George Town.

Lyndals, a river of Norway, which [illegible] into the ſea, ten miles NNW. Chriſt[illegible] ſand.

Lyne, a town of Scotland, in the coun[illegible] of Peebles, at the conflux of the Lyne a[illegible] the Tweed: three miles W. Peebles.

... or *Lynne*, a river of Scotland, which ... to the Tweed, at Lyne, in Peeble-

... a river of England, which runs into ... r, near Nottingham.

... or *Lynn Regis*, or *King's Lynn*, a ... England, in the county of Norfolk, ... about ten miles from the German ... the eaſtern bank of the river Ouſe, ... rms a good harbour, and is divided ... ſmall rivers, over which there are ... ges, and at the north end of the ... a platform of twelve cannon, called ... 's Fort. King John made it a free ... for its fidelity, during his wars ... barons, and Henry III granted it ... for the ſame reaſon. It is governed ... or, aldermen, high ſteward, re- ... &c. and ſends two members to the ... rliament. The harbour is capa- ... containing 300 merchants' ſhips, and ... a ſtrong wind will drive the ſhips ... moorings. The ſituation of this ... near the fall of the Ouſe into the ſea, ... an opportunity of extending its trade ... different counties; ſo that it ſup- ... any conſiderable cities and towns, ... goods, not only of our own pro- ... but ſuch as are imported from abroad. ... in wine and coals is ſuch, that from ... to 100,000 chaldrons of coals, are ... annually into this port: and the ... importation of wine is more than ... ſtand pipes. It appeared, by the ... made by the commiſſioners for auditing ... public accompts in the year 1784, that ... nual duties amounted to more than ... at any other port in the kingdom, ... London, Briſtol, Liverpool, and Hull. ... de of this town in corn is extremely ... and in iron, deals, timber, and other ... of merchandiſe, is very conſiderable. ... ign trade is very conſiderable, eſpe- ... to Holland, Norway, the Baltic, Spain, ... rtugal, and formerly they drove a ... rade to France, till it was turned off, ... ties on one hand, and by prohibitions, ... ties, &c. on the other, to Spain and ... In the year 1643, the parlia- ... ry forces beſieged the town; the ſiege ... on the 25th of Auguſt, and continued ... 16th of September, when it was ſur- ... ered; and to preſerve it from plunder, ... obliged to pay to every foot ſoldier of ... beſieging army, under the command of ... earl of Mancheſter, ten ſhillings, and to ... ry foot officer, under the rank of captain, ... enny's pay, amounting in all to the ... of 3200l. after which it was made a ... garriſon-town for the parliament. Prepa- ... ry to the reſtoration of Charles II, it ... fortified a-freſh by ſir Horatio Townſ- ... Two markets are held weekly on ... Friday and Saturday: forty-four miles WNW. Norwich, and 106 N. London. *Long.* 0. 23. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 45. N.

Lynn, a river of England, which runs into the Ouſe, at Lynn Regis.

Lynn, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts: five miles NE. Boſton. *Long.* 70. 55. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 42. 33. N.

Lyoe, a ſmall iſland of Denmark, near the ſouth coaſt of Funen.

Lyæna, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, whither the independent Arabians bring their riches as a place of ſecurity, being defended by a warlike tribe, who have withſtood the power of the Turks: 106 miles S. Conſtantina.

Lyon, a town of United America, in the ſtate of North Carolina: four miles SE. Fayetteville.

Lyon, a river of Scotland, which riſes in Loch Lyon, on the ſouth-weſt part of the county of Perth, and runs into the Tay: two miles ENE. Kenmore.

Lyons, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Rhône and Loire; before the revolution, the capital of a province called the *Lyonnois*, ſituated at the conflux of the Rhône and Saône. This city was founded ten years before the birth of Chriſt, by Lucius Munatius Plancus, and peopled by a colony of Romans, who had been driven from Vienne by the Allobroges. In the 5th century, Lyons was taken by the Burgundians, whoſe king became feudatory to Clovis. The ſons of Clovis afterwards deſtroyed the power of the Burgundians, and rendered themſelves maſters of Lyons. In the diviſion of the dominions of Louis the Debonnaire, Lyons, with the greateſt part of Burgundy, came to Lothaire. Lyons is the ſecond city of France, in point of ſize and population, but ſuperior to Paris in trade, commerce, and manufactures, containing about 150,000 ſouls. They reckon eleven pariſhes, ſix gates, and four fauxbourgs, and it is divided into thirty-five quarters, named Penonages. It was the ſee of an archbiſhop, who was primate of France, and had formerly great political power over the Lyonnois. The cathedral church was a vaſt Gothic building, yet majeſtic in its appearance. The town-houſe is eſteemed one of the moſt beautiful in Europe; other public buildings were, before the revolution, four abbys, fifty convents, three public ſchools, a college of phyſic, two general hoſpitals, &c. Here were, beſides, an academy of arts and ſciences and belles-lettres, a ſociety of agriculture, a veterinary ſchool, a theatre, public library, ſeventy companies of tradeſmen and artiſts, three forts, an arſenal well ſupplied, and arranged with care, magnificent quays, &c. The trade is immenſe with Spain, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Hol-

and, England, &c. From Spain, they receive wool, ſilk, drugs, piaſtres, and ingots of gold and ſilver; in return for cloth, linen, fuſtian, ſaffron, paper, &c. To Italy, they ſend cloth, linen, ſilk ſtuffs, lace, books, mercery, and millenery, and receive in return ſilk, velvet, damaſk, ſattins, taffaties, and rice. To Swiſſerland, they ſend coarſe cloth, hats, ſaffron, wine, oil, ſoap, and mercery; and receive from thence cheeſe, linen, and, in war time, horſes. The great towns of Germany purchaſe from Lyons, beſides the ſame merchandize as the Swiſs, ſtuffs of gold and ſilver. From Holland, Lyons takes more merchandize than it ſends in return. The inhabitants carry on a very conſiderable trade with the other parts of France. Early in the French revolution, an union was formed between the towns of Lyons, Marſeilles and Toulon, under the title of Federal Republicaniſm, contrary to the general ſenſe of the nation, which was for a republic one and indiviſible. Lyons contained a great number of diſaffected citizens of every claſs, Royaliſts and Girondiſts, and was declared to be in a ſtate of rebellion. After a ſiege of two months, in which the Lyoneſe were computed to have loſt 2000 men, and great part of the city was reduced to aſhes, the city ſurrendered. The chiefs of the rebels had fled, but ſeveral of them were afterwards taken and executed. By a decree of the convention, the walls and public buildings of Lyons, were ordered to be deſtroy the name of the city itſelf to be ch that of *Ville Affranchie*; this decr afterwards repealed: fifty-ſeven d three quarters SSE. Paris. *Long.* E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 46. N.

Lyonnois, before the revolution, a p of France, ſituated on the weſt ſi Saône and the Loire, about thirty length, and ſeventeen in breadth principal places were Lyons, T Breſſe, St. Chamont, Condrieu, an Lyonnois, as a government, include Beaujolois and Forez, all now inc the departement of the Rhône and Lo

Lyſe, a town of Norway: eig SSW. Bergen.

Lyſekil, a ſeaport town of Swede province of Weſt Gothland: ſixte W. Uddevalla.

Lyſko, a town of Lithuania, in the nate of Troki: twenty-four m Grodno.

Lyſno, a town of Lithuania, in the nate of Novogrodek: fifteen-two m Novogrodek.

Lyſobyki, a town of Poland, in t latinate of Lublin: twenty miles Lublin.

Lyſwik, a town of Sweden, in the of Warmeland: thirty-four miles N ſtadt.

Lyſer, or *Lyzer*, ſee *Liſer*.

M.

...D. a ſettlement of Weſt Greenland. ...W. 48. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* ...

...*el Nacra*, a town of Arabia Felix, ...province of Hedjas: 140 miles E. ...

...*rie*, a cape of Scotland, at the ...ſt part of the iſland of Ila. *Long.* ...W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 55. 45. N.

...a town of Aſia, in Paleſtine: nine... ...SE. Jeruſalem.

...*i*, a harbour on the weſt coaſt of ...land of Ulietea, in the South Pacific ... *Long.* 151. 27. W. Greenwich. ...53. S.

...*a*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the ...nt of Aleppo; the reſidence of an ...teen leagues SSE. Aleppo.

...or *Moab*, a town of Paleſtine, for... ...the capital of the Moabites, about ...les E. from the Dead Sea.

...*aszka*, a town of Poland, in the ...te of Volhynia; twelve miles S. ...ow.

...*n*, a town of Perſia, in the province ...ſtan: ſixteen leagues SSW. Suſter ...n.

...*eria*, a lake of Africa, in Negroland, ...waters run into the Senegal, *Long.* ...E. Greenwich; *Lat.* 14. 40. N.

...*a*, a town of Africa, on the ſea coaſt ...ers, and weſt part of the Gulf of Bona: ...les W. Bona.

...*nab*, a town of Africa, in the ...m of Sennaar: forty miles SSW. ...e.

...*uens de Cammbo*, a town of Portugal, ...province of Eſtremadura: four leagues ...a half NNE. Thomar, and eleven SSE. ...ra.

...*cclleſter's Bay*, a bay on the eaſt coaſt ...iſland of Mull.

...*co*, a town of Portugal, in the province ...remadura: four leagues NE. Abantes, ...leven SW. Caſtel-Branco.

...*ao*, a ſeaport of China, in the province ...ng-tong. This town is built on a ...a, or rather on a ſmall iſland, becauſe ...ſeparated from the land by a river, ...the ebbing and flowing of the tide ...ſenſibly felt. This tongue of land is joined to the reſt of the iſland only by a ſmall neck, encloſed by a wall. The Portugueſe obtained this port as a reward for the aſſiſtance they gave the Chineſe, againſt a celebrated pirate, who infeſted the neighbouring ſeas, and had laid ſiege to the capital of the province. They compelled him to retreat to Macao, where he was taken and put to death. They fortified the place, ſurrounded it with ſtrong walls, and in a manner became maſters of it. Macao has a Portugueſe governor, and a Chineſe mandarin; the palace of the latter is in the middle of the city; the nation of the former pays a tribute of 100,000 ducats, for the liberty of chooſing their own magiſtrates, exerciſing their religion, and living according to their own laws. The houſes here are built after the European manner, but they are low and make little ſhow. The city is defended by three forts, built upon eminences; its works are good, and well planted with artillery. *Long.* 3. 19. E. Peking. *Lat.* 22. 12. N.

Macaragua, a town of the iſland of Cuba; forty-five miles NW. Havanna.

Macariacaw Point, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of St. Vincent: three miles S. Young Point.

Macariſh, a town of Egypt: two miles NE. Beniſuef.

Macarowa, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiov: twenty-four miles NW. Kiov.

Macarſca, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Dalmatia; the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Spalatro: thirty-ſix miles ESE. Spalatro.

Macas, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Hoval, near the mouth of the Senegal.

Macas, a town of South America, which gives name to a juriſdiction in the audience of Quito, containing eight other towns. Macas contains about 130 houſes, and 1200 inhabitants, Spaniards and Meſtizos. Its ancient name was *Sevilla del Oro*. At the conqueſt, and for ſome time after, this country was very populous, and, in honour of the great riches drawn from its capital, was diſtinguiſhed by the name of Sevilla del Oro; but at preſent only the memory of its former

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celeſſneſs of
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t of the Rhine.
SE. Liege, and
). 34. E. Ferro.
Luxeuil, a town
ace of a diſtrict,
pper Saône. N.
prings, and ſome
nd three quarters
nd a half N. Bel
Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 4
Luz (La), a ſea
Canary.
Luza, a river of
he Dwina, at Uſti
Luzara, a town
Mantua. In the
fought near this t
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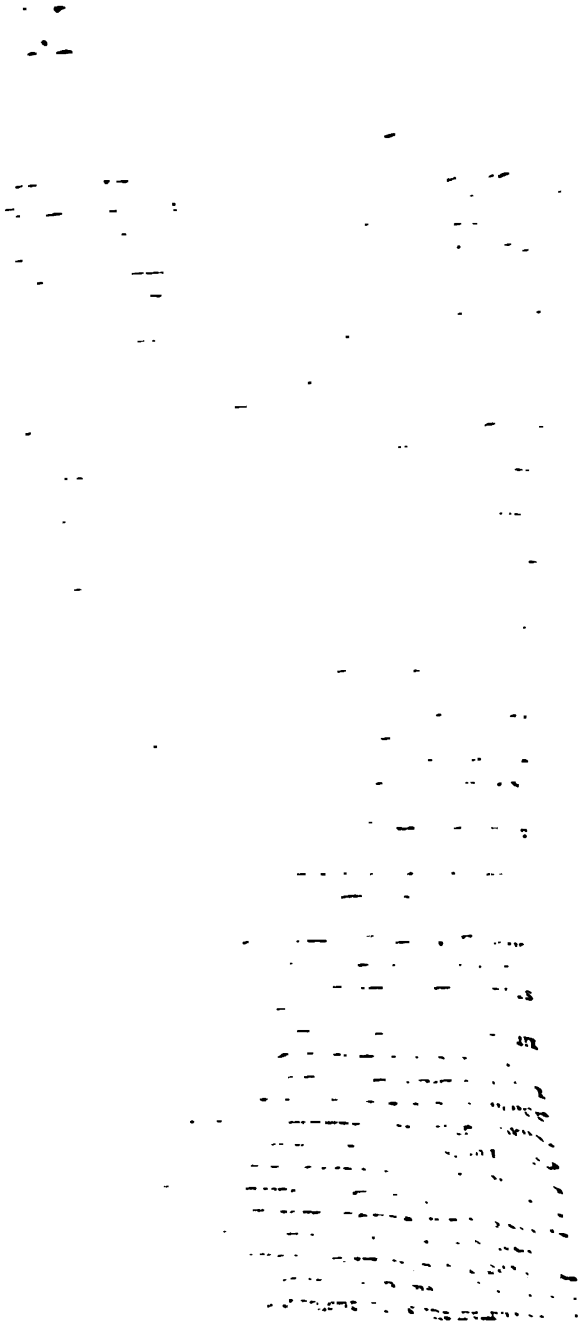
Eugene, and the
commanded by the
pute was long and
was only known
becoming maſter of
Mantua.
Luzarches, a tow
partment of the S
place of a canton, i
five leagues N.
Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 7
Luzerbag, a tow
circle of Weſtphali
Luzech, a town
ment of the Lot, a
in the diſtrict of C
half W NW. Cahc
Long. 18. 58. E. F
Luzerne, a count
the ſtate of Pennſyl
Luzille, a town
ment of the Indre,
ton. in the diſtrict
S. Ambroiſe.
Luck, ſee *Luck*.
Luc, a town of
ment of the Nyevr
canton, in the diſtrict
five leagues SSW. N
five and a half SW.
Luzzara, a town
Mantua: twenty-two
Lwow, ſee *Lemberg*
Lydd, a town of Ea
Kent, a member of
New Romney, and en
vileges as one of the

[illegible] Ireland, &c. From [illegible] ter ſo-
[illegible] k, drugs, [illegible] and iron
[illegible] ver; in return for [illegible] ſkins, paper, &c. [illegible] any [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] fruit, [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] manufactory, and receive [illegible] ſtuffs, damaſk, [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] Switzerland [illegible] [illegible] ſilver, [illegible] [illegible]
[illegible] [illegible] come from [illegible] [illegible] time, to ſix. [illegible] [illegible] purchaſe from [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]



former opulence remains. Such an extreme declenſion proceeded from an inſurrection of the natives, who, after ſwearing allegiance to the king of Spain, took arms and made themſelves maſters of the city of Logrono, and a town called Guamboya, both in the ſame juriſdiction, and very rich. Theſe devaſtations have ſo diſcouraged any farther ſettlement there, that the whole country lies as a waſte; no money goes current in it, and the only way the wretched inhabitants have to provide themſelves with neceſſaries, is by bartering their home products. The nearneſs of Macas to the Cordillera of the Andes, cauſes a ſenſible difference betwixt its temperature and that of Quito: for though it be alſo a woody country, the diverſity betwixt the two moſt diſtant ſeaſons of the year is manifeſt; and as its territory is different from that of the juriſdiction of Quito, ſo the variety in the periods of the ſeaſon is alſo great. Thus winter begins here in April, and laſts till September, which is the time of ſummer betwixt the Cordilleras: and at Macas the fine ſeaſon is in September. In grains, and other products which require a hot and moiſt temperature, the country is very fruitful; but one of the chief occupations of the country people here, is the culture of tobacco, which being of an excellent kind, is exported in rolls all over Peru. Sugar-canes alſo thrive well here, and conſequently cotton. Among the infinite variety of trees which crowd the woods of this country, one of the moſt remarkable is the ſtorax. This territory alſo produces cinnamon-trees, which is ſaid to be of a ſuperior quality to that of Ceylon, here known by the name of Spaniſh cinnamon. Great quantities of copal are brought from Macas, and wild wax, but the latter of little value, as it never indurates, and the ſmell of it, when made into candles, and theſe lighted, is very ſtrong and diſagreeable. *Long.* 0. 40. E. Quito. *Lat.* 2. 30. S.

Maca-ſoli, a river of Sicily, which runs into the ſea, nine miles SE. Sciacca.

Macaſſar, a ſeaport of the iſland of Celebes, and capital of a kingdom called *Macaſſar* or *Bony*, the king of which is in alliance with the Dutch, at the mouth of a conſiderable river, which forms a harbour. The houſes are of wood, and built upon piles, to preſerve them from inundations, for which reaſon they muſt be entered by ladders. *Long.* 117. 28. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 5. 10. S.

Macaſſar (Straits of), the channel, or narrow ſea, between the iſlands of Celebes and Borneo.

Macau, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bourdeaux: ten miles N. Bourdeaux.

Macaudo, or *Corbatagi*, a river of Sicily, in the vally of Mazara, which runs into the ſea, three miles SE. Sciacca.

Maccary Bay, a bay of the iſland of Jamaica, on the ſouth coaſt. *Long.* — Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 49. N.

Maccaye, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenées, and place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Uſtaritz, ſeven miles SE. Uſtaritz.

Macchia, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata, miles NNW. Volturara.

Macchia (La), a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: five miles N. Biſignano.

Macclesfield, a town of England, in the county of Cheſter, ſituated on the river Bollin, or Jordan. It is a flouriſhing town, with conſiderable manufactures of ſilk buttons, ſilk twiſt, hats, &c. and ſeveral throwing mills. It is governed by a mayor, who is lord of the manor, twenty-four aldermen, &c. It contains two churches, ſeveral chapels, and has two markets weekly, on Monday and Saturday. Here was formerly a college, now a chapel, built at the expence of Savage, archbiſhop of York. Here is a grammar-ſchool, founded and endowed by Edward VI. In the town-hall is preſerved a copy, or counter-part, of a petition, ſent to the king ſoon after the battle of Boſworth-field, in Leiceſterſhire, informing his majeſty, that, having loſt ſo many of the principal inhabitants of this town in the battle, they were unable to fill up the number of aldermen, viz. twenty-four, as their charter required, on which account they petitioned the king that their charter might not be broken or loſt, as many inhabitants had loſt their lives in the king's ſervice: eighteen miles and a half S. by E. Cheſter, and 171 NNW. London.

Macclesfield, ſhoals or bank, in the East Indian Sea: the depth of waters, ſounded by captain Cook, fifty fathoms, over a bottom of white ſand and ſhells. *Long.* 114. 2. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. 51. N.

Macdowall's Bay, a bay on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Jura.

Macceda, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia: five miles SE. Santiago.

Macedonia, a province of European Turkey, bounded on the north by Servia, on the eaſt by Romania, on the ſouth by Theſſaly and the Archipelago, and on the weſt by Albania. The figure of it is very irregular, but the ſituation advantageous, the air clear, ſharp, and wholeſome. The ſoil is, for the moſt part, fertile, and the maritime coaſts, in particular, abound with corn, wine, oil, and every thing that can be deſired for uſe and pleaſure. In the inland parts are ſeveral uninhabited waſtes. It has mines formerly of almoſt all kinds of metals;

...icularly of gold, and ſufficiency of ... The many fine bays in this coun... great convenience to trade. Salo... the moſt conſiderable town.

..., a river of Africa, in the country ..., which runs into the Mediterra... ...ty miles E. Zebeda.

..., a town of Italy, in the king... Naples, and country of Lavora: ... league from Capua, in the road to ...

...ata, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of ..., and marquiſate of Ancona, on ..., the ſee of a biſhop. ſuffragan of ... it contains ſeveral churches, thir... ...ents, an univerſity, two academies, ... 10.000 inhabitants. It is gene... ...dered as the capital of the pro... The principal gate is built in the ... triumphal arch: ninety-five miles ... and 100 ESE. Florence. *Long.* ... Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 15. N.

...ra, a town of Arabia, in the pro... ...men: thirty-two miles S. Chamir.

..., a town of South America, in ... nce of Quito, and juriſdiction of ... The environs produce great ... of cacao, reckoned the beſt in all ... In its neighbourhood are great ... of mangrove-trees, whoſe ſpreading ..., and thick trunks cover all the ... which, lying low, are frequently ...wn. The wood of the mangrove-... heavy, as to ſink in water; and ...ſed in ſhips, &c. is found very dur... ...ng ſubject neither to ſplit or rot.

...angara, a river of South America, ...paſſes by the city of Quito.

..., a town of Bohemia, in the cir... Konigingratz: eight miles SW. ...w.

...ault, a town of France, in the de... ...ent of the Ardennes, and chief place ... canton, in the diſtrict of Vouziers: ... leagues and a half SE. Rethel, and ... SW. Vouziers.

...ecoul, a town of France, and prin... ...ace of a diſtrict, in the department ... Lower Loire: ſix leagues SW. ..., and ten N. Sables d'Olonne. *Long.* ... E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. N.

...ed Ali, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in ...Arabian Irak: 120 miles S. Bagdad.

...ed Huſſein, a town of Aſiatic Tur... in the Arabian Irak: eighty miles ... Bagdad.

...berry, a town of Hindooſtan, in the ...ry of Mewat: twenty-four miles E. ...ly, and ſeventy SSW. Delhi.

...ſin, or *Macbiſin*, a town of Aſiatic ..., in the province of Diarbekir: 105 ... SE. Raca.

...cia, a town of Italy, in the kingdom ...ples, and county of Moliſe; twelve ... SW. Moliſe.

Machia di Mura, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: three miles S. Vieſte.

Machian, one of the Molucca Iſlands, in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, near the weſt coaſt of Gilolo. It is not large, about ſix leagues in circumference, but populous. The Dutch have three forts, with companies of ſoldiers, to guard the iſland: the principal article of commerce is ſago. It is ſituated a little to the north of the line, in *Long.* 126. 50. E. Greenwich.

Machias Bay, a bay of the Atlantic, near the diſtrict of Main, in North America. *Long.* 67. 17. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 44. 34. N.

Machiſchevo, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk: thirty-ſix miles W. Iſchim.

Macklen, a town of Flanders: four miles S. Deinſe.

Macklin, or *Machlene*, a town of Scotland, in the county of Ayr: ten miles W. Ayr.

Machonowka, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw: ſixty miles E. Braclaw.

Machynleth, a town of Wales, in the county of Montgomery, on the river Dovy, over which is a ſtone bridge, which divides it from Merionethſhire. It has a weekly market on Monday. This was formerly a place of more conſequence than at preſent, and it is ſaid, that Owen Glendowr aſſembled a parliament in this town, as prince of Wales, in the year 1402: thirty-two miles W. Montgomery, and 198 W. London.

Maciecow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Chelm: forty miles E. Chelm.

Maciejewice, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lublin: forty-four miles WNW. Lublin.

Mackenzell, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and biſhopric of Fulda: nine miles NE. Fulda, and two SE. Hunefeld.

Mackermore, a ſmall iſland near the weſt coaſt of Scotland: about five miles E. from the iſland of Jura.

Mackintoſh (Fort), a fort of the United States of America, in Pennſylvania, on the Allegany river: twenty-two miles NW. Pittſburg.

Mackum, a town of Friezland, on the Zuyder See: five miles W. Bolſwaert.

Maclas, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Etienne: five leagues E. St. Etienne.

Macnean, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Fermanagh, which communicates with the ſouth part of Lough Erne: eight miles WSW. Enniſkillen.

Macnen-abad, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan: thirty-ſeven leagues SSE. Zareng.

Macoco, or *Anziko*, ſee *Anziko*.

Mâcon, or *Mascon*, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Saône and Loire, near the Saône; before the revolution, it was the capital of a small country, called *Mâconnois*, which was formerly a county, and the see of a bishop. It contained four churches, a commandery of Malta, seven convents, a college, and an hospital. The trade is considerable: seven posts and a half N. Lyons, and fifty-three and three quarters S. Paris. *Long.* 22. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 19. N.

Macotera, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: eighteen miles E. Salamanca.

Macou, a town of Persian Armenia: twenty-five leagues S. Erivan.

Macouba St. Ann (Le), a town of the island of Martinico. *Long.* 43. 31. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 14. 54. N.

Macri, or *Macari*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, situated on a bay of the Mediterranean: seventy miles W. Satalia.

Macronisi, a small island in the Turkish Archipelago, near the coast of Livadia. It was also called *Helena*, because it afforded a protection to that princess: it was anciently very populous, but is now deserted by man, and affords a harbour for lizards and other reptiles. A great number of rare plants are found in the internal parts: about two leagues NE. Cape Colonni. *Long.* 42. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 33. N.

Macsoud-begui, a town of Persia, in the province of Irak: eighteen leagues ESE. Ispahan.

Macsuine's Bay, a bay of Ireland, in the north part of Donegal Bay: eleven miles W. Donegal.

Macuib-yu, a small island near the coast of China, in the province of Quang-tong. *Long.* 134. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 23. 10. N.

Macuna, one of the Navigator's Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean, where M. de la Peyrouse, his captain, several officers, and men, were massacred by the inhabitants. *Long.* 169. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 14. 19. S.

Macuritas, a town of the island of Cuba: 115 miles WSW. Havannah.

Mad, a town of Hungary: five miles N. Tokay.

Madagascar, a large island in the Indian Sea, separated from the continent of Africa by a channel, about ninety leagues across in its narrowest part, called *The Channel of Mozambique*, or *Mozambique*. This island is rather more than 800 miles in length, and from 120 to 200 in breadth. It is divided into twenty-eight provinces, and watered by a great number of considerable rivers, which form at their mouths many bays and gulfs, in which are found good roads and harbours. The first European who discovered this island, was Lawrence Almeida, a Portuguese, in the year 1506. The in[illegible] of Madagascar are divided into a [illegible] tribes; the number is estimated at [illegible] of four millions. The natives [illegible] *Malegaches*. They are portly in [illegible] sons, and rise above the middle statu[illegible] colour of the skin is different: [illegible] tribe it is of a deep black, am[illegible] tawny: some have a copper co[illegible] but the colour of the greater p[illegible] All those who are black have [illegible] like the negroes on the coast [illegible] Those who are of a complexion [illegible] that of the Indians and Mulatto[illegible] lank hair as the Europeans. The [illegible] not flat; they have a broad open [illegible] their lips are thin; and their featur[illegible] gular and agreeable. These peo[illegible] rally display in their countenance [illegible] character of frankness and g[illegible] They never show any desire of [illegible] things which relate to the simple[illegible] mankind; and this desire is alway[illegible] ly moderate: they are very ind[illegible] specting knowledge, which can[illegible] tained without reflection. A na[illegible] of care, and a general apathy, ren[illegible] thing insupportable to them that r[illegible] tention. Sober, light, and act[illegible] spend the greater part of their lives [illegible] ing, and in amusing themselves. [illegible] legache, like the savage, is destit[illegible] virtue and vice. To him the p[illegible] every thing; he is susceptible of [illegible] foresight; and he does not even [illegible] that there are men on the earth [illegible] themselves uneasiness respecting [illegible] Some of them are not entirely [illegible] the art of writing. They have [illegible] historical books in the Madecase [illegible] but their learned men, whom they [illegible] biasses, use only the Arabic [illegible] They have among them treatises [illegible] cine, geomancy, and judicial astro[illegible] Ombiasses profess, in the pub[illegible] geomancy and astrology. The a[illegible] ing has, doubtless, been brought [illegible] island by the Arabs, who made [illegible] it about 300 years ago. Th[illegible] made in the valley of Amboule. [illegible] language has made some prog[illegible] north-west part of the island of M[illegible] It is well known, that the A[illegible] formed large establishments al[illegible] can coast, which, according to [illegible] correspond with the kingdoms of M[illegible] tapa and Mono-Emugi. Some [illegible] whites, who inhabit the province [illegible] and Carcanossi, pretend to be de[illegible] from Imina, the mother of Mahomet, are sprung, some from the pirates, a[illegible] from the Jews: for this reason, [illegible] themselves Zaffe-Hibrahim, that is [illegible] the descendants of Abraham. Ref[illegible]

also a kind of whites, who say they ent to Madagascar by the caliph of to instruct the Malegaches in the of nature, and the religion of Maho- While the Malegaches are at war, men sing and dance incessantly, our the whole day, and even during of the night. They imagine that tinual dances animate their hus- nd increase their vigour and cou- They scarcely allow themselves time their meal: when the war is ended, mble, at sunset, and renew their and dancing, which always begin uch noise, and the sound of various ents. The chief settlement on the n coast of Madagascar is Fort Dau- The place most frequented by the ns in the northern part of Madagas- led *Foulepointe*, but the natives give name of *Voulou-Voulu*. The harbour unded by a reef of rocks, which the force of the waves, and shelters m heavy seas. The shores of it are d, and the least depth of the water is three feet, at low water. Ships can at Foulepointe, provisions of every boundance, and at a low price. The s are well supplied when commerce ences no check or restraint on the the Europeans. The French claim our of first discovering the maritime es between the Bay of Antongil and y of St. Augustin, although the Por- , in all their voyages to the East In- ave constantly, since the year 1506, ed in this island, and improved their ries. The Dutch have followed their e; yet neither have penetrated so far he country as the French. Great es of iron and steel are found ghout this island, which their artificers and purify, with little difficulty and There are in Madagascar three of gold: the country gold, called ma- , pale, and as easy to be cast as lead; ce of which is worth no more than y florins. The rivers and brooks are n various kinds of precious stones, in , topazes, granites, amethysts, eagle- , emeralds, sapphires, hyacinths, jas- and blood-stones, called by the natives manga, cornelians, and touchstones. productions of the island are several sorts e and barley, bananas, ananas, melons, -canes, white pepper, ginger, cocoa- , saffron, indigo, gum benzoin, taca- , and several other kinds of gums, different kinds of honey, and a great ty of plants, unknown to Europeans. ng the multitude of trees, the most re- rkable is the raven, a kind of palm-tree, own only in Madagascar. This tree, the p part of which is prepared and eaten in the same manner as that of the cabbage-palm, rises to a great height. It is covered with a hard bark, and its wood, which is fibrous and hard, is employed for constructing houses. The walls and partitions of these houses are formed of the ribs of its leaves, which have the solidity of wood, and the pliability of leather, and which are fastened together in a very ingenious manner. The leaves serve to cover them; and this covering, which lasts a long time, is preferable to our thatch. It is of the leaves of the raven, also, that the Madecasses make their plates, dishes, and cups. These vessels are always clean, but they are never used more than once. Under the membranous covering, which incloses the flowers of this palm, is found a gummy substance, of an exquisite taste, which one would take to be honey. It is not surprising, that the Madecasses endeavour to be surrounded by a tree so useful. They make very large planks of it by splitting it from the one end to the other. These planks, however, must be straightened the moment they are split. The rivers are filled with crocodiles; Mr. Rochon says, he one day saw an ox dragged away and devoured by one of these monsters. The island of Madagascar abounds with different kinds of quadruped animals, insects, birds, and fish. There are three sorts of cattle; one kind horned, another with round heads, without horns, called boury, and a third kind, whose horns are loose and hanging down, and fastened only to the skin of the head; all them having large quantities of fat, contained in great bunches or swellings, which the natives melt and use for butter, the taste being very agreeable. Buffaloes likewise run in herds. There are great numbers of goats and kids. The mutton is extremely fine tasted, and there is a kind of sheep whose large and flat tails weigh twenty or twenty-five pounds. The woods are inhabited by great numbers of wild boars. Various kinds of monkies and baboons are found in the different provinces, but neither elephants, tygers, lions, or horses. Insects are numerous. The famocantraton, or breast-leaper, is an extraordinary but dangerous insect, of the size of a small lizard, which fixes itself, as if glued, to the barks of trees, with its mouth open for catching spiders, flies, and other insects. They leap on the breasts of those who approach the tree where they are, and cannot be got rid of but by cutting away the flesh on which they are fixed. There are numbers of cameleons, rats, mice, and water-rats. Mandouts is a kind of serpent, as large as the arm or leg of a man, not venemous, though deemed so by the natives: it feeds on bats and small birds: there are scorpions, moth-worms, ear-wigs, bugs, and many insects troublesome

troubleſome to mankind. The inhabitants generally apply with great diligence to agriculture, have little knowledge of commerce, and no improvements in inventions of arts and trades like Europeans, or in diſcovering the natural prodoce, that might invite ſtrangers to their country: they even neglect making ſilk, and preſerving the worms they have ſuch plenty of. Their labour extends only to the neceſſities of living, proviſions, apparel, and habitations, for they contemn ſuperfluities. Their chief employment is in buildings, gold and iron works, and in poliſhing, making earthen ware, ſpinning, weaving, cordage, fiſhing, hunting, and moſtly in agriculture. Some make all ſorts of iron and ſteel implements, hatchets, hammers, ſhovels, razors, nippers, knives, &c. Polygamy is practiſed throughout the iſland, every man enjoying a plurality of wives, in proportion to his fortune. The women, eſpecially incontinent, are never deſtitute of friends. Their marriage-ceremonies are called miracheibes; the negroes practiſe none, and the whites or Zaferanini, obſerve them only on the wedding-day of their chief wife. At funerals, the neareſt relations waſh the body of the deceaſed, which they adorn with bracelets, rings, and chains of gold, ſet with coral and other ornaments, wrap it in ſeveral exceedingly fine cloths, and carry it in a mat to the tomb. The cuſtom of expoſing their children to a certain, though indeterminate, manner of death, appears to be the moſt dreadful of all the barbarous and execrable ſuperſtitions practiſed by the natives of Madagaſcar. The ordinary food of theſe iſlanders conſiſt of rice, beans, or peas, various ſorts of yams, oils, fruit, cabbages, beef, mutton, goats, poultry, fiſh, and porcupines. Hog's fleſh is only eaten by hunters and their families; and ginger, green leaves, garlic, and white pepper, compoſe their ſauces. The ſame language is ſpoken throughout the iſland, but differently pronounced in different provinces, long and ſhort, of great affinity with the Oriental, chiefly Arabic, and agreeably to the Greek in the manner of ſpeaking, in the order and conjunction of the nouns and verbs active, and extremely copious. The inhabitants of this great iſland have but little knowledge of commerce, they exchange amongſt themſelves goods for goods; gold and ſilver coins imported by Europeans are immediately melted down for bracelets, ear-rings, and other ornaments, and no currency of coin is eſtabliſhed: thoſe in want of cotton carry rice and cattle into the cotton countries, and others, in want of rice and cattle, bring cotton into the plentiful provinces: their traffic chiefly conſiſts in the exchange of the produce of one province for that of another; and ſometimes they exchange gold and ſilver for copper and iron. *Long.* 59. to 66. E. *Lat.* 7. 30. to 25. 30. S.

Madab, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan: eight leagues S. Zarang.

Madain, a town of the Arabian Irak, on the Tigris: twenty miles S. Bagdad.

Madalenaberg, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: ſix miles S. Herding.

Madam's Point, a cape on the north coaſt of the iſland of St. Chriſtopher. *Long.* 62. 38. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 2[illegible]

Madaravan, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez; in the neighbourhood ſome iron mines: not far from Mequinez.

Maddiſon, a county of United America, in the ſtate of Kentucky.

Made, a town of Holland: four miles N. Gertrudenberg.

Madeira, an iſland in the Atlantic, the principal of a group, called the Madeiras, about 150 miles in circumference, of an angular form, ſo called by the Portugueſe from its being, when firſt they landed, entirely covered with wood. The diſcovery is generally attributed to the Portugueſe; but a tradition was formerly held among the natives, that an Engliſhman, of the name of Macham, who had married a lady of conſiderable fortune, embarked at Briſtol in the year 1342, for France, and was driven by ſtorm to this iſland. However, the most probable and beſt atteſted account is, that the Portugueſe did not become acquainted with Madeira before the year 1431, when Prince Henry firſt ſent a colony thither, under the conduct of Triſtan Teſſora and Gonzalo Gonzalvo Zarco, who were nominated governors alternately, or, as others affirm, of different parts of the iſland. Upon the partition of power, it was divided into two provinces, Machicho and Funchal: the coloniſts immediately ſet to work in clearing the ground, and, for this purpoſe, fired the foreſts, which burnt with ſuch fury that the governor and people were forced to ſeek protection from the flames in the ſea, which they had almoſt periſhed, but were taken up by a ſhip. So abundant the fuel, and fierce the flames, that it continued, we are told, for near ſeven years in conſequence of which, the ſoil was enriched by the wood aſhes, that, for a time, it produced one hundred fold; but we are told, this increaſe is diminiſhed to twenty-five times the quantities of corn ſown, or ſugar-canes planted. The air is more temperate than the Canaries, the ſoil more fertile in wine, ſugar, and fruit, but leſs ſo in corn, though infinitely watered with ſprings and rivers, the number of which is infinite. As to cattle, plants, and trees, they are nearly the ſame; each produces the ſingular dragon, the

her gums. The onions are here so ...d ſweet, that they are eaten raw ...es. Lemons grow to a large ſize, ... are produced ſpontaneouſly, of ... and dimenſions; beſides all the ... fruits, peaches, nectarines, melons, ... pears, apples, with a variety of ... In Madeira are made the fineſt ...ats in the world, all kinds of fruits ...re candied in the moſt exquiſite ...n. In the Madeiras, ſugar-works ...t erected in the weſt, of which it ... incredible number, and from thence ...re removed to America; ſoon after ... the Portugueſe, finding the demand ...r ſugars ſink, converted their cane ...ds into vineyards; which appears to ...ter reaſon, than that of the poverty ...il. The exports of wines, and the ...on them, are immenſe, and produce ... revenue to the crown of Portugal. ... wines are of different kinds, dif... both in taſte, colour, and ſtrength. ...al is the capital.

...a, a town of Aſia, in Paleſtine: ...es SE. Jeruſalem.

...r, a town of England, in Shrop... formerly a place of trade, but ruined ... civil wars, and the market diſconti... till the year 1763; it has been renew... removed a conſiderable diſtance from ...cient market-place, to near the iron ... in Colebrook Dale. The town con...out 100 houſes: eight miles NNW. ...orth, and 147 NW. London.

...ra, a large river of South America, ... runs into the river of the Amazons, ... 500 miles from its mouth.

...ſine, a town of Egypt, anciently ... Abydus, whoſe grandeur and magni... are ſaid to have nearly equalled ...s: it has been long ruined.

...ſan, a town of Arabia, near the coaſt ...e Red Sea: 230 miles SSE. Gaza.

...ſon, a town of United America, in ...te of Virginia: twenty miles NE. ...ttesville.

...mar, a town of Perſia, in the pro... of Choraſan; four leagues W. ...s.

...ſonia, a mountain of Sicily, in the ... of Mazara: thirty-five miles SE. ...rmo, and thirty NNE. Girgenti.

...ogary, a town of Hindooſtan, in the ...ſtore country: eight miles S. Coim...e.

...dras, or *Fort St. George*, called by the ...s *China-patam*, a town of Hindooſtan, ...ed on the coaſt of Coromandel, built ...e reign of Charles II. by order of the ...h Eaſt India Company, under the ſu...ndance of Sir William Langhorne. ... built in a plain ſandy ſituation, ſo cloſe ...ea, that its walls have ſometimes been endangered by the beating of the ſurges. Behind, it is defended by a ſalt-water river, which adds to its ſecurity, but takes away from its convenience, by obſtructing all freſh-water ſprings. Thus inconveniences obliges the inhabitants to ſend above a mile for water that is drinkable. In the rainy ſeaſon, the ſea threatens deſtruction on one ſide, while the river is no leſs terrifying on the other, from the apprehenſion of an inundation. The ſun, from April to September, is ſcorching hot, and, without the ſea breezes to moiſten and cool the air, the place would not be habitable. About the city, the ſoil is ſo poor, dry, and ſandy, that it produces not a blade of graſs ſpontaneouſly, nor corn with culture. The roots, herbage, and other vegetables, conſumed in the place, are brought from a conſiderable diſtance. In ſhort, nothing can be more unhappy than the aſpect, more diſagreeable or leſs commodious than the ſituation; yet, under all theſe diſadvantages, it is the company's head ſettlement, and, next to Batavia, the richeſt European port in India. The fort lies north-north-eaſt and ſouth-ſouth weſt, in the middle of the White or Engliſh Town. It is a regular ſquare, about a hundred yards on each ſide. The White Town, where the Europeans live, is about a quarter of a mile in length, and nearly half as much in breadth. To the northward of the fort are three decent ſtraight ſtreets, and an equal number to the ſouth. The houſes are flat-roofed, built with brick, and covered with a plaſter made of ſea ſhells, which no rain can penetrate. The walls are thick, and rooms lofty, but few of them exceed one floor, though ſome are raiſed a floor above ground. Oppoſite to the weſt gate of the fort is a barrack, where the company's ſoldiers lodge when off guard; and, adjoining to it, is a very convenient hoſpital, whither they are conveyed and carefully attended when ſick. At the other end of the barrack is a mint, where the company coin gold and ſilver. There is a town-houſe where the magiſtrates aſſemble, and a court of juſtice is held. The whole is encompaſſed with a ſtrong wall, of the ſame ſtone with which the fort is built. It is defended by batteries, baſtions, half-moons, and flankers; the whole mounted with near 200 pieces of cannon, and three mortars, including the guns on the outworks, beſides field-pieces. Round it, on the weſt ſide, runs the river, by which alone, and a battery, it is defended. South of the White Town, is a little ſuburb, the reſidence of the black watermen, by whom it is wholly poſſeſſed. It conſiſts of little low thatched cottages, hardly deſerving the name of buildings. Beyond this, is an outguard of blacks, to give notice of any danger. In ſhort, it cannot be well

attacked, except on the ſouth and north ſides; for, towards the ſea, the ſwell and ſurges are a perfect ſecurity. As to the Black Town, called *Madraſs*, and ſometimes *Chinapatam*, it is inhabited by Gentoos, Mohammetans, and Indian Chriſtians, as Armenians and Portugueſe; nor is it without a number of Jews. The wall is of brick, ſeventeen feet thick, with baſtions at proper diſtances, after the modern rules of fortification. It has alſo a river on the weſt, and the ſea on the eaſt. To the north, a canal is cut from the river to the ſea, which ſerves for a moat on that ſide. The town is a mile and a half in circumference, and might be reckoned a place of ſtrength, if the garriſon were always proportioned. Indeed, the accident that befel the company, in the war with the French, has made them more attentive to its ſecurity. The fortifications have received great improvements; a body of national troops, as well as of the company's ſoldiers, are generally in garriſon, at leaſt in time of war; nor are ſtores, proviſions, or any other neceſſaries, wanting for its defence and ſecurity. In the Black Town, the ſtreets are wide, with trees planted in ſome of them, which afford ſhelter from the piercing beams of the ſun. Some of the houſes are of brick; the reſt miſerable cottages. The town is, in general, very populous; one of thoſe little mean cottages containing ſeven, eight, or ten in a family; yet, with all this appearance of poverty, few places abound more in wealth, ready ſpecie no where circulating with greater rapidity. The bazar, or market, is every day crowded, and exchanges of property of immenſe value are made, which they tranſfer with the ſame facility with which it is done on the Exchange of London. Upon the whole, the inhabitants of this town have nothing poor, mean, or unclean, but the outſide aſpect; all within is neat, decent, and, if the furniture is not rich, at leaſt the landlord is generally ſo. In the Black Town ſtands an Armenian church, with ſeveral little pagodas, or Indian temples, to which belong a number of prieſts and female choriſters. *Long.* 80. 26. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 13. 6. N.

Madre de Dios, an iſland in the South Pacific Ocean, near the coaſt of Patagonia, ſixty leagues in circumference. *Long.* 60. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. S.

Madre de Dios, ſee *Reſolution*.

Madre de Popa, a town of South America, in the government of Terra Firma, with a celebrated convent. The pilgrims of South America reſort in great numbers to this religious foundation, which is there in almoſt as great reputation as the Santa Caſa, or Holy Houſe of Loretto, is in Europe; great numbers of miracles being ſaid to have been wrought here by the bleſſed Virgin, in favour of the Spaniſh fleets and ſailors, who are therefore very liberal in their donations at her ſhrine: fifty miles from Carthagena.

Madret, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: ten miles NE. Chamir.

Madrid, a city and capital of Spain, on the Manzanares. This city was ſome time an obſcure town in New Caſtile, belonging to the archbiſhops of Toledo; but the emperor Charles V, and his ſucceſſors, having choſen it for their reſidence, it is become the firſt city in Spain. It has no fortifications, nor ditches, being only ſurrounded with a bad wall. There are, nevertheleſs, twelve gates, by no means anſwerable to the magnificence of the city; all theſe gates are ſhut during the night, except the gate of Segovia, and are guarded by revenue officers, to prevent contraband trade. On approaching Madrid, nothing announces to the traveller that he is near the capital of the Spaniſh monarchy. The inns, within two miles of that city, are equally dirty, and deficient of all conveniencies, with thoſe in every other part of the kingdom. The country appears barren, and without either trees or verdure; but, on arriving at the banks of the Manzanares, a ſuperb and, in time of floods, extremely neceſſary bridge, [illegible] the vicinity of the royal reſidence. All the ſtreets of Madrid are ſtraight, clean, and well paved. Madrid has ſeveral ſquares, which, in general, are very regular; the Plaza Mayor, eſpecially, deſerves notice for its ſpaciouſneſs and regularity, and the elegant and lofty houſes it contains. It is fifteen hundred and ſixty-ſix feet in circuit. The houſes, of which there are a hundred and thirty-ſix, are five ſtories, ornamented with balconies, the firſt of which, ſupported by pillars, forms a piazza round the ſquare, where the inhabitants may walk under cover. In the middle of the ſquare a market is kept. The ſtreets and ſquares of Madrid, except the Plaza Mayor, are ornamented with fountains, of very ill taſte. The water of all theſe fountains is excellent; and the air of Madrid, though the weather be variable and uncertain, extremely pure. It was this purity of the air, and excellent quality of the water, which induced Charles V, and his ſucceſſors, to fix their reſidence in this city. The *auto da fés* were formerly celebrated in the Plaza Mayor, with all their terrible apparatus. There is ſtill the theatre of bull-fights, which are given at the royal feaſts. The city of Madrid contains fifteen gates, eighteen parochial churches, thirty-five convents of monks, and thirteen of nuns, thirty-nine colleges, hoſpitals, or houſes of charity, 7398 dwelling houſes, and about 160,000 inhabitants. The ſtreets

f Madrid present the traveller with
agreeable, except the banks of the
ares, where he finds shade, coolness,
ure. There are four academies in
. The first is the Spanish academy,
in 1714, in imitation of the French
y, and consisting of twenty-four
, including the president. Its first
was the compilation of a dictionary
Spanish language, which was pub-
in six volumes folio. The second is
demy of history, which owes its
to a society of individuals, the object
ir meetings was to preserve and il-
the historical monuments of the
n of Spain. Their labours met the
ation of Philip V, who, in 1738,
ed their statutes by a royal cedula.
academy consists of twenty-four mem-
including the president, secretary, and
. The other academies are, the aca-
of the fine arts, painting, sculpture,
ture, and the academy of medicine.
latter is held in no great esteem. *Long.*
E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 40.

Madrid (New), a town of North Ame-
in Louisiana, intended as the capital
new settlement, on the western side of
er Mississippi, opposite the mouth of
Ohio. The spot on which the city is
built, is called *New Madrid*, after the
of Spain. This settlement, which
at the limits of the United States,
e Spanish dominions, is conducted by
Morgan, under the patronage of the
h king. The settlers are to form
wn constitution, make their own laws
ided they do not counteract the laws of
choose their own magistrates and
officers, and are to enjoy free toleration
gion. They are, however, to be sub-
to the king of Spain. As an encou-
ment to settlers, they are to be indulg-
with some peculiar commercial privi-
es. New Madrid, from its local situa-
and adventitious privileges, is in prof-
of being the great emporium of the
n country, unless the free navigation
the Mississippi should be opened to the
ted States. And even should this desir-
event take place, which probably will
, without a rupture with Spain, this
be a place of great trade. For here
naturally centre the immense quantities
produce that will be borne down the
ers, the Mississippi, the Ohio, and their
ous branches; and if the carriers can
as good a market for their cargoes
, as at New Orleans or the West Indies,
can procure the articles they desire,
will gladly save themselves the diffi-
ies and dangers of the navigation of the
ssippi. New Madrid is 1040 miles
from the mouth of the Mississippi. *Long.* 89. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 30. 36. N.

Madridejos, a town of Spain, in New Castile: thirty miles SE. Toledo.

Madrigal, a town of Spain, in Old Castile: twenty-seven miles N. Avila.

Madrigal, a town of Spain, in the province of Old Castile, near Olmedo, on the Adaja: thirty miles S. Valladolid.

Madrigolo, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma: six miles W. Parma.

Madrisio, a town of Italy, in the county of Friuli, belonging to the state of Venice: thirty miles N. Venice.

Madrogan, or *Bananatapa*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Monomotapa, where the king has a palace. *Long.* 47. 16. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 18. S.

Madruzzo, a town of Germany, in the Tyrolese: ten miles NE. Riva.

Madueich, or *Wiesenteich*, a lake of Silesia, in the principality of Sagan: two miles N. Freywald.

Madue See, a very large lake of Germany, in Hinder Pomerania, great part of which was drained in the year 1770, and is now inhabited.

Madura, a country of Hindoostan, situated to the south of the Carnatic, in alliance with the English East India Company, about sixty miles in length, and fifty in breadth.

Madura, a town of Hindoostan, and capital of a province of the same name, fortified with square towers and parapets, well furnished with cannon: eighty miles SSW. Tanjore, 236 SSW. Madras, and 182 SSE. Seringapatam. *Long.* 78. 11. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 9. 50. N.

Madura, an island in the Eastern Indian Sea, situated to the north of the east end of the island of Java, about twenty-five leagues in length, and from three to five in breadth. It is divided into three provinces, two of which are under the Dutch, the other governed by a native king. It is exceedingly fertile, especially in rice, for which article it is one of the granaries of India. The capital of the island is called by the same name, and is situated on the south coast. *Long.* 112. 49. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 7. 5. S.

Madzar, a town of Russia, in the government of Caucasus: fifty-six miles NNE. Ekaterinograd.

Maegoa, or *Fremona*, a town of Abyssinia: three leagues from Axum.

Maeler, see *Malar*.

Maella, a town of Spain, in the province of Aragon: fifteen miles E. Alcaniz.

Maelstrand, see *Marstrand*.

Maelstrom, a whirlpool in the North Sea, near the island of Moskoe. This whirlpool is heard to the distance of several leagues, being so violent, that if a ship comes near it, the vessel will be drawn irresistibly into

the vortex, and immediately carried to the bottom, where it is dashed to pieces against the rocks. When it is a flood, the stream runs up the country, with a boisterous rapidity; and when it is ebb, it returns to the sea, with a violence and noise that is unequalled by the loudest cataracts. Whatever is carried down by it, is instantly absorbed, and, at the turn of ebb and flood, when the water becomes still for about a quarter of an hour, the scattered fragments ascend to the surface, but in such a condition as scarcely to be known for the parts of a ship. When the whirlpool has at any time been agitated by a storm, it has reached vessels to the distance of five or six English miles, when the crews thought themselves to be in perfect security. *Long.* 10. 40. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 68. 8. N.

Maerhuet, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: thirty-one miles NW. Calmar.

Maerna, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: twenty-three miles WSW. Trent, and eight W. Riva.

Maerse, a town of the state of Utrecht: five miles NW. Utrecht.

Maeseyk, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and bishopric of Liege, on the Meuse. In the year 1567, the inhabitants opened the gates to the revolters, and received a minister of the reformed religion; but Cardinal de Groesbeeck, bishop of Liege, invested the place, and compelled them to surrender, a short time after. It suffered very much during the successive wars, particularly in 1675, when the French destroyed the fortifications: thirty miles NNE. Liege. *Long.* 23. 18. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 9. N.

Maesland, or *Maesland Sluys*, a town of Holland, situated on a canal, which forms a communication between Delft and the Meuse. The principal part of the inhabitants are engaged in the herring and whale fishery: seven miles S. Delft, and ten W. Rotterdam.

Maestricht, one of the largest and most ancient towns of the Netherlands, belonged formerly to the duchy of Lorrain. In 1530, the emperor Charles V secured the possession of it at the diet of Augsburg, and united it to the duchy of Brabant, although it is insulated in the bishopric of Liege. The magistracy is composed of two burgomasters, one a catholic, the other a protestant, and twenty echevins, half catholics and half protestants. It was formerly a bishop's see; for Tongres having been destroyed by the barbarians, St. Servais, who was present at the council held at Cologn in the year 346, transferred the see to Maestricht, which continued to the year 710, when St. Hubert removed it to Liege, and fixed the cathedral on the spot where St. Lambert had [illegible] martyred. There are two collegi[illegible] several parish churches, besides seve[illegible] gious houses; the town-house is [illegible] handsome building, and has a good [illegible] The city revolted from Spain in th[illegible] 1570; and in the year 1579, the p[illegible] Parma besieged and took it on the [illegible] June, by a post ill defended, after a [illegible] four months; when it was pillaged a[illegible] ed, and above eight thousand person[illegible] rably perished. The siege was lo[illegible] bloody, but at length the town surre[illegible] by capitulation, and obtained the m[illegible] nourable conditions. In the year 1[illegible] marquis d'Aytone, general of the S[illegible] troops, after being disappointed in [illegible] sign on Limburg, came to invest Ma[illegible] the duke of Bouillon, governor of [illegible] had thrown himself and four thousa[illegible] into the place, and made such furi[illegible] on the besiegers, that the marquis w[illegible] pelled to turn the siege into a b[illegible] but on receiving considerable reinf[illegible] he began his approaches, and to b[illegible] town; but all his efforts gave [illegible] tude to the prince of Orange, wh[illegible] on the courage of the garrison, and [illegible] and good conduct of the duke; bu[illegible] a diversion in favour of Maestricht, [illegible] resolved to invest Breda; which so [illegible] the Spanish general, that he imme[illegible] raised the siege of Maestricht, and [illegible] all his forces to Breda, on which the [illegible] retired, on the 8th of September, [illegible] army, in good order; while the [illegible] d'Aytone, to hide his chagrin at be[illegible] reached by the prince's artifice, entere[illegible] da with the airs of a conqueror. J[illegible] 30, 1673, Louis XIV, king of Fra[illegible] vested it in person with a numerous [illegible] and, though furnished with a gar[illegible] 6000 foot and 1100 horse, under the [illegible] mand of M. de Farlaux, afterwards [illegible] de Maude, an officer of great reputat[illegible] surrendered, after a siege of thirteen [illegible] In the year 1676, the prince of O[illegible] being reinforced by the army of the [illegible] of Villa Hermosa and the comte of [illegible] deck, attempted to retake it; he em[illegible] the choicest of his troops, both infant[illegible] cavalry, who fought on foot: he had a[illegible] gained the counterscarp, and was pre[illegible] to storm the place, though repulsed [illegible] times: the besieged made a brave de[illegible] animated by the example of Francis C[illegible] a Catalan, commander of the city in [illegible] absence of marechal d'Estrades, at that [illegible] attending the conference at Nimm[illegible] Calvo told the engineers, that he di[illegible] understand the defence of places, but [illegible] he would fight to the last drop of his b[illegible] disease had made great havoc in the pri[illegible] army, the marechal de Schomberg was [illegible]

to the relief of the place; theſe ...ces, all united together, compelled ...e to abandon the enterprize, after ... of fifty-one days, leaving behind ... of his cannon and baggage, with ... of upwards of 8000 men. The ...as wounded in the hand, and the ...e was killed in the ſiege. By the ... Nimmegen, Maeſtricht was reſtor... Dutch, and accordingly they took ... of it, the 6th of November, 1768. ... ſame time, the towns of Dalem, ...ment, and other places, were ceded ... Dutch, on condition that the Roman ...s might be allowed the free exerciſe ... religion. In the year 1748, Mae... was again inveſted by the French, on ... day of April. Theſe hoſtilities were ... ſuſpended, in conſequence of the ...naries ſigned at Aix-la-Chapelle. ...lenipotentiaries agreed, that, for the ... of his Chriſtian majeſty's arms, the ... of Maeſtricht ſhould be ſurrendered ...eneral, on condition that it ſhould be ..., with all the magazines and artil... He accordingly took poſſeſſion of it ... 3d of May, when the garriſon march... with all the honours of war, and a ...n of arms immediately enſued. Be... town revolted, in 1570, from the ...rds, it was only environed with a ... wall, and ſome old faſhioned towers. ... the Spaniards recovered it, they made ... additions to the fortifications; the ... afterwards, upon their repoſſeſſing it, ...d it in a regular manner; and the ...ch, while they were maſters of it, ... ſome improvements to the works. ... ramparts of Maeſtricht conſiſt of the ...cloſure, flanked with ſmall towers and ...nt baſtions. But the principal ſtrength ...e place lies in ſeveral detached baſtions, ... great, ſome ſmall, in ſeveral horn..., and a covert-place, in ſome places ...e, and in others treble, the whole ſup...ted by a vaſt number of mines. They ... form two inundations round the town, ...prevent its being approached, one above, ... other below the city; beſides, on the ... ſide of the town, towards Liege, there ...ery ſtrong entrenchment, on the decli... of a hill, called Fort St. Pierre, able to ... 13,600 or 14,000 men, which, with the ... of ſeveral redoubts well planted with ...ery, are capable of being a great ob...tion to an army that would undertake ... ſiege of the town. This fort conſiſts of ...ge baſtion with a very good caſemate, a ...terſcarp, and two covert-ways; the ...e ſupported with entrenchments which ...nd right and left to the inundation, ...med by the little river Jeher. The ſub... of Wyck has a rampart a quarter of a ...gue in circumference, flanked with three large baſtions, joining to the body of the place. It has likewiſe another incloſure of earth, flanked with ſeveral baſtions, ravelins, and a good covert-way. There are likewiſe two iſles, one above and the other below the bridge, which are ſtrongly entrenched and defended with redoubts and other works. In ſhort, Maeſtricht is juſtly looked upon as one of the ſtrongeſt places in Europe. Near it are large ſtone quarries, in which are ſubterraneous paſſages of great extent, where the farmers frequently ſtore hay, corn, and other articles: fifteen miles N. Liege, and forty-ſix E. Bruſſels. *Long.* 23. 9. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 54. N.

Maeſtro, a town of Italy, in the Paduan, belonging to the ſtate of Venice: eight miles NW. Venice.

Maeva, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Lena: twenty miles NNW. Vercholenſk.

Maſareck, a town of Egypt: thirty miles NE. Kous.

Maſſacu, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrennées: one league and a half SE. Orthez, and five and a half NW. Pau.

Maſſah (Old), a town of the iſland of Madagaſcar, ſituated near the north-weſt coaſt. *Long.* 68. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 15. 22. S.

Maſſah (New), a town of the iſland of Madagaſcar: twenty-five miles SE. Old Maſſah.

Maſſerſdorf, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw: ten miles N. Turnau.

Maſſra, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtremadura, containing about 1042 inhabitants, near which, in a ſandy and barren place, king John V erected a building of extraordinary magnificence. This was done in purſuance of a vow, made in a dangerous fit of illneſs, to found a convent, for the uſe of the pooreſt friary in the kingdom. Upon enquiry, this pooreſt of convents was found at Mafra, where twelve Franciſcans lived together in a hut. The king procured from Rome the draught of a building, which ſhould far exceed the Eſcurial: five miles NW. Liſbon.

Maſragg, a river of Africa, in the country of Algiers, which runs into the Mediterranean, near Cape Roſa.

Magacela, a town of Spain, in the province of Eſtremadura: eighteen miles ESE. Merida.

Magadino, a town of the Griſons, in the bailiwic of Locarno, on the lake Locarno: five miles S. Belinzona.

Magadoxa, *Magadoſho*, or *Moldoſcho*, a kingdom of Africa, ſituated along the coaſt of the Indian Sea, extending from the river Juboo, near the equinoctial line, to beyond the fifth degree of north latitude. How far

it extends to the weſtward, is but mere conjecture; though the generality of geographers ſcruple not to adjuſt its limits in their maps, on that ſide, rather as their fancy leads them, than upon any other probable foundation. It hath its name from its capital, ſituate in a large bay, formed by the mouth of the river of the ſame name, which, we are told, is called, by the Arabs, *The Nile of Magadoxa*, by reaſon of its annual overflowing. Some authors tell us, it has its ſpring-head as far as the mountains of the kingdom of Machidas; others bring it from the mountains of the Moon. The truth is, we are ſo little acquainted with thoſe inland countries, that its head is as much unknown to us as that of the Nile formerly was. However that be, we cannot but ſuppoſe its courſe to be very long, though not, perhaps, ſo winding as the other, not only by its conſiderable channel, which forms a large convenient bay a little below the capital, but likewiſe by its regular and extenſive inundations, which fertiliſe that whole country to ſuch a degree, by the numberleſs canals which are cut from it, that it produces a great quantity of wheat and barley, variety of fruits, and breeds great numbers of horſes, oxen, ſheep, and other animals. The city of Magadoxo is a place of great commerce, and vaſt reſort from the kingdoms of Aden, and other parts; whence their merchants bring cotton, ſilk, and other cloths, ſpices, and variety of drugs, which they exchange with the inhabitants for gold, ivory, wax, and other commodities. It is chiefly inhabited by Mahometans, who came and ſettled there in the time of the caliphs. The reſt of the inhabitants, for the moſt part, are become of the ſame religion; though there are yet a number of Bedouin Arabs, who ſtill follow their old heatheniſh ſuperſtitions; and farther inland, a ſtill greater number of Abyſſinian Chriſtians, ſubject or tributary to that empire. The king and his court are Mahometans; his ſubjects, of what extract ſoever (for ſome of them are white, others tawney and olive, and others quite black), all ſpeak the Arabic tongue; they are ſtout and warlike, and, among other weapons, uſe poiſoned arrows and lances. The town is ſituated in *Long.* 62. 30. E. Ferro; *Lat.* 2. N.

Magalas, a town of France, in the department of the Herault, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Beziers: two leagues and a half N. Beziers, and two and three quarters S. Bedarrieux.

Magalion, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon: four miles SE. Borja.

Magame, a town of the iſland of Ceylon, near the eaſt coaſt: ninety-ſix miles SE. Candy.

Magan, a town of Spain, in New C eight miles NNE. Toledo.

Maganja, a river of Africa, which into the Zambeze, forty miles E. fro Lapata mountains.

Mugaſſa, a town of Germany, county of Tyrol: twenty-four miles W Trent, and twenty-four WSW. Riv

Magdalen Iſlands, a cluſter of iſl the Gulf of St. Lawrence, about f leagues north-weſt from the iſland of Breton. The largeſt, which gives r the reſt, is ſituated *Long.* 61. 20. W. G wich. *Lat.* 47. 25. N.

Magdalena, a ſmall iſland in the Pacific Ocean, and one of the cluſter the marquis of Mendoza's iſlands. 221. 8. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 10. 24. S

Magdalena, a town of the iſland of C thirty miles S. Havanna.

Magdeburg, a principality of Ger in the circle of Lower Saxony, ſurr by the mark of Brandenburg, the d Brunſwick, the principality of Ha and Anhalt, the county of Manſf the electorate of Saxony. Some p ſeparated from the other, and on environed by the circular counties of L Saxony. The country belonging to for the moſt part, level. Fuel is ſcarc the country affords ſeveral mines of pe and is ſupplied with wood from the n bouring province, by means of its ri The ſalt ſprings are of ſuch richneſs, they are able to ſupply all Germany that commodity. According to a c tation made in 1703, the whole ducal cluſive of that part of the county of M feldt which is connected with it, con thirty-five towns and 431 villages. F the year 1750 to 1756, the burials have amounted, one year with anoth 8786; ſo that the number of its inhab during thoſe years, may be eſtima about 330,000. The ſtates of the c conſiſt of the prelates (among whom cathedral chapter is reckoned the firſt nobility, and the cities. In the ſixte century, the province, by degrees, c into the reformation, and both arch Sigiſmund and the chapter eſpouſing it great zeal, it was introduced into all Except a few convents, till about the m of the 17th century, Lutheraniſm was only religion tolerated here; but the c try falling, in that year, under the do of Brandenburg, great numbers of Fr and German calviniſt refugees were rec here, and, under king Frederick Wi the private exerciſe of the Roman Ca worſhip was likewiſe tolerated at Magd and Halle. The biſhopric of Magde was formed out of a Benedictine con founded at Magdeburg, in 937, by th

r Otho I, who, in 967, converted the ...nvent into an archbishopric, to which ...d, bishop of Halberstadt, ceded part ... diocese. In 1648, at the peace of ...phalia, the house of Brandenburg, as ...emnification to it, for ceding the pos... it had in Anterior Pomerania to ..., obtained, among other advantages, ...ession of the archbishopric of Mag..., which he was to hold, on the de... the administrator Augustus duke of ..., as an independent and perpetual fief, ...mporal dukedom; and, in 1680, ac... the actual possession of it, on the de... duke Augustus. The assessment of ...chy, in the matricula of the empire, ...y-three horse and 196 foot, or month... florins. To the chamber at Wetz... pays 343 florins, forty kruitzers. The ... has its own regency, which, in 1714, ...emoved from the seat of the capital ... of Halle to Magdeburg, and consists ... senates. The chapter is, at present, ...ed from any part in the government. ... annual revenues of the sovereign, ...g from this duchy, amount to above ...00 rix-dollars. The duchy is divided ...ur circles; the names of the circles ...lz, Jericho, Saale, and Luckenwalde. ...eburg is the capital.

...gdeburg, a city of Germany, and ca... a principality of the same name, in ...ircle of Lower Saxony, on the Elbe. ...the seat of the provincial regency, the ...ory, the war and demesne office, and ... the principal trading towns in all Ger...y. It is likewise a very strong fortification, ..., among other works, a citadel, seated ... island in the river Elbe. Magdeburg ...ell built, but the principal beauty of ...own consists in its cathedral square, ... is ornamented with large elegant ..., and the area of it well paved. ...ng the most remarkable public edifices ... are the king's palace, which was an...y the residence of the bishops, and in ... are held the war and demesne office, ...he armoury, the governor's house, and ...uild hall, where the regency and con...y are held. The Lutheran cathedral ..., dedicated to Saint Maurice, is a superb ...ture, in the antique taste. The Luthe... are possessed of three collegiate, and ...parochial churches here, and a convent. ... manufactures are numerous; woollen ... and stuffs, silk stuffs, cottons, linen, ...ings, hats, beautiful leathern gloves, ...k and yellow tobacco, roll tobacco, snuff, ... Its situation on the Elbe, and the road ... betwixt High and Low Germany, is ... advantageous to its trade. Magdeburg, ...rly as the time of Charles the Great, ...no inconsiderable place. In the tenth ...ury, it was conferred, as a dowry, on Editha, consort to the emperor Otho I. This princess environed it with a wall, which she fortified with towers, and procured from her consort the grant of a yearly fair to it, and likewise greatly promoted its improvement and welfare. In succeeding times, it arrived to a very great prosperity, was one of the hanse-towns, and had a celebrated magistracy. Charles V put it under the ban of the empire, for rejecting the interim, and charged Maurice, elector of Saxony, with the execution of it, who, after a siege, which held from the 16th of September, 1550, to the 9th of November, 1551, took it by a capitulation, in which it was stipulated, that the emperor should be reconciled to it, and the ban revoked. In 1629, it suffered a blockade, from the Imperialists, for the space of twenty-eight weeks. In 1631, it was besieged by them in form; and, being taken by storm, sacked, set on fire, and, excepting the cathedral, a convent, and some adjacent houses, reduced to ashes, with the loss also of so many lives, that, though the number of its inhabitants was generally computed at no less than 20,000, only 400 freemen survived this dreadful calamity. In the beginning of the year 1632, the Imperialists withdrew, and the Swedes, taking possession of the city, it was partly rebuilt, and reduced to some order. In 1635, it was again blockaded by the troops of Brandenburg and Weimar, and, in 1636, besieged by the Imperialists and Saxons, and taken by capitulation, on which the Swedish garrison withdrew: fifty-two miles ESE. Potzdam. *Long.* 29. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 10. N.

Magdela, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Weimar: seven miles SE. Weimar.

Magdelaine, a small island, near the south extremity of the island of Corsica.

Magdelaine, a river of South America, in the country of Terra Firma, which runs into the Caribbean Sea, twenty leagues W. St. Martha.

Magdesprung, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Anhalt: one mile N. Hartzgerode.

Magellan (Straits of), a passage between the Atlantic and Pacific Ocean, at the southern extremity of the continent of America, upwards of 300 miles in length, from Cape Virgin, in the Atlantic, to Cape Desire, in the Pacific Ocean; in some places several leagues over, and in others not half a league. These straits were discovered, and passed through, in the year 1520, by Ferdinando Magellan, a Portuguese, in the service of the crown of Spain, while in quest of a western passage to the East Indies; which he accordingly performed, but was unfortunately killed in the Molucca Islands.

it extends to the weſtward, is but mere conjecture; though the generality of geographers ſcruple not to adjuſt its limits in their maps, on that ſide, rather as their fancy leads them, than upon any other probable foundation. It hath its name from its capital, ſituate in a large bay, formed by the mouth of the river of the ſame name, which, we are told, is called, by the Arabs, *The Nile of Magadoxa*, by reaſon of its annual overflowing. Some authors tell us, it has its ſpring-head as far as the mountains of the kingdom of Machidas; others bring it from the mountains of the Moon. The truth is, we are ſo little acquainted with thoſe inland countries, that its head is as much unknown to us as that of the Nile formerly was. However that be, we cannot but ſuppoſe its courſe to be very long, though not, perhaps, ſo winding as the other, not only by its conſiderable channel, which forms a large convenient bay a little below the capital, but likewiſe by its regular and extenſive inundations, which fertiliſe that whole country to ſuch a degree, by the numberleſs canals which are cut from it, that it produces a great quantity of wheat and barley, variety of fruits, and breeds great numbers of horſes, oxen, ſheep, and other animals. The city of Magadoxo is a place of great commerce, and vaſt reſort from the kingdoms of Aden, and other parts; whence their merchants bring cotton, ſilk, and other cloths, ſpices, and variety of drugs, which they exchange with the inhabitants for gold, ivory, wax, and other commodities. It is chiefly inhabited by Mahometans, who came and ſettled there in the time of the caliphs. The reſt of the inhabitants, for the moſt part, are become of the ſame religion; though there are yet a number of Bedouin Arabs, who ſtill follow their old heatheniſh ſuperſtitions; and farther inland, a ſtill greater number of Abyſſinian Chriſtians, ſubject or tributary to that empire. The king and his court are Mahometans; his ſubjects, of what extract ſoever (for ſome of them are white, others tawney and olive, and others quite black), all ſpeak the Arabic tongue; they are ſtout and warlike, and, among other weapons, uſe poiſoned arrows and lances. The town is ſituated in *Long.* 62. 30. E. Ferro; *Lat.* 2. N.

Magalas, a town of France, in the department of the Herault, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Beziers: two leagues and a half N. Beziers, and two and three quarters S. Bedarrieux.

Magallon, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon: four miles SE. Borja.

Magame, a town of the iſland of Ceylon, near the eaſt coaſt: ninety-ſix miles SE. Candy.

Magan, a town of Spain, in New eight miles NNE. Toledo.

Maganja, a river of Africa, whi into the Zambeze, forty miles E. f Lapata mountains.

Magaſſa, a town of Germany, county of Tyrol: twenty-four mile Trent, and twenty-four WSW. R

Magdalen Iſlands, a cluſter of the Gulf of St. Lawrence, about leagues north-weſt from the iſland Breton. The largeſt, which gives the reſt, is ſituated *Long.* 61. 20. W wich. *Lat.* 47. 25. N.

Magdalena, a ſmall iſland in Pacific Ocean, and one of the cl the marquis of Mendoza's iſlan 221. 8. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 10.

Magdalena, a town of the iſlan thirty miles S. Havanna.

Magdeburg, a principality of in the circle of Lower Saxony, by the mark of Brandenburg, d Brunſwick, the principality of and Anhalt, the county of M the electorate of Saxony. So ſeparated from the other, and environed by the circular count Saxony. The country belong for the moſt part, level. Fuel the country affords ſeveral mine and is ſupplied with wood fro bouring province, by means The ſalt ſprings are of ſuch they are able to ſupply all G that commodity. According tation made in 1703, the who cluſive of that part of the cou feldt which is connected with thirty-five towns and 431 v the year 1750 to 1756, th have amounted, one year wi 8786; ſo that the number of during thoſe years, may b about 330,000. The ſtates conſiſt of the prelates (am cathedral chapter is reckone nobility, and the cities. I century, the province, by into the reformation, and Sigiſmund and the chapter great zeal, it was introduce Except a few convents, till of the 17th century, Lut only religion tolerated her try falling, in that year, u of Brandenburg, great m and German calviniſt refu here, and, under king F the private exerciſe of the worſhip was likewiſe tole and Halle. The biſhop was formed out of a ſe founded at Magdeburg.

His ſhip, however, returned by the Cape of Good Hope, and was the firſt veſſel ever known to have ſurrounded the globe. It is ſaid to have many ſafe harbours in it, with narrow entrances, and vaſt large bays, encompaſſed with high mountains, ſheltering them ſo cloſe on all ſides, that ſhips may ſafely ride in them with the leaſt anchor. Admiral Drake alſo paſſed theſe ſtraits, in his voyage round the world. *Long.* 52. 30. to 59. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 30. to 54. S.

Magerbach, a town of Germany, in the Tyroleſe: three miles SW. Stambs.

Maggel, a river of Flanders, which runs into the Demer, four miles above Dieſt.

Maggeroe, a large iſland, near the coaſt of Norway, ſaid to be the moſt northern land in Europe. *Long.* 43. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 71. N.

Maggs, a town of Egypt: thirty miles S. Abouſaid.

Magharee, or *Seven Hegs*, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands, on the weſt coaſt of Ireland, at the ſouth ſide of the entrance into Traice Bay.

Magherafelt, a town of Ireland, in the county of Londonderry, conſiderable for its linen manufacture: thirteen miles W. Antrim, and thirty SE. Londonderry.

Magiremore, a bay in the Iriſh Sea, on the coaſt of Wicklow: five miles S. Wicklow Head.

Magia (Valley of), or *Meynthal*, an Italian bailiwic, belonging to the Swiſs cantons, containing twenty-two parithes, and about 24,000 inhabitants. It is bounded by the duchy of Milan, and the bailiwics of Livinen and Locarno.

Magia, a town of Switſerland, in the bailiwic of Bellinzona: ſeven miles WSW. Bellinzona.

Magia, a river of Italy, which runs into lake Major, at Locarno.

Magierow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Belez: twenty-two miles SSW. Belez.

Magillagan Point, a cape of Ireland, on the north-weſt extremity of the county of Londonderry, at the entrance of Lough Foyle: eighteen miles NE. Londonderry. *Long.* 6. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 12. N.

Magillycuddy's Reeks, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Kerry: fifteen miles S. Traice.

Magindano, ſee *Mindanao*.

Magiſtere (La), a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Valence: one mile NW. Valence, and one and a half SSW. St. Maurin.

Magnus, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irac: ſixty-two miles ESE. Iſpahan.

Maglai, a town of European Turkey, in Boſnia, on the river Boſna: twenty-one miles N. Serajo, and thirty-five SE. Berluka.

Maglaſan, a town of Perſia, in the province of Adirbeitzan: thirty-two leagues Tauris.

Maglebie, a town of Denmark, in the iſland of Zealand: four miles S. Copenhagen.

Maglia, a town of the iſland of Candia ſixteen miles ESE. Candia.

Magliano, a town of Italy, belonging to the State of the Church, in the Sabina: twenty-ſeven miles SSW. Spoleto, and forty-eight N. Rome.

Magnac, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Yriex: five leagues SSE. Limoges.

Magnac-Laval, a town of France in the department of the Upper Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Le Dorat: eight leagues N. Limoges.

Magnano, a town of Italy, in the territory of Piacenza: thirteen miles SSE. Piacenza.

Magnavacca, a fort of Italy, ſituated on a canal which runs from the Adriatic to the town of Comachio, in the Ferrarese. The paſſage is called *Porto di Magnavacca*, two miles SE. Comachio.

Magné, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Niort: one league WNW. Niort, and three NNE. Melle.

Magnetical Iſland, an iſland in the Southern Pacific Ocean, near the north-eaſt coaſt of New Holland, diſcovered by captain Cook in the year 1770.

Magnicourt, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Pol: two leagues SE. St. Pol.

Magneſia, anciently *Magneſia*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia, ſituated near a mountain, whoſe top is always covered with ſnow. It is large and populous, with few Chriſtians: twenty miles N. Smyrna. *Long.* 45. 4. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 44. N.

Magneſi, a peninſula of Sicily, on the eaſt coaſt, in the vally of Noto: ſix miles N. Siracuſa.

Magnitnaia, a fort of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha, on the Ural: forty miles S. Verchnüralſk.

Magny, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mantes: three leagues N. Mantes, and ten NW. Paris. *Long.* 19. 27. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 12. N.

Magny, a town of France, in the department of the Nyevre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Pierre-le-Moutier: eight miles N. St. Pierre, and eight Nevers.

M.

[illegible] a town of the island of Ceylon, [illegible] south-east coast: ninety-eight miles [illegible]ndi.

[illegible], a town of France, in the de[illegible] of the North Coasts, and chief place [illegible], in the district of Guingamp: [illegible]gues and a quarter S. Guingamp, [illegible] and a half N. Rostrenen.

[illegible], a seaport of Arabia, in the Red [illegible] miles NNW. Loheia. *Long.* 58. [illegible]erro. *Lat.* 17. 40. N.

[illegible] *Cove*, a bay on the north coast of [illegible] of Jamaica: half a mile W. Mus[illegible]ve.

[illegible] *River*, a river of Canada, which [illegible] the Gulf of St. Lawrence, about [illegible] west from the mouth of the river [illegible].

[illegible] barren mountains of Africa, in the [illegible] Tripoli to Egypt: 150 miles W.

[illegible], or *Magora*, a river of Italy, which [illegible] Apennines, on the borders of [illegible] Tuscany, and Genoa, and runs into [illegible] miles south of Sarzana. The [illegible]gh which it passes is called the [illegible]*gra*.

[illegible], a river of Africa, which runs [illegible] sea, a little to the east of Cape [illegible]

[illegible], or *Ma-cou*, a town of China, of [illegible] rank, in the province of Koei[illegible] 52 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* [illegible] E. Ferro. *Lat.* 26. 26. N.

[illegible], a town of Arabia, in the pro[illegible] Yemen: twenty-four miles SE.

[illegible], a town of Persia, in the province [illegible]: twenty leagues NE. Sirgian.

[illegible], a river of Hindoostan, which [illegible] country of Berar, about twenty-[illegible] south-west from Dumdah, crosses [illegible] of Orissa, and runs into the Bay [illegible], by several mouths, forty miles [illegible]m Cattack.

[illegible]*gano*, a province of Africa, in the [illegible] of Angola, with a capital of the [illegible]e.

[illegible], a town of United America, in [illegible] Pennsilvania, on the Allegany: [illegible] NNE. Pittsburg.

[illegible] *Bay*, a bay on the west coast of the [illegible] St. Vincent, a little to the south of [illegible] and Bay.

[illegible], a town and fortress of Hindoostan, [illegible] of Malabar: six miles SE. Tel[illegible] and thirty-two NW. Calicut.

[illegible], a town of Persia, in the pro[illegible] Irak: twenty-six leagues SW. Ama[illegible]

[illegible], a town of Arabia, in the north[illegible] of the island of Bombay.

[illegible]berg, a town of Germany, in the cir[illegible] Swabia, and marggraviate of Baden, with a lordship annexed to the house of Baden in the year 1629: six miles WSW. Lahr, and sixteen SSE. Strasburg. *Long.* 25. 53. E Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 19. N.

Mahlendorf, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Neisse: nine miles NW. Niesse.

Mahmoodabad, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Guzerat: 100 miles N. Surat, and seventeen SSE. Amedabad. *Long.* 72. 52. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 22. 47. N.

Mahmudpour, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Bengal: eighty-four miles SE. Moorshedabad, and eighty NE. Calcutta.

Mahomdy, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Oude: seventy miles NW. Lucknow, and 150 ESE. Delhi. *Long.* 80. 32. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 27. 54. N.

Mahon, see *Port Mahon*.

Mahon, a river of Ireland, in the county of Waterford, which runs into the sea, eleven miles E. Dungarvon.

Mahoning, a town of the north-west part of North America: twenty-five miles ESE. Cayahoga.

Mahony, a mountain of United America, in the state of Pennsilvania: thirty miles E. Sunbury.

Mahou, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Se-tchuen, on the Kincha: 930 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 121. 37. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 28. 32. N.

Mahra, a country of Arabia, situated to the south of Oman, near the coast of the Arabian Sea.

Mahrenberg, or *Marenberg*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: nine miles N. Windisch Gratz.

Mahur, a town of Hindoostan, and capital of a circar to which it gives name, in the country of Berar: 112 miles S. Ellichpour, and 146 E. Aurungabad. *Long.* 78. 34. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 19. 24. N.

Mahur, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Allahabad: ninety miles SSW. Allahabad, and seventy-nine NNE. Gurrah.

Maia, a river of Russia, which rises in *Long.* 157. *Lat.* 59. 50.; it takes a south-west course to *Lat.* 57. 40. when uniting with the Maimakan, it changes its course to north-north-west, and runs into the Aldan. *Long.* 151. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 60. 20. N.

Magahagadise, a fort of North America, in the district of Maine, in Penobscot Bay, built by the British in the American war.

Maiak, an oftrog of Russia, on the east of the Frozen Ocean: 340 miles NNW. Anadirskoi. *Long.* 187. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 71. 16. N.

Maiakar, a town of Russia, in the government of Perm: sixteen miles N. Obvinsk.

His ſhip, however, returned by the Cape of Good Hope, and was the firſt veſſel ever known to have ſurrounded the globe. It is ſaid to have many ſafe harbours in it, with narrow entrances, and vaſt large bays, encompaſſed with high mountains, ſheltering them ſo cloſe on all ſides, that ſhips may ſafely ride in them with the leaſt anchor. Admiral Drake alſo paſſed theſe ſtraits, in his voyage round the world. *Long.* 52. 30. to 59. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 30. to 54. S.

Magerbach, a town of Germany, in the Tyroleſe: three miles SW. Stambs.

Maggel, a river of Flanders, which runs into the Demer, four miles above Dieſt.

Maggeroe, a large iſland near the coaſt of Norway, ſaid to be the moſt northern land in Europe. *Long.* 43. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 71. N.

Maggs, a town of Egypt: thirty miles S. Abouſaid.

Magharee, or *Seven Hegs*, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands, on the weſt coaſt of Ireland, at the ſouth ſide of the entrance into Tralee Bay.

Magherafelt, a town of Ireland, in the county of Londonderry, conſiderable for its linen manufacture: thirteen miles W. Antrim, and thirty SE. Londonderry.

Maghremore, a bay in the Iriſh Sea, on the coaſt of Wicklow: five miles S. Wicklow Head.

Magia (Valley of), or *Maynthal*, an Italian bailiwic, belonging to the Swiſs cantons, containing twenty-two parithes, and about 24,000 inhabitants. It is bounded by the duchy of Milan, and the bailiwics of Livinen and Locarno.

Magia, a town of Swiſſerland, in the bailiwic of Bellinzona: ſeven miles WSW. Bellinzona.

Magia, a river of Italy, which runs into lake Major, at Locarno.

Magierowo, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Belez: twenty-two miles SSW. Belez.

Magillagan Point, a cape of Ireland, on the north-weſt extremity of the county of Londonderry, at the entrance of Lough Foyle: eighteen miles NE. Londonderry. *Long.* 6. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 12. N.

Magilycuddy's Reeks, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Kerry: fifteen miles S. Tralee.

Magindano, ſee *Mindanao*.

Magiſtere (La), a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Valence: one mile NW. Valence, and one and a half SSW. St. Maurin.

Magnus, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irac: ſixty-two miles ESE. Iſpahan.

Maglai, a town of European Turkey, in Boſnia, on the river Boſna: twenty-one miles N. Serajo, and thirty-five SE Luka.

Maglaſan, a town of Perſia, in vince of Adirbeitzan: thirty-two Tauris.

Maglebie, a town of Denmar iſland of Zealand: four miles S hagen.

Maglia, a town of the iſland of ſixteen miles ESE. Candia.

Magliano, a town of Italy, be the State of the Church, in th twenty-ſeven miles SSW. Spolet ty-eight N. Rome.

Magnac, a town of France, in partment of the Upper Vienne, place of a canton, in the diſtri Yriex: five leagues SSE. Limoge

Magnac-Laval, a town of Fran department of the Upper Vienne, place of a canton, in the diſtrict of eight leagues N. Limoges.

Magnano, a town of Italy, in of Piacenza: thirteen miles SSE. I

Magnavacca, a fort of Italy, on canal which runs from the *Adria* town of Comachio, in the Ferr paſſage is called *Porto di Magnavac* miles SE. Comachio.

Magné, a town of France, in d ment of the Two Sevres, and chie a canton, in the diſtrict of Niort: WNW. Niort, and three NNE. M

Magnetical Iſland, an iſland in t ern Pacific Ocean, near the north of New Holland, diſcovered by capt in the year 1770.

Magnicourt, a town of France, i partment of the Straits of Ca'ai place of a canton, in the diſtrict of two leagues SE. St. Pol.

Magnéſia, anciently *Magneſia*, a Aſiatic Turkey, in the province o ſituated near a mountain, whoſe top covered with ſnow. It is large a lous, with few Chriſtians: twent N. Smyrna. *Long.* 45. 4. E. Fer 38. 44. N.

Magnéſi, a peninſula of Sicily, c coaſt, in the vally of Noto: ſix Siracuſa.

Magnitnaia, a fort of Ruſſia, i vernment of Upha, on the Ural: 1 miles S. Verchoi-alſk.

Magny, a town of France, in th ment of the Seine and Oiſe, and c of a canton, in the diſtrict of Man leagues N. Mantes, and ten NW *Long.* 19. 27. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49.

Magny, a town of France, in th ment of the Nyevre, and chief p canton, in the diſtrict of St. Pierr tier: eight miles N. St. Pierre, an Nevers.

a town of the island of Ceylon, [illegible]-east coast: ninety-eight miles [illegible].

a town of France, in the de- [illegible] the North Coasts, and chief place [illegible], in the district of Guingamp: [illegible] and a quarter S. Guingamp, [illegible] a half N. Pontrenen.

a seaport of Arabia, in the Red [illegible] miles NNW. Loheia. *Long.* 55. [illegible] *Lat.* 17. 40. N.

[illegible], a bay on the north coast of [illegible] Jamaica: half a mile W. Mus- [illegible].

[illegible], a river of Canada, which [illegible] Gulf of St. Lawrence, about [illegible] west from the mouth of the river [illegible].

[illegible] mountains of Africa, in the [illegible] Tripoli to Egypt: 150 miles W. [illegible].

Magora, a river of Italy, which [illegible] Apennines, on the borders of [illegible], and Genoa, and runs into [illegible] south of Sarzana. The [illegible] which it passes is called the [illegible].

[illegible] river of Africa, which runs [illegible] a little to the east of Cape [illegible].

Ma-cou, a town of China, of [illegible], in the province of Koei- [illegible] miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* [illegible] *Lat.* 26. 26. N.

a town of Arabia, in the pro- [illegible] men: twenty-four miles SE. [illegible].

[illegible] town of Persia, in the province [illegible] twenty leagues NE. Sirgian.

[illegible] river of Hindoostan, which [illegible] country of Berar, about twenty- [illegible] north-west from Dumdah, crosses [illegible] Orissa, and runs into the Bay [illegible] several mouths, forty miles [illegible] Cuttack.

[illegible] province of Africa, in the [illegible] Angola, with a capital of the [illegible].

a town of United America, in [illegible] Pennsylvania, on the Allegany: [illegible] NNE. Pittsburg.

[illegible] a bay on the west coast of the [illegible] ancient, a little to the south of [illegible] Bay.

[illegible] town and fortress of Hindoostan, [illegible] Malabar: six miles SE. Te- [illegible] twenty-two NW. Calicut.

[illegible] town of Persia, in the pro- [illegible] twenty-six leagues SW. [illegible].

[illegible] town of Arabia, in the [illegible] island of Bombay.

[illegible] town of Germany, in the [illegible] and marggraviate of Baden, with a lordship annexed to the house of Baden in the year 16[illegible]: six miles WSW. Lahr, and fifteen SSE. Strasburg. *Long.* 25. [illegible] E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 1[illegible]. N.

Maimanent, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Neisse: nine miles NW. Neisse.

Mamoodabad, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Guzerat: 100 miles N. Surat, and seventeen SSE. Amedabad. *Long.* 72. 52. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 22. 47. N.

Mamoodpour, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Bengal: eighty-four miles SE. Moorshedabad, and eighty NE. Calcutta.

Mamoody, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Oude: seventy miles NW. Lucknow, and 150 ESE. Delhi. *Long.* 80. 32. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 27. 54. N.

Mamon, see *Port Mahon*.

Mahon, a river of Ireland, in the county of Waterford, which runs into the sea, eleven miles E. Dungarvon.

Mahoning, a town of the north-west part of North America: twenty-five miles ESE. Cayahoga.

Mahony, a mountain of United America, in the state of Pennsylvania: thirty miles E. Sunbury.

Mahou, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Se-tchuen, on the Kincha: 930 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 121. 37. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 28. 32. N.

Mahra, a country of Arabia, situated to the south of Oman, near the coast of the Arabian Sea.

Mahrenberg, or *Marenberg*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Styria: [illegible] miles N. Windisch Gratz.

Mahur, a town of Hindoostan, and capital of a circar to which it gives name, in the country of Berar: 112 miles S. [illegible], and 146 E. Aurungabad. *Long.* [illegible] E. Greenwich. *Lat.* [illegible]

Mahur, a town of [illegible] country of Ava [illegible] Allahabad, and [illegible] rah.

Maia, a river of [illegible] *Long.* 15[illegible] *Lat.* [illegible] [illegible] 20. N.

M[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

His ſhip, however, returned by the Cape of Good Hope, and was the firſt veſſel ever known to have ſurrounded the globe. It is ſaid to have many ſafe harbours in it, with narrow entrances, and vaſt large bays, encompaſſed with high mountains, ſheltering them ſo cloſe on all ſides, that ſhips may ſafely ride in them with the leaſt anchor. Admiral Drake alſo paſſed theſe ſtraits, in his voyage round the world. *Long.* 52. 30. to 59. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 30. to 54. S.

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Maggel, a river of Flanders, which runs into the Demer, four miles above Diſt.

Maggeroe, a large iſland near the coaſt of Norway, ſaid to be the moſt northern land in Europe. *Long.* 43. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 71. N.

Maggs, a town of Egypt: thirty miles S. Abouſaid.

Magharee, or *Seven Hogs*, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands, on the weſt coaſt of Ireland, at the ſouth ſide of the entrance into Tralee Bay.

Magherafelt, a town of Ireland, in the county of Londonderry, conſiderable for its linen manufacture: thirteen miles W. Antrim, and thirty SE. Londonderry.

Maghiremore, a bay in the Iriſh Sea, on the coaſt of Wicklow: five miles S. Wicklow Head.

Magia (Valley of), or *Maynthal*, an Italian bailiwic, belonging to the Swiſs cantons, containing twenty-two parithes, and about 24,000 inhabitants. It is bounded by the duchy of Milan, and the bailiwics of Livi-ren and Locarno.

Magia, a town of Switſerland, in the bailiwic of Bellinzona: ſeven miles WSW. Bellinzona.

Magia, a river of Italy, which runs into lake Major, at Locarno.

Magierowo, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Belez: twenty-two miles SSW. Belez.

Magillagan Point, a cape of Ireland, on the north-weſt extremity of the county of Londonderry, at the entrance of Lough Foyle: eighteen miles NE. Londonderry. *Long.* 6. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 12. N.

Magillycuddy's Reeks, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Kerry: fifteen miles S. Tralee.

Magindano, ſee *Mindanao*.

Magiſtere (La), a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Valence: one mile NW. Valence, and one and a half SSW. St. Maurin.

Magius, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irac: ſixty-two miles ESE. Iſpahan.

Maglai, a town of European Turkey, in Boſnia, on the river Boſna: twenty-one miles N. Serajo, and thirty-five SE. B... luka.

Maglaſan, a town of Perſia, in the vince of Adirbeitzan: thirty-two leag... Tauris.

Maglebie, a town of Denmark, ... iſland of Zealand: four miles S. C... hagen.

Maglia, a town of the iſland of Cr... ſixteen miles ESE. Candia.

Magliano, a town of Italy, belo... the State of the Church, in the ... twenty-ſeven miles SSW. Spoleto, ... ty-eight N. Rome.

Magnac, a town of France, in t... partment of the Upper Vienne, and ... place of a canton, in the diſtrict o... Yriex: five leagues SSE. Limoges.

Magnac-Laval, a town of France, ... department of the Upper Vienne, an... place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Le I... eight leagues N. Limoges.

Magnano, a town of Italy, in the ... of Piacenza: thirteen miles SSE. Pia...

Magnavacca, a fort of Italy, ſituat... canal which runs from the Adriatic ... town of Comachio, in the Ferrar... paſſage is called *Porto di Magnavacca*: ... miles SE. Comachio.

Magné, a town of France, in the ... ment of the Two Sevres, and chief p... a canton, in the diſtrict of Niort: one ... WNW. Niort, and three NNE. Ma...

Magnetical Iſland, an iſland in the ... ern Pacific Ocean, near the north-c... of New Holland, diſcovered by captain C... in the year 1770.

Magnicourt, a town of France, in t... partment of the Straits of Calais, ... place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. ... two leagues SE. St. Pol.

Magneſia, anciently *Magneſia*, a ... Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of N... ſituated near a mountain, whoſe top i... covered with ſnow. It is large and ... lous, with few Chriſtians: twenty l... N. Smyrna. *Long.* 45. 4. E. Ferro. ... 38. 44. N.

Magneſi, a peninſula of Sicily, on th... coaſt, in the vally of Noto: ſix mi... Siracuſa.

Magnitnaia, a fort of Ruſſia, in the vernment of Upha, on the Ural: fort... miles S. Verchoturſk.

Magny, a town of France, in the de... ment of the Seine and Oiſe, and chief ... of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mantes... leagues N. Mantes, and ten NW. P... *Long.* 19. 27. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 10. N.

Magny, a town of France, in the dep... ment of the Nyèvre, and chief place ... canton, in the diſtrict of St. Pierre le M... tier: eight miles N. St. Pierre, and eight... Nevers.

Mago, a town of the island of Ceylon, the south-east coast: ninety-eight miles Candi.

goar, a town of France, in the de- nt of the North Coasts, and chief place nton, in the district of Guingamp: agues and a quarter S. Guingamp, ree and a half N. Rostrenen.

ra, a seaport of Arabia, in the Red 150 miles NNW. Loheia. *Long.* 58. Ferro. *Lat.* 17. 40. N.

tty Cove, a bay on the north coast of nd of Jamaica: half a mile W. Mus- Cove.

pie River, a river of Canada, which to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, about gues west from the mouth of the river n.

ra, barren mountains of Africa, in the from Tripoli to Egypt: 150 miles W.

gra, or *Magora*, a river of Italy, which in the Apennines, on the borders of na, Tuscany, and Genoa, and runs into a, five miles south of Sarzana. The through which it passes is called the *Magra*.

ba, a river of Africa, which runs he sea, a little to the east of Cape

ca, or *Ma-cou*, a town of China, of cond rank, in the province of Koei- : 952 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* E. Ferro. *Lat.* 26. 26. N.

amma, a town of Arabia, in the pro- of Yemen: twenty-four miles SE. r.

an, a town of Persia, in the province man: twenty leagues NE. Sirgian.

anada, a river of Hindoostan, which the country of Berar, about twenty- miles south-west from Dumdah, crosses ntry of Orissa, and runs into the Bay ngal, by several mouths, forty miles from Cattack.

angano, a province of Africa, in the m of Angola, with a capital of the name.

aning, a town of United America, in ate of Pennsilvania, on the Allegany: miles NNE. Pittsburg.

aut Bay, a bay on the west coast of the of St. Vincent, a little to the south of rland Bay.

be, a town and fortress of Hindoostan, the coast of Malabar: six miles SE. Tel- ery, and thirty-two NW. Calicut.

Mahideser, a town of Persia, in the pro- of Irak: twenty-six leagues SW. Ama-

Mahim, a town of Arabia, in the north- n part of the island of Bombay.

Mahlberg, a town of Germany, in the cir- of Swabia, and marggraviate of Baden, with a lordship annexed to the house of Baden in the year 1629: six miles WSW. Lahr, and sixteen SSE. Strasburg. *Long.* 25. 53. E Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 19. N.

Mahlendorf, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Neisse: nine miles NW. Niesse.

Mahmoodabad, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Guzerat: 100 miles N. Surat, and seventeen SSE. Amedabad. *Long.* 72. 52. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 22. 47. N.

Mahmudpour, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Bengal: eighty-four miles SE. Moorshedabad, and eighty NE. Calcutta.

Mahomdy, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Oude: seventy miles NW. Lucknow, and 150 ESE. Delhi. *Long.* 80. 32. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 27. 54. N.

Mahon, see *Port Mahon*.

Mahon, a river of Ireland, in the county of Waterford, which runs into the sea, eleven miles E. Dungarvon.

Mahoning, a town of the north-west part of North America: twenty-five miles ESE. Cayahoga.

Mahony, a mountain of United America, in the state of Pennsilvania: thirty miles E. Sunbury.

Mahou, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Se-tchuen, on the Kincha: 930 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 121. 37. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 28. 32. N.

Mahra, a country of Arabia, situated to the south of Oman, near the coast of the Arabian Sea.

Mahrenberg, or *Marenberg*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: nine miles N. Windisch Gratz.

Mahur, a town of Hindoostan, and capital of a circar to which it gives name, in the country of Berar: 112 miles S. Ellichpour, and 146 E. Aurungabad. *Long.* 78. 34. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 19. 24. N.

Mahur, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Allahabad: ninety miles SSW. Allahabad, and seventy-nine NNE. Gurrah.

Maia, a river of Russia, which rises in *Long.* 157. *Lat.* 59. 50.; it takes a south-west course to *Lat.* 57. 40. when uniting with the Maimakan, it changes its course to north-north-west, and runs into the Aldan. *Long.* 151. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 60. 20. N.

Magabagadose, a fort of North America, in the district of Maine, in Penobscot Bay, built by the British in the American war.

Maiak, an ostrog of Russia, on the coast of the Frozen Ocean: 340 miles NNW. Anadirskoi. *Long.* 187. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 71. 16. N.

Maiakar, a town of Russia, in the government of Perm: sixteen miles N. Obvinsk.

Majares, a town of Tranſilvania, on the Maros: ſeventeen miles E. Biſtricz.

Maida, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: nine miles WNW. Squillace.

Maiden Iſlands, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands in Five Iſland Harbour, near the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Antigua.

Maiden Paps, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Roxburk: eight miles from Hawick.

Maidenhead, a town of England, in the county of Berks, ſituated on the ſide of the river Thames, anciently called *South Ealington*; but ſaid to have changed its name in honour of a Britiſh Virgin, maſſacred by Attila at Cologn. It is an ancient town, and owes its riſe to the bridge built over the Thames. It is governed by a mayor and aldermen, and has a weekly market on Wedneſday: thirteen miles E. Reading, and twenty-ſix W. London.

Maidſtone, a town of England, in the county of Kent, ſituated on the ſide of a hill, near the Medway, over which is a bridge of ſeven arches. It conſiſts of four principal ſtreets, which interſect each other at the market croſs, and extends about a mile from north to ſouth, and three quarters of a mile from eaſt to weſt, and contains above 6000 inhabitants. It is a very ancient corporation, and at firſt governed by a portreeve, but in the reign of Edward VI, a new charter was granted, by which that chief magiſtrate was honoured with the title of mayor. In the firſt year of queen Mary, however, the town, taking part in the rebellion of Sir Thomas Wyatt, was diſfranchiſed. Queen Elizabeth granted a new charter, but the preſent charter of the town is a grant of George II, in the year 1748: which extends the juriſdiction of the magiſtrates over ſeveral neighbouring villages. Maidſtone is the county town. The aſſizes are held here; and here is one of the county gaols. A manufacture of linen thread was introduced by the Flemings, when they fled from the perſecution of the duke of Alva, and is ſtill continued. The ſoil, adjoining the town and in the neighbourhood, is remarkable for the culture of hops, of which there are many plantations. The navigation of the Medway is of eſſential ſervice to the town, and ſeveral boys of fifty tons burthen are continually employed in conveying meal and flour to the dock and navy at Chatham, the town of Chatham, Rocheſter, and thence to London. Vaſt quantities of timber are brought here to be ſo conveyed, beſides hops, apples, cherries, nuts, and other articles. Here was formerly a palace of the archbiſhop of Canterbury, who is the incumbent, but it is now alienated. In the year 1648, this town held out for ſome time in behalf of Charles I, againſt general Fairfax, but at length taken by ſtorm. Maidſtone ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament, has a weekly market on Thurſday: miles S. Rocheſter, and thirty-five SE. don.

Maig, a river of Ireland, which runs the Shannon, ſeven miles below Limer

Maigen, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Auſtria: five miles SW. D Corf.

Majir, a town of Africa, in the co of Biledulgerid: 150 miles NE. Beni-Sizab. *Long.* 24. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 30. N.

Maikotta, a town of Hindooſtan, country of Myſore: thirteen miles N ringapatam.

Maillebois, a town of France, in the partment of the Seine and Oiſe: two le NW. Chateauneuf en Thimerais, and and a half SW. Dreux.

Mailleraye (La), a town of France, in department of the Lower Seine: one le S. Caudebec, and three N. Bourgachar

Maillezais, a town of France, in the partment of the Vendée, and chief pl a canton, in the diſtrict of Fontena Comte, once the ſee of a biſhop, remo Rochelle: two leagues S. Fontenay, an WNW. Niort.

Mailly, a town of France, in the dep ment of the Aube, and chief place of a ton, in the diſtrict of Arcis-ſur-Aube: leagues N. Arcis.

Mailly, a town of France, in the dep ment of the Somme, and chief place canton, in the diſtrict of Doulens: leagues ESE. Doulens.

Mailly, a town of France, in the dep ment of the Saône and Loire, and chief of a canton, in the diſtrict of Marci four miles SE. Marcigny.

Mailly le Château, a town of France, the department of the Yonne, and chief of a canton, in the diſtrict of Auxerre: leagues S. Auxerre, and four NW. Ar

Main, a town of Perſia, in the province Farſiſtan: fourteen leagues N. Schiraz.

Main, or *Maine*, a diſtrict or province United America, belonging to the ſtate Maſſachuſetts, bounded on the north by C nada, on the eaſt by New Brunſwick, the ſouth-eaſt by the Atlantic, and on t weſt by New Hampſhire; about 180 mile length, and 110 in breadth. This count as to climate, ſoil, and productions, is mu lar to New Hampſhire; it is well watered a number of rivers, which run into the ſe and form convenient bays and harbours the coaſt. The firſt attempt to ſettle th country was made in 1607, but this was no continuance, nor was there any thing conſequence, till in the year 1635, Sir

Baro

Gorges obtained a grant of the coun-
d is supposed to have been instituted
r. In the year 1652, the inhabi-
mitted to Massachusetts, which state
ds purchased the patent granted to
, for 120l. in the year 1677. The
setts now supposed they had both
diction and the soil, and accordingly
in the manner the charter of Main
ected, until 1684, when the Massa-
s charter was vacated. In 1691, by
from William and Mary, the pro-
f Main, and the large territory east-
extending to Nova Scotia, was incor-
with the Massachusetts Bay; since
it has been governed, and courts held,
her parts of the Massachusetts. This
, from its first settlement, has been
harrassed by the Indians. In 1675,
settlements were in a manner broken
destroyed. From about 1692, until
was one continual scene of killing, burn-
d destroying. The inhabitants suf-
ch for several years preceding and
ng the year 1724. And so late as
nd 1748, persons were killed and cap-
y the Indians in many of the towns
e sea. Since this period, the inhabi-
ve lived in peace, and have increased
ds of 50,000 souls. This number is
nd rapidly increasing. To facilitate
urse between the inhabitants, the le-
re have lately adopted measures for
ng roads in different parts of the coun-
The whole province of Main, and the
y to the east of it, as far as the west-
ndary of Nova Scotia, were formerly
county, by the name of *Yorkshire*.
1761, this extensive country was divided
three counties. The eastermost called
le. Next to Lincoln is *Cumberland*
, of which Portland is the county
, and capital of the whole territory.
rest of the province of Main is included
k County. These three counties are
ided into ninety-four townships, of
ch Lincoln contains fifty-three, Cumber-
twenty, and York twenty-one. These
ties, in 1778, had six regiments of mi-
. The present number of inhabitants in
district is about 100,000. There are no
cular features in the character of the
le of this district, to distinguish them
n their neighbours in New Hampshire
Vermont. Placed as they are in like
mstances, they are, like them, a brave,
y, enterprising, industrious, hospitable
e. Episcopacy was established by their
charter, but now the prevailing religi-
denominations are Congregationalists and
ists, who are candid, tolerant, and ca-
towards those of other persuasions;
re are a few Episcopalians and Roman
ics, The separation of this district,
and its erection into an independent state is
probably not far distant.

Mana, a town of European Turkey, near the west coast of the Morea: thirty miles S. Mistra.

Mainburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, on the Aribs: eighteen miles ESE. Ingolstadt, and thirty-two miles NNE. Munich.

Maine, before the revolution, a division of France, divided into Upper and Lower Maine, about eighteen miles in length, and twenty in breadth. It now principally forms the departments of the Mayenne and Sarte.

Maine, a river of Germany, which rises in the marquisate of Culmbach, on the confines of Bohemia. It is formed of two streams, the one called the *Weis*, or *White*, the other *Roth*, or *Red*, both these join near Culmbach. It afterwards passes by or near to Lichtenfels, Staffelstein, Padnach, Zeil Schweinfurt, Kitzingen, Wurzburg, Carolstadt, Gemunden, Wertheim, Aschaffenburg, Hanau, Francfort, &c. and joins the Rhine, a little above Mentz.

Maineville, a town of France, in the department of the Eure, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Grand Andelys: four leagues and a half NE. Grand Andelys, and eight ESE. Rouen.

Mainsac, a town of France, in the department of the Creuse, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Evaux: four leagues SSW. Evaux, and three and a half NE. Aubusson.

Maintenon, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Chartres. Here is an imperfect aqueduct, made for the purpose of conducting the water from the Eure to Versailles: four leagues SW. Dreux, and three N. Chartres.

Majo Bamba, a town of Peru, in the jurisdiction of Chacapoyas.

Major, or *Maggiora (Lake)*, a large lake of Italy, bounded on the north by the Swiss bailiwicks, and on the south by the Milanese; near fifty miles in length, and four in breadth; in many places eighty feet deep: the bottom is stony, the water clear and greenish: on all sides it is surrounded by hills, planted with vineyards, and plantations of chesnuts, interspersed with villas. There are several islands, two of which, Isola Bella, and Isola Madre, called *Boromœan Islands*, are laid out in gardens and pleasure grounds, with palaces erected on them, adorned with paintings, sculptures, &c. The lake abounds with fish, particularly trout and perch.

Majorca, an island in the Mediterranean, belonging to Spain; the largest of those anciently called *Baleares*, about fifty miles long, and thirty-five broad: the four chief capes pointing to the four cardinal points.

This

This iſland is divided into two parts; that towards the north and weſt is mountainous, but not barren. The other lying ſouth and eaſt is level; and laid out in corn land, paſtures, vineyards, and orchards. This iſland abounds in corn, wine, oil, honey, ſaffron, large and ſmall cattle, wool, cheeſe, fiſh, rabbits, partridges, deer, wild-fowl, and horſes, without any ravenous wild beaſts. The whole iſland is encompaſſed with ſtrong towers, from which an enemy may be diſcried at a diſtance. It has ſeveral good harbours and anchoring places. The air is temperate and wholeſome; but the exceſſive heat and drought here frequently occaſion a ſcarcity; though the iſland, in general, is well ſupplied with water. The inhabitants, in their manners and cuſtoms, reſemble the Spaniards; but particularly the Catalonians. Perſons of faſhion here ſpeak Spaniſh; but the language of the commonalty is a medley of Limoſin, Greek, Latin, Spaniſh, and Arabic. The iſland maintains twenty companies of foot, five troops of horſe, and two companies of matroſſes, for the defence of the capital; beſides four regiments cantoned in other parts of the iſland. Majorca is the capital.

Majorca, anciently called *Palma*, a ſeaport town, and capital of Majorca, ſituated in a bay on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of the iſland; the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Valencia. It is fortified in the modern taſte; is large and has broad ſtreets, ſpacious ſquares, ſtately ſtone houſes, and twenty-two churches, beſides chapels and oratories. The largeſt ſquare here is that of Born, which is environed with grand buildings on every ſide; from whence the principal inhabitants view the bull-fights, and other ſhows. The cathedral too is large and magnificent. In the town are ſix hoſpitals, and three other foundations for women. It has an Audencia Real, in which the commandant general preſides; a court of inquiſition, and an univerſity. The inhabitants are computed at ten thouſand. *Long.* 19. 20. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 39. 34. N.

Major's Bay, a bay of the iſland of St. Chriſtopher. *Long.* 62. 22. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 20. N.

Maire (La, Straits of), a narrow channel or paſſage from the Atlantic to the Pacific Ocean, between Terra del Fuego and Staten Land, ſo called from the name of the navigator who diſcovered it in the year 1616.

Mairbofen (Upper), a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: ſix miles SE. Hardeberg.

Mairbofen (Lower), a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: ſeven miles ENE. Hardeberg.

Mairns, a town of Scotland, in the county of Renfrew: ſix miles SE. Paiſley.

Maiſbirna, a town of Abyſſinia: miles W. Axum.

Maiſey, a town of Hindooſtan, country of Bahar: forty-five miles N. and 128 NE. Benares.

Maiſons, a town of France, in the ment of Paris: one league and a SE. Paris.

Maiſſe le Marechal, a town of F the department of the Seine and O chief place of a canton, in the d Eſtampes: three leagues E. Eſtampes

Maiſy, a town of France, in the ment of the Calvados: one le a half N. Iſigny, and nine WNW *Long.* 16. 37. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49.

Maitea, ſee *Oſnaburg Iſland*.

Maits, a lake of Pruſſia, in the of Natangen: twenty miles S. R

Maizieres, a town of France, in partment of the Upper Marne, a place of a canton, in the diſtrict of one league and a half NW. Joinvi

Makalla, a ſeaport town of Arab province of Hadramaut: ſixty miles Hadramaut.

Makanna, a kingdom of Africa, between the rivers Senegal and G. 300 miles from the Atlantic Ocean.

Makarev, a town of Ruſſia, in the ment of Koſtrom, on the Unza: eigh E. Koſtroma. *Long.* 64. E. Ferro 58. 50. N.

Makarev, a town of Ruſſia, in the ment of Niznei Novgorod, on the twenty-four miles ENE. Niznei N *Long.* 62. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 56.

Makaya, a town of Africa, in th dom of Kayor, about ſeven leagues Atlantic Ocean. *Long.* 1. 12. E. Fe 15. 20. N.

Makoonda, a town of Hindooſtan, country of Allahabad: ſixty-ſix Allahabad, and 110 NNE. Gurra. 37. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 24. 33. N.

Makovitza, a town of Hungary: miles SE. Palotza.

Makovſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the vernment of Tobolſk, on the Ket: eight miles W. Eniſeiſk.

Makow, a town of Aſia, in Perſ menia: twenty-ſeven leagues S. Er

Makow, a town of Poland, in the nate of Maſovia: forty miles NNE. W ſaw.

Makram, ſee *Mecran*.

Makſcheous, a town of Arabia, in the vince of Hedjas, the reſidence of a Sc

Makſenovka, an oſtrog of Ruſſia, government of Irkutſk, on the coaſt Frozen Sea: 280 miles NNW. Zaſſchi *Long.* 152. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 72. N.

Makſzin, a town of European Tu

...ia, on the Danube: ſixty miles ... Iſmael.

... a town of European Turkey, in ... thirty-four miles SSW. Akerman.

... a river of Africa, which runs ... ſtern Sea, in the bay of St. Eſprit: ... gues W. Cape Unhaſa.

... a town of Aſia, in the country ... 112 miles SSE. Munnypour, ... E. Aracan.

... the name given to the weſtern ... Indoſtan, from Cape Comorin to ... miles ſouth of Goa.

... a country of Aſia, forming a ... at the ſouthern extremity of the ... of Siam, and, except towards the ... where it joins that country, ſurround... ſea, about 500 miles in length from ... ſouth, and from ſixty to 150 in ... Some travellers aſſure us, that it ... into ſeven kingdoms, every one of ... may be about ten leagues in breadth, ... in length. It was diſcovered in ... Sequera, and in 1511, by Alphonſo ... e, who made himſelf maſter of ... Malacca. The Dutch, ſupported ... ce of the king of Thor, in 1606, ... diſturb the Portugueſe in their poſ... and after thirty-five years of con... ties, took it from them in 1641. ... tants of Malacca, or the Malais, ... the moſt part, ſavages. The heat of ... ate, which is but a little to the north ... ne, renders their colour extremely ... and they are very fond of Euro... on account of their whiteneſs. As ... they arrive on their coaſts, they offer ... their wives and daughters, that they ... have children like them. Notwith... the barbarity of their manners, ... guage is reckoned the fineſt in all ... es, where it is at leaſt as common ... French in Europe. It is very eaſily ... d, becauſe it has no inflections, either ... ns or verbs. The country is rich ... on account of its commerce with the ... it muſt then have been through ... ce or miſtake, that the ancients gave ... ame of the Golden Cherſoneſus.

... ca, a ſeaport town of Aſia, on the ... coaſt of the country, and in the ſtraits ... ſame name: when the Portugueſe ... became acquainted with the country, ... was in the poſſeſſion of the king of ..., from whom it was taken by them, ... a ſhort time became famous all over ... and Europe, lying almoſt in the centre ... de, brought thither by ſhipping from ... ch kingdoms of Japan, China, For... Luçon, Tonquin, Cochin-china, ... dia, and Siam; beſides what Johore ... ed, and Sumatra, Java, Borneo, Ma... Banda, Amboyna, and Ternate, ... that abound in the moſt valuable commodoties. After Goa and Ormus, this was by far the richeſt city in the Indies, and a great market for all the different commodities theſe countries produced. It was the ſee of a biſhop, and the cathedral church, dedicated to St. Paul, was extremely elegant. They had, beſides, five other pariſh churches, and a noble college for the Jeſuits, together with a ſeminary, in which all new converts to the faith were inſtructed. The whole was encompaſſed with a ſtrong ſtone wall, regularly fortified with baſtions, the place extremely well peopled, and the garriſon numerous and well ſupplied, becauſe the Portugueſe conſidered it as the eaſtern frontier of their dominions, which therefore could not be kept too ſecure. In 1605, the Dutch attacked and deſtroyed a fleet of Portugueſe here, conſiſting of thirty-four ſail, on board of which were 3000 men; but notwithſtanding this victory, they were not able to take the place. Next year, the king of Johore inveſted it, with an army of 60,000 men, in revenge of what the Portugueſe had done againſt him three years before, when they took and deſtroyed his capital. However, he was alſo obliged to raiſe the ſiege, with great loſs. But the Dutch, well knowing the importance of the place, and the vaſt advantages accruing to the Portugueſe from its ſituation and commerce, the former affording them an opportunity of levying 10 per cent. upon all veſſels paſſing through the Straits of Malacca, and the latter annually producing a large revenue, they attacked it, in the year 1640, ſo vigorouſly, that they became maſters of it, after a ſiege of ſix months. The walls and fortifications they preſerved, as alſo the church of St. Paul; but moſt of the other churches they deſtroyed, and the great hoſpital they turned into a warehouſe. *Long.* 119. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 2. 12. N.

Malacca (Straits of), the narrow ſea between the iſland of Sumatra, and the country of Malacca, extending from the equinoctial line to *Lat.* 5. N.

Malachel, a river of Spain, which runs into the Guadiana: five miles SSE. Merida, in the province of Eſtremadura.

Malad (La Grande), a town of the country of Namur: one league E. Namur.

Maladugno, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: nine miles and a half NW. Otranto.

Malaga, a ſeaport town of Spain, in the province of Grenada. This is a ſmall but a very ancient city. The Phœnicians built it ſeveral centuries before Chriſt, and called it *Malacha*, on account of the great quantities of ſalt-fiſh ſold there. Strabo ſpeaks of it as a Carthaginian colony, very commercial, and famous for its ſalted proviſions. It is at preſent a handſome city, at the foot of a high

high mountain: the port is ſafe, and the mole ſtately, ſupported by a magnificent quay. The commerce of Malaga is at preſent confined to the wines made in the country, and known and eſteemed throughout Europe, the fruits of the ſoil, and brandies. It is the ſeat of a very ancient biſhopric, ſuffragan to Grenada. The firſt biſhop known of it was Patricius, who in the year 300 aſſiſted at the council of Iliberis; he had ſucceſſors, until the Moors conquered Malaga. They kept poſſeſſion of the city until the year 1487, when it was taken from them by Ferdinand V, who reduced it by famine. The cathedral is ſpacious, well built, and elegant. Malaga has a very conſiderable commerce, the advantage of which is entirely in favour of Spain, but almoſt without any to its navigation: of 842 veſſels which arrived at this port in 1782, from almoſt every commercial nation, ſcarcely a hundred were Spaniſh, even reckoning the ſhips of war which anchored there. The Engliſh, who are in poſſeſſion of the greateſt part of the trade, carry thither woollens, and great quantities of ſmall ware; the Dutch carry ſpice, cutlery ware, laces, ribbons, thread, &c. Theſe nations, theſe of the north, and Italy, export to the amount of two millions and a half of piaſtres in wines, fruits, ſumach, pickled anchovies, oil, &c. and all they carry thither amounts only to about a million and a half. The balance would be ſtill more advantageous for Malaga, if the ſilk and wool of the kingdom of Grenada were exported from this port; but theſe are employed in the country where they are produced: eighty miles ESE. Seville, and fifty-one SE. Grenada. *Long.* 12. 14. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 36. 44. N.

Malagon, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: twelve miles NNW. Civdad Real.

Malaguetta, ſee *Grain Coaſt*.

Malaba, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan: thirty leagues E. Schiras.

Malakery, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Myſore: twenty-one miles NE. Seringapatam.

Malamoco, an iſland in the Adriatic, belonging to the ſtate of Venice, with a town of the ſame name, about four miles in length, and half a mile in breadth, near the city of Venice.

Malantz, a town of the Griſons, in the juriſdiction of Meyenfeld: three miles E. Meyenfeld.

Malanger, a town of Norway, at the northern extremity of the government of Drontheim.

Malanova, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, on the Irtiſch: twenty-eight miles N. Tara.

Malar, a large lake of Sweden, extending from the town of Kungſar, in the province of Weſtmanland, to the Baltic; about miles from eaſt to weſt, the breadth ous; it abounds in fiſh; and is ſaid t upwards of 120 iſlands, great and ſm

Malar-lough, a lake of the iſle of two miles and a half N. Ramſay.

Malaſhlab, a town of Africa, fr the Atlas, in the ſouthern part of 170 miles S. Algiers.

Malatia, a town of Aſiatic Turke province of Aladulia, ſituated on t ſide of the Euphrates: the reſidenc Jacobite and Neſtorian biſhop: mine WNW. Diarbek. *Long.* 55. 35. E *Lat.* 37. 30. N.

Malatzka, a town of Hungary: 1 miles N. Preſburg.

Malava, or *Mlava*, a river of S which riſes ſix miles NE. Reſſava, i into the Danube, about one mile W

Malaverd, a town of Perſia, in t vince of Irac: ſixteen leagues NE. I

Malaviſta, a town of the iſland of thirty-ſix miles W. Villa del Principe

Malbay, a river of Canada, wh into the river St. Lawrence: two leagues below Quebec.

Malbay, a conſiderable bay of the A on the weſt coaſt of Ireland, and co Clare, extending from Hog's Head, t lard's Point.

Malborn, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Auſtria: four miles SSE. S berg.

Malby, a town of Sweden, in the pr of Weſt Gothland: thirty-five miles E Uddevalla.

Malby, a town of Sweden, in the pr of Weſt Gothland: twenty-ſix mile Uddevalla.

Malby, a town of Sweden, in the pr of Skone: twenty-one miles S. Chr ſtadt.

Malchin, a town of Germany, in the cle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of M lenburg, on the Cummer Lake, wh receives the river Peene: the ſtates of here once in two years: twenty mi Guſtrow, and twenty-ſix SE. Roſtock.

Malchow, a town of Germany, in the cle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Me lenburg: ſeven miles W. Wahren.

Malckenberg, a mountain in the circ the Upper Rhine, and one of the highe Germany, near the town of Zwingenber

Maldée, a town of Perſia, in the pro of Segeſtan: forty-ſeven leagues E Zareng.

Maldeghem, a town of Flanders: ten E. Bruges.

Malden, a town of the county of Z phen: ſeven miles E. Borckeloe.

Malden, a town of England, in the co of Eſſex, ſituated on the river Blackw

also *Malden Water*, supposed to have the residence of Cunobeline or Cymbe- British king. It had anciently the *Camalodunum*, and was the first colony in Britain: the town being Claudius, in the year 43, this was destroyed by Boadicea, and the rned; but rebuilt by the Romans. the Elder is said to have built a e, as a defence against the Danes. a populous borough town, and members to the British parlia- has a weekly market on Saturday, ly for corn. Here is a convenient r ships. The channel, at spring bring up vessels that draw eight water, but the colliers lie in deep below the town, and the coals are up in lighters. The corn vessels m the chalk-wharfs, in Kent, great s of chalk-rubbish for manuring also chalk to make lime with for and manure. The rivers Chelmer water empty themselves into this The town consists of one street mile long; and another pretty long sides back lanes. The principal t is situated on an eminence, which ds many agreeable prospects, the hill ery steep from the channel to the top own. The custom of Borough-Eng- ept up here, by which the youngest son of his tender age, and not the ceeds to the burgage-tenement, on of his father: sixteen miles SSW. , and thirty-seven ENE. London.

Islands, a cluster of islands, in the ea, situated about ninety leagues to -west of Cape Comorin, the num- d to amount to a thousand or more, are for the most part small and un . The inhabitants appear to be a of Arabs and Indians of Malabar. supply vessels with sails and cordage, , oil, and honey, dry fish, tortoise- especially cowries: they lie in *Long.* 73. 45., and *Lat.* 5. 30. to 7. 5. N. an island in the Indian Ocean, and of those called the *Maldives*, about and a half in circumference, and nearly in the centre. It is the most and contains a town, which is the ce of the prince.

, a cape of the island of Candia: miles NE. Canea.

, a town of Germany, in the of Stiria: eight miles N. Fridaw.

, or *Maleyo*, a town of the island Ternate, where the Dutch have a fort magazines.

, a town of Africa, in the kingdom Lemlem.

, a seaport of Africa, in the king- of Cacongo.

, a town of France, in the department of the mouths of the Rhône, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Salon, on the Durance: two leagues S. Salon.

Malene (La), a town of France, in the department of the Lozere, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Meyrviers, on the Tarn: five leagues SSW. Mende.

Malentheim, a river of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia, which unites with the Gos, and runs into the Lyzer, near Gmund.

Malesherbes, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Pithiviers: three leagues and a half NE. Pithiviers, and four and a half SE. Estampes.

Malestroit, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Ploermel: two leagues and a half S. Ploermel, and five and a half ENE. Vannes. *Long.* 15. 17. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 48. N.

Maleval, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire: five leagues S. St. Etienne.

Maleville, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Ville Franche: one league and a half NE. Ville Franche, and seven W. Rhodez.

Malexander, a town of Sweden, in the province of East Gothland: twenty-five miles S. Linkioping.

Malgarden, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and bishopric of Osnabruck: three miles WSW. Vorden.

Malgrato, a town of Italy, in the Milanese: ten miles NE. Como.

Malguenac, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan: one league W. Pontivy.

Maliana, or *Maniana*, a town of Africa, in the country of Algiers, much frequented by pilgrims, on account the tomb of a saint called *Sede Yousepb*: twelve miles SSE. Tefessad.

Malicandurgam, a town of Hindoostan, in the Mysore Country: nineteen miles N. Allumbaddy.

Mali-chan, a small island near the coast of China, in the province of Quang-tong: ten miles SW. Macao.

Malicorne, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte, and chief place of a canton, in the district of La Fleche; on the Sarte: two leagues N. La Fleche, and five and a half SSW. Le Mans.

Malicoy, an island in the Indian Ocean, between the Laccadive and Maldive islands. *Long.* 72. 45. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 8. 20. N.

Malidia, a town of Africa, on the east coast of Tunis: 115 miles SSE. Tunis.

Malijai, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, and chief place of a canton

a canton, in the diſtrict of Digne, on the Bleonne: three leagues SW. Digne.

Malikul, a lake of Ruſſia. *Long.* 78. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 20. N.

Malilla, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: forty-five miles NNW. Calmar.

Malines, or *Mechlin*, a city of Brabant, and capital of a province of the Netherlands, of the ſame name, which includes a ſmall territory, and about nine towns and villages. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop, and contains ſix pariſh churches. The magiſtracy is compoſed of an eſcout, two burgomaſters, twelve echevins, two governors of the police, two treaſurers, two penſioners, two ſecretaries, and two greffiers; it has ſeventeen companies of trades, the chiefs of which have a ſeat and a voice in the large council. The inhabitants carry on conſiderable manufactures in bed-quilts, thread, and particularly in lace, which is celebrated all over Europe. In the arſenal is a foundery for cannon, and other inſtruments of war. On the 7th of Auguſt, 1546, a terrible accident happened at Malines; the lightning ſet fire to the magazine, containing 2000 quintals of gunpowder, which blew up and deſtroyed 300 houſes, killed 200 perſons, and maimed 600 others. The report was ſo great, that it was diſtinctly heard at Bruſſels and Antwerp, the inhabitants of which cities conſidered it as an earthquake. In the year 1580, a party of Engliſh and Flemings, under the conduct of ſir John Norris, after having burned the fauxbourgs, entered into the city, pillaged, and ſet fire to it in many places. In the year 1792, Malines admitted the French general Labourdonnaye, without a conteſt: twelve miles N. Bruſſels, and twelve S. Antwerp. *Long.* 22. 3. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. N.

Malinhead, a cape of Ireland, and moſt northerly point of land in the iſland: twenty-three miles N. Londonderry. *Long.* 7. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 23. N.

Malinka, a river of Siletia, which runs into the Viſtula, in the principality of Teſchen.

Malio, or *Saint Angelo*, a cape of European Turkey, in the Morea: fifty miles SE. Miſitra. *Long.* 40. 56. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 37. N.

Malinto, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: twelve miles NW. Biſignano.

Malka, a river of Ruſſia, which riſes in the mountains of Georgia, paſſes by Ekaterinograd, and runs into the Caſpian Sea, thirty-ſix miles NE. Kizliar.

Malkar, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Golconda: fifty-four miles W. Hydrabad, and twenty-two SE. Calberga.

Mallapilly, a town of Hindooſtan, Myſore country: twelve miles N. Vellore.

Mallen, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon: ſix miles NE. Boria.

Mallepalram, a town of Hindooſtan, the Myſore country: nine miles S. Sheridurgam.

Mallere, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Monferrat: nine miles NW. Aſti, and twenty-five S. Acqui.

Malleſundrum, a town of Hindooſtan, the Myſore country: ten miles E. Sheridurgam.

Malleville, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire, and the place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Savenay, one league E. Savenay, and five N. Nantes.

Mallicollo, one of the largeſt of the iſlands called *New Hebrides*, in the Pacific Ocean, about eighteen leagues long, and from five to ſeven wide. The land is moderately elevated, and contains many foreſts, with large trees; the ſoil is rich and fertile; vegetable productions abundant and various. The inhabitants are repreſented by captain Cook, who viſited the iſland in 1774, as the moſt ugly, ill-proportioned people he ever ſaw. They are a very dark coloured, and rather diminutive race, with long heads, flat faces, and monkey countenances. Their hair, moſtly black or brown, is ſhort and curly; but not quite ſo much woolly as that of a negroe. Their beards are very ſtrong, criſp, and buſhy, and generally black and ſhort. But what muſt add to their deformity, is a belt, or cord, which they wear round the waiſt, and tie ſo tight over the belly, that the ſhape of their body is not unlike that of an overgrown gourd. The men go quite naked, except a piece of cloth or leaf uſed as a wrapper. There are but few women, and they were not ſeen more than the men; their heads, faces, and ſhoulders, are painted red. Their weapons are clubs, ſpears, bows and arrows. The former are made of hard or iron wood. The country is ſuppoſed to be fertile, but their fruits, in general, inferior to thoſe of the Friendly Iſlands, except their plantains, which were very good. They had no dogs, for which reaſon, captain Cook left a bitch and dog and bitch. The harbour, which captain Cook called Port Sandwich, is ſituated on the north-eaſt ſide of Mallicollo, not far from the ſouth-eaſt end, in *Long.* 168. 23. E. Greenwich; *Lat.* 16. 25. 20. S.

Malling, or *Weſt Malling*, or *Town Malling*, a town of England, in the county of Kent, ſituated on a brook which runs into the Medway, with a weekly market on Saturday. Here was once an abbey, founded by Gundulph, biſhop of Rocheſter, in

of William II: six miles W. Maid- and twenty-nine SE. London.

, a town of France, in the depart- the Calvados, and chief place of a in the district of Caen: one league Caen.

, a town of Ireland, in the county , situated on the river Blackwater, the most considerable inland towns of , and much frequented on account , whose waters are said to re- those of Bristol, both in taste and . Here were formerly two castles, in the last century: thirty-two miles rick, and fourteen N. Cork. *Long.* W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 8. N.

, a town of Germany, in the of Westphalia, which, though situated bishopric of Liege, is yet under the of the archbishop of Cologn in lities. It has some mineral springs, in the opinion of some physicians, , or rather superior to those of Spa. wn contains about 400 houses. The trade carried on, is, making of and dressing leather. It has a cele- abby of Benedictines, founded by macle, united under the same abbot Stablo, in the year 1071: twenty-three ESE. Liege. *Long.* 23. 33. E. Ferro. 51. 26. N.

Malmesbury, a town of England, in the of Wilts, said to have been built by Molmutius, a British king, and *Caer-Bladon*; being destroyed by war, is said to have risen out of its ruins, was called *Ingelborne*, for a long time, Maidulphus, founding a religious house it was called *Maidulphsburg*, and by cor- , *Malmesbury*. Among the disciples Maidulphus, the most eminent was Al- m, who was appointed to succeed him, by the help of Eleutherius, bishop of the Saxons, and owner of the place, built a fair abby, over which he first pre- ; and from him this town is called, in ancient MS. *Aldelmesbirig*. But this name soon lost, though the memory of the , who was canonized, remains. The Athelstan chose this Aldelm, after his , for patron saint; and, on this account, granted considerable privileges to the , endowed the abby in an ample man- , and chose it for his burying-place. m his reign, the abby continued to flou- in great wealth, and, among other very ned men, produced William, hence call- of Malmesbury, to whose learned dili- nce the ecclesiastical and civil history of gland has great obligation. The town pended, in a manner, on the abby, and s fortified by Roger, bishop of Salisbury, , in the war between Henry of Anjou and king Stephen, built here walls and a castle, which once held out against Henry II. That magnificent prelate raised here, and at Salisbury, at a great expence, very extensive and beautiful buildings, the stones of which were so laid, that the joints could scarcely be seen, and the whole wall looked like one stone. The castle was, not long after demolished, for the convenience of the monks, by licence from king John, in order to enlarge the abby, which received continual accession of wealth and buildings, till the fatal storm which destroyed the religious houses of England. The abbot was mitred, and had a seat in parliament. At the dissolution, this abby, which exceeded all in the county in revenues and honour, and was valued at 803l. 17s. was purchased of the king by Stumpe, an exceedingly rich clothier, who filled with looms every corner of the vast offices belonging to it, and intended, in Leland's time, to make a street for clothiers in the back vacant ground, within the town walls. It is a borough town, and sends two members to the British parliament: fifty-six miles NE. Bristol, and ninety-five W. London.

Malmisch, a town of Russia, in the government of Viatka, on the Viatka: 100 miles S. Viatka. *Long.* 68. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 56. 44. N.

Malmo, a seaport town of Sweden, in the province of Schonen, situated in the Sound. In the year 1319, the inhabitants were removed, from a former situation, higher up the country, to the place where the town now stands. It is surrounded with walls, moats, and bastions, towards the land, and is defended by several fortifications and a castle towards the sea. The castle was built in 1434, razed in 1534, and rebuilt in the year 1538. In this town are two burgo-masters, a good school, one Swedish and one German church, an orphan house, a large market-place, fine streets, and several woollen manufactures: nine miles SW. Lund, and sixteen SE. Copenhagen. *Long.* 12. 56. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 34. N.

Malmsas, a town of Sweden, in the province of Sudermanland: twenty-three miles WNW. Nykoping.

Malo, a town of Italy, in the Vicentin: eleven miles W. Vicenza.

Malo, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fonia.

Malogocz, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz: sixty miles W. Sandomirz, thirty-six NNE. Cracow, and 104 SSW. Warsaw.

Malorarostavetz, a town of Russia, in the government of Kaluga: thirty-two miles N. Kaluga. *Long.* 54. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. N.

Maloketskoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk: thirty miles SW. Kemskoi.

Ma-long, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Yun-nan: 1105 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 121. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 25. 30. N.

Maloping ovſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the province of Uſtiug: 108 miles N. Uſtiug.

Malora, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa: two miles SW. Spezzia.

Maloſchani, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Pſkov: twenty-four miles NE. Pſkov.

Malowiz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: ſeven miles E. Gitſchin.

Mal-paddy, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: eleven miles W. Tripatore.

Malpana, a river of Sileſia, which runs into the Oder, four miles N. Oppeln, in the principality of Oppeln.

Malpanewitz, a lake of Sileſia, in the principality of Oppeln: two miles and a half S. Woſchnick.

Malpartida, a town of Spain, in the province of Eſtremadura: two miles SE. Placencia.

Malpas, a mountain of France, which was cut through for the Languedoc canal.

Malpas, a town of England, in the county of Cheſter, on a hill, not far from the river Dee, ſo called, according to Camden, from its bad, narrow, ſteep, and intricate way. It had formerly a caſtle. The market is on Monday: ſixteen miles SE. Cheſter, and 166 NNW. London.

Malpatty, a town of the iſland of Ceylon: fifty-three miles NW. Trinkamaly.

Malpica, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: three leagues and a half WNW. Roſmarilhal, and five and a half SSE. Caſtel Branco.

Malpica, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia, on the ſea coaſt: twenty miles W. Corunna.

Malpiev, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: twenty-five miles W. Toledo.

Malplaquet, a village of Hainaut, famous for a battle fought there, on the 11th of September, 1709, between the allies, commanded by the duke of Marlborough and prince Eugene, and the French, under marechals Villars and Boufflers. Voltaire affirms, that the French army did not exceed 80,000; Engliſh writers augment the number to 120,000; and, perhaps, they were nearer the truth. The French fought with an obſtinacy of courage that bordered on deſpair, till ſeeing their lines forced, their left wing and centre giving way, and their general, Villars, dangerouſly wounded, they made an excellent retreat towards Bavay, under the conduct of Boufflers, and took poſt between Queſnoy and Valenciennes. The field of battle they abandoned to the confederates, with about forty colours and ſtandards, ſixteen pieces of artillery, and a good number of priſoners: but this victory the allies had ever purc... Above twenty thouſand of their beſt were killed in the engagement; whereas enemy did not loſe half the number miles SE. Mons.

Mals, a town of the Griſons, in the Engadine: one mile and a half W. G...

Malſch, a town of Germany, in the of the Upper Rhine, and biſhopric of ... ten miles E. Spire.

Malſeſena, a town of Italy, in the ... neſe, belonging to the ſtate of Venice. ... teen miles NNW. Verona.

Malta, an iſland in the Mediter... ſituated about fifty miles from the ... Sicily. Anciently, it was called *Iberia* ... wards *Ogygia*, and by the Greeks ... from which, at laſt, the Saracens form... appellation of Malta. Its length is ... to be twenty miles, its greateſt ... twelve, and its circumference ſixty m... is entirely rocky, and produces no m... than barely ſuffices to maintain the inh... for ſix months. Many ſhip loads of ... have, indeed, been brought here from ... and the rocky bottom covered there... order to render it in ſome places mor... ful, but the ſoil has in a ſhort time ... into duſt, there being but little mat... ſerve it in a proper adheſion. The ... produced in this iſland, is not ſufficient ... conſumption, and it, alſo, is deficient in ... On the other hand, it has fruits and ... a plenty of honey, good paſtures, ... rable fiſheries, ſea-ſalt, and a profitable ... fiſhery. Its annual revenues are ... at 76,000 ſcudi. The number of in... bitants amounts in all to about ... The common language of the country ... corrupt Arabic, but in towns Ita... ſpoken. The moſt ancient inhabit... this iſland, of whom we have any ac... were the Phœacians, who were drive... by the Phœnicians, and they in their ... by the Greeks. Afterwards it ſeems to ... been under the dominion of the Carthaginians, from whom the Romans ... Upon the declenſion of the Roman em... it was firſt ſubdued by the Goths, the... the Saracens, but wreſted from them by ... Normans, in the year 1090, after w... time it had the ſame maſters as Sici... Charles V gave it to the knights of ... John of Jeruſalem, who had been ſucceſſively driven from Paleſtine and Rhode... conſequence of which they have been c... the knights of Malta. Valetta is the c... tal. *Long.* 32. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 35. 52. ...

Malta, or *Medina*, ſee *Civita Vecchia*.

Malton, or *New Malton*, a town of I... land, in the north riding of the county ... York, ſituated on the weſt ſide of the ... Derwent, with a weekly market on Sa...

. It is a borough town, and ſends two ..bers to the Britiſh parliament: the ; Derwent is navigable to the Ouſe: ..teen miles NE. York, and 215 N. ..n.

..ger, a town of Hindooſtan, in the ..v of Berar: fifty-eight miles NW. ..oor, and ſixteen SW. Deogur.

..ana, a town of the iſland of Ceylon: .. miles E. Columbo.

..ſia, a town of European Turkey, ..d on a promontory, on the eaſt coaſt . Morea, which is almoſt ſurrounded .. ſea: with a good harbour, but not . It is the ſee of a Greek archbiſhop, ..ne of the ſtrongeſt towns in the Morea. : wine produced in the neighbourhood formerly much valued, under the name Malmſey. The ancient name was *Epi-* .. : forty miles ESE. Miſitra. *Long.* ..6. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 54. N.

..ventre, a ſmall iſland near the weſt .. of the iſland of Sardinia: five miles S. ..a-di-Donna.

Malvern Hills, a range of hills in Eng.., in the county of Worceſter, bordering Herefordſhire, which extend about ten .. in length, in a direction north and .. the north extremity about ſeven miles ..W. from Worceſter. A medicinal ſpring .. from theſe hills.

Malung, a town of Sweden, in the pro.. of Dalecarlia: fifty-five miles W. ..m.

Malwa, a province of Hindooſtan, be.. ng to the Mahrattas, one of the moſt ..ive, moſt elevated, and diverſified in .. ooſtan, bounded on the north by Agi.. e and Agra, on the eaſt by Allahabad, the ſouth by Candeiſh, and on the weſt .. Gozerat. Ougein is the capital of one ..ratta prince, and Indore that of an.. .

Malzieu, a town of France, in the de.. ment of the Lozere, and chief place of a .. on, in the diſtrict of St. Chely: one .. e and a half NNE. St. Chely, and .. NNW. Mende.

Mamadſch, a town of Ruſſia, in the go.. ament of Kazan, on the Viatka: ſixty .. s NE. Kazan. *Long.* 68. 16. E. Ferro. .. 56. 16. N.

Mamaraghty, mountains of Ireland, in .. county of Mayo: thirteen miles WNW. .. lebar.

Mambipilly, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Mylore country: twenty-three miles ESE. China Balabaram.

Mamers, a town of France, and principal .. ce of a diſtrict, in the department of the Sarte: ſeven leagues and a half NNE. Le Mans, and four SE. Alençon. *Long.* 18. .. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 22. N.

Mamboſka, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw: thirty-ſix miles SE. Braclaw.

Mammee Bay, a bay on the north coaſt of the iſland of Jamaica. *Long.* 77. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 58. N.

Mamobre, or *Mabamore (Old* and *New)*, two towns of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, both in a ſtate of ruin.

Mamoſa (La), a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: nineteen miles SW. Turſi.

Mamtraſna, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Galway: fifteen miles S. Caſtlebar.

Mamum, a town of Africa, in the country of Segilmeſſa.

Man (Iſland of), an iſland ſituated in the Iriſh Sea, at an almoſt equal diſtance between the kingdoms of England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales. The extent from north to ſouth rather more than thirty miles in length, not above fifteen broad in the wideſt, nor above eight in the narroweſt part. The ſoil is very different; towards the ſouth it is as good as can be deſired. The mountains are cold, and conſequently leſs fruitful. The vallies between them afford as good paſture, hay, and corn, as in moſt other places. Towards the north, indeed, there is a dry, barren, ſandy earth, but capable of improvement. A large tract of land, called *the Curragh*, was formerly a bog, but ſince it has been drained, it is one of the richeſt parts of the iſland; and though the peat is ſix, eight, or ten feet deep, yet by good huſbandry they have got a ſurface which will bear the plough. And the ſame place ſupplies the neighbourhood both with bread and fuel. In this place have been found very large trees of oak and fir, ſome two feet and a half in diameter, and forty feet long, ſuppoſed by the inhabitants to have lain here ever ſince the deluge. The oaks and fir do not lie promiſcuouſly; but where is plenty of one ſort, there are generally few or none of the other. A high ridge of mountains runs almoſt the length of the iſland, which ſupplies the inhabitants quite round with water and fire. Abundance of little rivulets and ſprings of excellent water (by the ſides of which the inhabitants have for the moſt part built their houſes) run hence to the ſea, and the ſides of the mountains are ſtored with heath, and an excellent peat for fuel. The higheſt of theſe mountains is called *Snafield*; its height, as taken by an exact barometer, being about 580 yards; the mercury ſubſiding two inches and one-tenth. From the top of this mountain they have a fair proſpect of England, Scotland, Ireland, and Wales. The air is ſharp and cold in winter; but in all ſuch places as have a natural ſhelter, or an artificial one from trees, the air is as mild as in Lancaſhire; the froſts being

ing ſhort, and the ſnow not lying long on the ground, eſpecially near the ſea. The black cattle and horſes are generally leſs than thoſe of England; but as the land improves, ſo do theſe, and of late there have been ſome bred here as large as in other places. Of ſeveral noxious animals, ſuch as badgers, foxes, otters, filmerts, moles, hedge-hogs, ſnakes, toads, &c. the inhabitants, in the time of biſhop Wilſon, from whom this account is taken, knew no more than their names; as alſo ſeveral birds, ſuch as the woodpecker, the jay, the maup, &c. And it is not long ſince a perſon, more fanciful than prudent or kind to his country, brought in a breed of magpies, which have increaſed incredibly, ſo as to become a nuiſance; and only a few years ſince ſomebody brought in frogs, which they ſay increaſe very faſt. There are not many quarries of good ſtone: but one there is near Caſtle Town, which yields a tolerably good black marble, fit for tomb-ſtones, &c. There are alſo a good many quarries of a blue, thin, light ſlate, one of the beſt coverings for houſes; of which great quantities are exported. Mines of coal there are none, though ſeveral attempts have been made to find them. But of lead, copper, and iron, there are ſeveral, and ſome of them have been wrought to good advantage, particularly the lead, of which ore many hundred tons have lately been ſmelted, and exported. This iſland has had many maſters. The Norwegians conquered this when they made themſelves maſters of the Weſtern Iſles, which they ſent kings to govern, who generally choſe the Iſle of Man for their reſidence. This continued until 1266, when there was a very ſolemn agreement made between Magnus IV, of Norway, and Alexander III, of Scotland, by which this iſle, among the reſt, was ſurrendered to the Scots for 4000 marks, to be paid in four years, and 100 marks yearly; and, purſuant to this, Alexander drove out the king of Man, in the year 1270, and united it to Scotland. In 1312, there was a ſecond agreement between Hacquin V, and Robert I, of Scotland; and in 1426, a third agreement, all of which are ſet down at large in Torfeus's Hiſtory of the Orcades. But before this laſt agreement, the iſland was in the poſſeſſion of John lord Stanley and of Man, who had it given him by Henry IV, in 1405. However, foraſmuch as by the laſt agreement between the kings of Norway and Scotland, the latter claimed a right to this iſland, the lords of Man, were obliged to keep a conſtant ſtanding army and garriſons for the defence of it, till the reign of king James I, of England. And in this honourable houſe it continued to the year 1739, except for twelve years during the civil wars, when it was given by the parliament to the lord Fairfax; but turned to its ancient lords at the R... tion. After which it came to the d... Athol, the daughter of the earl, a... in fee. The lord ſends a governo... nant, or captain, who conſtantly re... Caſtletown, where he has a handſ... ſalary, and other conveniences bein... ſtation. He is to take care that ... civil and military, diſcharge their r... duty. He is chancellor, and to hi... an appeal in matters of right and w... from him to the lord, and, finally (if be) to the king of England, in c... act of parliament, 1765, the iſland ... ſhip of Man, and all the iſlands ... ſhips, royalties and regalities, and fr... liberties, and ſeaports to the ſame ing, and all other the hereditamen... premiſes granted by the ſeveral letter... to the family of Derby, &c. ſhall be ... ably veſted in his majeſty and ſucceſ... cepting and reſerving to the duke ... and his heirs, the patronage of the ... of the Iſle of Man, or of the biſhop... Sodor and Man, the temporals of ... when vacant, and all other patro... eccleſiaſtical benefices within the iſla... reſerving the landed property, with a... in or over the ſoil, as lords of the ... with all courts baron, rents, ſervic... other incidents to ſuch courts be... waſtes, commons, and other lands... water, fiſhings, mills, mines, and ... and alſo reſerving the honorary ſe... rendering to his majeſty's heirs and ... ſors, kings and queens of England, ... cons, on the days of their reſpect... nations. By an abſtract of the cu... nue of Man, from 1754 to 1763, the ... was 7293l. os. 6d. per annum; of w... land revenue for the laſt year was 1... 6d.; and the income of the lands ... lands of the lord of the iſle ... principal towns are Caſtle-Town, Douglas, and Ramſey. The comm... of this iſland are black cattle, and ... woollen cloth, hides, ſkins, honey, ... low. The Iſle of Man was conver... the Chriſtian faith by St. Patrick, at... year 440, at which time the biſh... Man was erected. The biſhops are ... of the iſland, and have a ſeat, though ... voice, in the Engliſh houſe of peers.

Man, a ſmall iſland in the South P... Ocean. *Long.* 151. 25. E. Greenwich... 4. S.

Man, or *Mann*, a river of England, in county of Nottingham, which runs int... Meden.

Man of War Kays, ſmall iſlands at entrance of Weſt Harbour, on the ſouth... of the iſland of Jamaica.

Manacha, a town of Arabia, in

prov.

...e of Yemen, the residence of a

...ico, a town of Italy, in the king-... Naples, and province of Otranto: ...les SE. Tarento.

...s, rocks in the English Channel, ... coast of Cornwall: eight miles S. ...

...h, a small island and town, near ...-east coast of the island of Celebes. ...o. 51. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 1. 30.

..., an island of the Atlantic Ocean, ... coast of Main, in North America, ...es in circumference. *Long.* 66. ... Greenwich. *Lat.* 44. 48. N.

...*ghera*, a river of the island of Ma-..., which runs into the sea, on the ... of the island. *Long.* 69. 50. E. ... *Lat.* 22. 20. S.

..., an island near the north-west ... the island of Ceylon. This island ... name of *Gulf* to the sea which lies ...outhward, between the island of Cey-... the coast of Hindoostan. It was ...tled by the Portuguese, in the year ...nd taken from them by the Dutch, ...ear 1658. *Long.* 79. 58. E. Green-... *Lat.* 9. 6. N.

...*as Hotun*, a town of Asia, in the coun-... Thibet: 125 miles NW. Tourfan. ...104. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 58. N.

...*atirska*, a town of Russia, in the go-...ment of Irkutsk, on the Itchora: eighty-...miles NNE. Kirensk. *Long.* 127. 30. ...Ferro. *Lat.* 58. 45. N.

Manatee Bay, a bay on the south coast of ...island of Jamaica. *Long.* 76. 45. W. ...enwich. *Lat.* 17. 51. N.

Manatoulin, a chain of islands in Lake ...n, which extend thirty leagues in ...h, about two in breadth. *Long.* 81. ...to 84. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 45. 20. to ...40. N.

...nbed, a town of Persia, in the pro-... of Irak: fifty-eight leagues ESE. ...21.

...bone, a town of Africa, in the king-... of Sabia, of which it is the capital, situ-...d on the sea coast, at the entrance of the ...nnel of Mosambique. *Long.* 50. 5. E. ...o. *Lat.* 20. 55. S.

Mancaenblanca, a town of the island of ...co: thirty miles N. Negara.

Mancha (La), a province of Spain, in New ...stile, bounded on the north by the pro-...ce of Toledo, on the east by Murcia, on ... south by Murcia and Jaen, and on the ...st by Estremadura, almost every way sur-...nded by mountains. A late traveller says, "There is no labourer nor young female ...sant who is not well acquainted with Don ...xote and Sancho." This is the most ...eerful country in Spain; the inhabitants are affable, and great lovers of music and dancing: the women are tall, well made, and have handsome features. A player upon the guittar, and a singer of seguidillas, are persons in great request in this part of the country. The girls, young men, and married women assemble at the first sound of the instrument; the concourse is generally at the Posada, as the most convenient and extensive place; the best voices sing seguidillas, and the blind accompany them upon their instruments. The stranger is astonished at seeing a labourer, in the dress of Sancho, wearing a broad leathern girdle, become an agreeable dancer, and perform all his steps with grace, precision, and measure. The women, besides, have a Meneo, as it is called, or a certain rapid movement, a flexibility or yielding attitude, such voluptuous postures, and steps so languishing, graceful, varied, and just, that while seeing a pretty woman dance, a philosopher would find his wisdom troublesome. La Mancha is the province of Spain in which the inhabitants sing and dance the most: their songs and their seguidillas are peculiar to that part of the kingdom; and it is to be remarked, that to singing and dancing the Manchegas add the merit of poetry. The seguidillas composed in French, are in much esteem throughout all Spain. Most of them are voluptuous, and turn on the subject of love or absence: some are satirical.

Mancha, a town of Spain, in the province of Jaen: seven miles E. Jaen.

Manchester, a town of England, in the county of Lancaster, situated on a navigable canal, at the conflux of the Irk and the Irwell. This is a very ancient town, and was a Roman station, called *Mancupium*, or *Manucium*. In Camden's time, it was famous for its population, market, and manufacture of stuffs. Though neither a corporation, being governed only by a constable, nor a borough, it has the greatest trade of any inland town in these northern parts, and has had a very rapid increase in the last two centuries. The fustian, or cotton manufacture, has been much improved of late, by some inventions of dying and printing; and this, with the great variety of other manufactures, known by the name of Manchester wares, renders both the town and the neighbourhood for many miles round, rich, populous, and industrious. Eighty years ago, here were reckoned near 20,000 communicants in the town and parish, since which time the number of inhabitants has increased in proportion to the trade. The college was founded in 1421, by Thomas de la War, at first rector of the parish church, and brother to lord Delawar, for a master or warden, eight fellow chaplains, four clerks, and six choristers, in honour of St. Mary, St. Denis, and St. George. Manchester contains about 600 streets

ſtreets, and fourteen churches, beſides other places of worſhip; the number of inhabitants is eſtimated at 70,000. In the year 1781, a Literary and Philoſophical Society was inſtituted here, by ſome men of conſiderable eminence in the republic of letters. Among the public buildings, beſides the college founded by Thomas de la War, are Cheetham's hoſpital, founded for the education and maintenance of forty poor boys, the infirmary, theatre, exchange, &c. There are two markets weekly, Tueſday and Saturday: the former is chiefly for the purpoſe of tranſacting buſineſs between the traders and manufacturers of the town and neighbourhood: thirty-eight miles ENE. Cheſter, and 182 NW. London.

Manchester, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia, on James River: two miles S. Richmond.

Manchester, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Vermont: ſixteen miles N. Bennington.

Manchester Houſe, a ſtation on the Saſkaſhawan river, in North America. *Long.* 111. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 50. N.

Manchester, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts: ſix miles NNE. Boſton.

Manchineal Harbour, a bay on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Jamaica. *Long.* 75. 58. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 4. N.

Manciet, a town of France, in the department of the Gers: one league and a half NE. Nogaro, and five and a half SW. Condom. *Long.* 17. 41. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 38. N.

Mancora, a town of South America, in Peru, and juriſdiction of Piura.

Mandal, a ſeaport town of Norway, in the province of Chriſtianſand, at the mouth of a river of the ſame name: nineteen miles WSW. Chriſtianſand. *Long.* 7. 42. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 58. 2. N.

Mandal, a river of Norway, which runs into the ſea, near the town of Mandal.

Mandar, a town of the iſland of Celebes: 12 miles N. Macaſſar.

Mandata, a town of the iſland of Sumatra, on the ſouth-weſt coaſt: fifteen leagues SE. Indupara.

Mandea, a river of Spain, in Galicia, which runs into the ſea, near Betanços.

Mandgele, a town of the iſland of Ceylon, near the eaſt coaſt: eighty-eight miles ESE. Candy.

Mandel, a town of Flanders: ſix miles S. Courtray.

Mandel, a river of Flanders, which runs into the Lis, about a league above Deinſe.

Mandersſcheidt, a town and citadel of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and electorate of Treves, which gives title of count to the houſe of Blenkanheim: twenty-one miles NNE. Treves. *Long.* 24. 10. E. *Lat.* 50. 15. N.

Mandeure, a town of the principality Montbeliard, anciently the capital of the dubiji: five miles S. Montbeliard.

Mandingo, a kingdom of Africa, about 200 miles from the Atlantic, river Gambia. The Mandingoes in general a lively joyous people, who half their time in dancing, muſic and good-humoured gaiety; yet be addicted to company, warm and in their diſpoſition, they fall into quarrels, which commonly terminate Neceſſity and ſelf-preſervation ob to ſow and reap, but this labour does above two months in a year; the other are ſpent in idleneſs and ſloth all the at night in dancing under the ſha childiſh diverſions they have, w perform with abundance of addre every thing manly is neglected: fi hunting are unknown, though no co fords better opportunities both. ing tobacco is their whole pleaſure, increaſes their natural ſloth, by de their appetite for food. It is of the of their country, and they ſmoke in pipes, five or ſix feet in length, made of wood, hardened and drie fire, and finely poliſhed. Immediate a child is born, he is bathed in co three or four times a day, and afte carefully dried, anointed with palm- the ſpine, elbows, hams, and neck. go naked to the age of eight or ten, a quently paint their faces and neck fo ment. Every part of domeſtic ec left to the care of the women, while cultivate the ſmall quantities of rice for the family, and paſs away the their time in idleneſs. After lay quantity ſufficient for the conſumpti family, the women have a right to of the reſt, but are accountable for th fits that ariſe to their huſbands. M the Mandingoes have a pride in ke crowd of ſlaves, who in they treat w gentle uſage, kindneſs, and huma it is not eaſy to diſtinguiſh the maſt the ſlave; eſpecially the women, w necklaces, bracelets, and ear-rings, coral, and ſilver, as if the men re chaſed them only to become their l Moſt of theſe ſlaves are born in the lies, and naturalized to them as the children. In moſt other parts of A the maſter has a right to ſell all ſlav in the family; but in Mandingo this is treated as a crime, inſomuch, that of them are diſpoſed of without the ſent, and againſt the will of their ſlaves, they all abandon their maſter ſeek a retreat in ſome other kingdom

gh in this caſe he has no power to pu-
them, yet they reckon it diſhonourable
er into the ſervice of another maſter in
me kingdom.

Manling, a paſs of Germany, in the cir-
Bavaria: four miles NE. Radſtadt, in
chbiſhopric of Saltzburg.

Mandoe, a ſmall iſland in the German
, near the coaſt of Sleſwick: ten miles
W. Ripen. *Long.* 8. 32. E. Greenwich.
55. 10. N.

Manira, a town of Ruſſia, in the govern-
of Irkutſk: ſeventy-ſix miles NE. Ki-
.

Manle, a town of France, in the depart-
: the Meuſe, and chief place of a can-
in the diſtrict of Vaucouleurs: four
s SW. Vaucouleurs.

Manlieu les Vaire, a town of France, in
artment of the Voſges, and chief place
ton, in the diſtrict of La Marche:
agues and a half SW. Mirecourt, and
and a quarter N. La Marche.

Manneſter's Iſland, a ſmall iſland in the In-
ea, near the north coaſt of the iſland
, between Batavia and Bantam.

Manſalout, or *Manſlot*, a town of Egypt,
weſt branch of the Nile, about a mile
cumference: the reſidence of a Greek

Manſi, a town of Africa, on the Gold
, in the county of Fantin.

Manfredonia, a ſeaport town of Italy, in
kingdom of Naples, and province of Ca-
, ſituated on a bay of the Adriatic,
the *Gulf of Manfredonia*; built in the
256, by king Manfroi, on the ruins
ancient Sipontum. It is the ſee of an
ſhop. In the year 1620, it was taken
deſtroyed by the Turks: 150 miles SE.
me, and ninety-three NE. Naples. *Long.*
E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 36. N.

Manfro, a town of Africa, on the Gold
.

Mangalare, a town of Hindooſtan, in the
ra Country, on the coaſt of Malabar,
a good road for veſſels in a rainy ſea-
In this town peace was ſigned between
pp, the regent of Myſore, and the Eng-
h, in the year 1784: 124 miles WNW.
Capatam, and ſixty S. Bedanore. *Long.*
42. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 12. 50. N.

Mangan Iſlands, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands
the Gulf of St. Lawrence, near the ſouth
of Labrador. *Long.* 63. 40. W. Green-
. *Lat.* 50. 15. N.

Mangeea, or *Mangya*, an iſland in the
Pacific Ocean, about four leagues in
mference, well inhabited, diſcovered by
n Cook, in the year 1777. *Long.* 201.
E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 21. 57. S.

Mangen, a town of the duchy of Cour-
ten miles SW. Piltyn.

Mangera, an iſland of Mexico, in the Gulf
of Amapalla, or Fonſeca, about four miles in circumference.

Mangerton, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Kerry: ſix miles S. Killarney.

Mangiſchlak, a town on the eaſt coaſt of the Caſpian Sea, which is a place of conſiderable trade between the Tartars and Ruſſians of Aſtrachan: 180 miles. SE. Aſtrachan. *Long.* 70. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 10. N.

Mangnor, a town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuus: fifteen miles S. Konigſwinger.

Mango, a town of Africa, in the country of Agouna.

Mango, a river of Sweden, which runs into the Wenner Lake: ten miles W. Carlſtadt, in the province of Warmeland.

Mangor, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Kayor.

Mangrove, a river of New Zealand, which runs into Mercury Bay.

Mangualid, a river of Germany, which runs into the Inn, near Roſenheim, in Upper Bavaria.

Mangutzkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the borders of China: eighty-eight miles SW. Doroninſk. *Long.* 128. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 40. N.

Manhartzberg, a quarter or diviſion of the archduchy of Auſtria, ſituated between the Danube and Bohemia and Moravia.

Manheim, a city of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and palatinate of the Rhine. This town is the reſidence of the Elector Palatine, and ſecond town of the electorate, being ſituated in a low plain, near the conflux of the Neckar and the Rhine. In the year 1606, the elector, Frederic IV, began to convert the old village and citadel of Manheim into a town, receiving into it ſome Netherlanders, who had quitted their country for the ſake of liberty of conſcience. And though this new town was miſerably laid waſte, in the year 1622, at which time it was beſieged and taken by the Bavarians, and in 1688, together with the fort of Frederickſburg, entirely demoliſhed by the French; yet the electors, John William and Charles Philip, cauſed it to be rebuilt, and fortified in ſuch a manner, that it became one of the fineſt towns in Germany, and a place of great ſtrength; but for the defence of it are required full 10,000 men: the preſent works were formed upon the ſyſtem of Cohorn. The number of the inhabitants, excluſive of the garriſon, was, in 1784, 21,858. Some of the ſtreets are planted with rows of trees, and there are five or ſix open places, ſuitable for promenades, or markets. The cuſtom-houſe, which forms a ſide to one of theſe, is a noble ſtone building, rather appearing to be a palace than an office, except that under the colonnades, which ſurround it, are ſhops for jewellery, and other commodities. The

electoral palace, which opens on one ſide to the city, and on the other to the ramparts, was built by the elector, Charles-Philippe, who, in the year 1721, removed his reſidence hither from Heidelberg, on account of ſome difference with the magiſtrates, or, as it is ſaid, of the prevalence of religious diſputes in that city. He began to erect it in 1720; but the edifice was not completed till the right wing was added by the preſent elector, not to be uſed as a reſidence, but to contain a gallery for paintings, cabinets of antiquities and natural hiſtory, a library, treaſury, and menage: thirty-eight miles SSE. Mentz, and ninety-two ESE. Treves. *Long.* 25. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 23. N.

Mania, a river of Ruſſia, in the country of the Coſſacs, which runs into the Don, eight miles NE. Tcherkaſk.

Maniana, ſee *Maliana*.

Manica, a town of Africa, the capital of Chicanga, ſituated on the river Sofala. *Long.* 28. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 20. 20. S.

Manica, ſee *Chicanga*.

Manica, a river of Africa, which riſes in the kingdom of Chicanga, and runs into the ſea. *Long.* 29. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 25. 30. S.

Manicamp, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe: five miles E. Noyon.

Manickdurg, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Berar: five miles SE. Chanda, and eighty-ſix NE. Mahur.

Manickpour, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Oude: thirty miles NW. Allahabad, and ſixty-eight SSE. Lucknow.

Manicouagan, or *Black River*, a river of Canada, which runs into the river St. Lawrence, near Manicougan Point.

Manicouagan, a lake of Canada, 100 leagues NE. from Quebec.

Manicougan Point, a cape on the north coaſt of the river St. Lawrence. *Long.* 67. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 49. 12. N.

Manilba, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada: twenty-one miles SW. Marbella.

Manilla, a town of the iſland of Luçon, of which it is the capital, as well as of the Philippine Iſlands; ſituated on a bay on the ſouth-weſt coaſt. In compaſs it is two miles, in length two thirds of a mile; the ſhape irregular, being narrow at both ends, and wide in the middle, and well furniſhed with braſs guns, and good out-works. The palaces of Manilla, though all of timber above the firſt floor, yet are beautiful from their handſome galleries. The ſtreets are broad, but frequent earthquakes have ſpoiled their uniformity, by overthrowing houſes and palaces, which are not rebuilt. Manilla contains about 3000 ſouls, of various mixtures, qualities, and complexions, produced by the conjunction of Spaniards, Indians, Chineſe, Malabars, Blacks, and others inhabiting city, and the adjacent iſlands. Though nilla be ſo ſmall, if we look only on the cumference of its walls, and the numb inhabitants, yet it will appear large if w clude its ſuburbs; for within a muſk of the gate of Parian, is the habita the Chineſe merchants, called Sangle in ſeveral ſtreets have rich ſhops of ſ celain, and other commodities. Her found ſuch as exerciſe all arts and tr that all the wealth of the citizens runs their hands, through the indolence Spaniards and Indians, who apply ther to nothing. There are about 3000 in this ſuburb, and as many more thr out the iſlands. There were former thouſand; but abundance of them we to death in tumults they raiſed at times, particularly that on St. Franci in 1603, after which they were pro ſtaying in the iſland by his Catho jeſty. This order is very little obſer there always remain behind many that come every year, in forty or ſ ampans, loaded with commodities; t fit being very great at Manilla, wh could not find in China, from the ſm manufactures bear. The merchants gleys, of Parian are governed by an to whom they allow a good ſalary, t to the king's ſolicitor, their protector ſteward and other officers, beſide duties and taxes to the king. They majeſty 10,000 pieces of eight a ye privilege of playing at metua at their year, and yet this permiſſion is but f days, that they may not throw awa men's money. Metua is the game o or odd, at which they play, laying ſmall heaps of money, to be won or gueſſing right. They that uſe this ſ ſo expert, that they know the numb viewing the dimenſions of the heap. Spaniards keep the Chineſe very mu der, not ſuffering them to be in Ch houſes at night, and obliging them without light in their houſes and ſhop the bridge adjoining to Parian are ſu hamlets, fifteen in all, inhabited by J eſe, Tagalis, and other nations, und government of an alcaide. The hou generally of wood, near the river, and ing on pillars, with ſteps going up to t The roofs are covered with nipa, or tree leaves, the ſides of cane, and th cend to them by ladders, becauſe the g is moiſt, and ſometimes full of water. caſtle or fort ſtands at the weſt end city, having the ſea on one ſide, and r ver on the other: it is ſtyled the cast St. James, and was originally fortified in ſhape of a triangle, having one baſtion wards the ſea, another towards the n

third at the west point, to cover the which is only fit for small vessels. In ar 1645, great part of this city was de- d by an earthquake, and 3000 people ed in the ruins. In the year 1762, was taken by the English, and to from destruction, it was agreed to pay on sterling for its ransom. *Long.* 120. Greenwich. *Lat.* 14. 36. N.

Islands, see *Luçon* and *Philippine*

ngcabo, or *Manacabo*, a kingdom in d of Sumatra, on the south-west the island, with a town of the same

ngtree, a town of England, in the f Essex, situated on a branch of the Stour, with a weekly market on Tues- eleven miles and a half W. Harwich, ty NE. London.

pa, one of the smaller Molucca , about four leagues in length, and n breadth, and containing about 1600 tants: about five or six leagues west the island of Ceram.

stie, a river of Canada, which runs like Michigan. *Long.* 85. 40. W. enwich. *Lat.* 45. 36. N.

tou Kiamen, a post of Chinese Tar- , in the country of the Kalkas. *Long.* 26. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 22. N.

Manitou Oudouc, a town of Chinese Tar- , in the country of the Monguls. *Long.* F. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. N.

nitzkaia, a town of Russia, in the ry of the Cosacks: forty miles ENE. h.

Mankalia, a town of European Turkey, Bulgaria: sixty-eight miles ESE. Silistria.

Mankanet, or *St. Joseph*, a town of Africa, the kingdom of Galam, where the French e a factory.

Mankova, a town of Russia, in the go- rnment of Irkutsk, on the Angara: forty- r miles SE. Balaganskoi.

Mankoub, a town of Persia, in the pro- ce of Chorasan: twenty-two leagues N. Meschid.

Mankowitz, a town of Bohemia, in the cle of Boleslaw: two miles N. Jung tzel.

Mankutoska, a town of Russia, in the go- rement of Irkutsk: twenty-eight miles N. Stretensk.

Manlieu, a town of France, in the depart- ment of the Puy de Dôme: seven miles E. oire.

Manna, a town of the island of Sumatra, the south-west coast: 300 miles SE. In- dropour.

Mannersdorff, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria, on the Leytha, cele- brated for its medicinal waters: six miles WSW. Bruck.

Manninbay, an harbour of Ireland, on the west coast of the county of Galway. *Long.* 10. 5. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 28. N.

Mannsberg, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: eight miles ESE. Windisch Weistritz.

Mannsdorf, a town of Silesia, in the prin- cipality of Neisse: three miles and a half E. Neisse.

Manoblet, a town of France, in the de- partment of the Gard, and chief place of a canton, in the district of St. Hypolite: one league N. St. Hypolite.

Manorhamilton, a town of Ireland, in the county of Leitrim: thirteen miles E. Sligo, and seventeen W. Enniskillen.

Manos, a town of the island of Cuba: twenty miles ENE. Havanna.

Manosque, a town of France, and seat of a tribunal, in the department of the Lower Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Forcalquier. Here is a medicinal spring. Before the revolution, it was the residence of a governor, and contained seven churches, and a commandery of Malta: two leagues and a half S. Forcal- quier, and five W. Apt. *Long.* 23. 27. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 50. N.

Manot, a town of France, in the depart- ment of the Charente: one league S. Con- folens.

Manou, a town of France, in the depart- ment of the Eure and Loire: twelve miles S. Verneuil.

Manpurry, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Dooab: fifty miles W. Canoga, and fifty-four E. Agra.

Manresa, or *Minorosa*, or *Manxes*, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, which gives name to a viguery, situated on a river, which soon after runs into the Lo- brega: it is defended by a castle, and con- tains several convents: 112 miles E. Sara- gossa, and twenty-five NNW. Barcelona. *Long.* 18. 30. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 41. 44. N.

Mans (Le), a city of France, and capital of the department of the Sarte, at the con- flux of the Huisne and the Sarte. Before the revolution, it was the capital of Lower Maine, the see of a bishop, the seat of a governor, of an electorate, bailiwick, &c. It contained a cathedral, two collegiate and thirteen parish churches, twelve religious houses, and 12,000 inhabitants: ten posts N. Tours, and twenty-six and a half SW. Paris. *Long.* 17. 52. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. N.

Mansaroar, a large lake of Thibet, about 100 miles in circumference, from whence one of the branches of the Ganges is said to spring: fourteen leagues N. Darmadijera.

Mansburg, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola: three miles SSW. Stein.

Mansfeld, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Mansfeld, with a caſtle, ſituated on a high rock, which was formerly a fortreſs, and reſidence of the counts of Mansfeld: great part of the walls and baſtions was deſtroyed, and blown up in the year 1674: thirty-ſix miles NNE. Erfurt, and twenty-ſix miles SSE. Halberſtadt. *Long.* 29. 3. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 31. N.

Mansfeld (County of), a principality of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which is bounded by the electorate of Saxony and Querfurt, the dioceſe of Merſeburg, and the duchy of Magdeburg, the principalties of Anhalt and Halberſtadt, and the county of Stolberg. Its greateſt length is twenty-eight, and its greateſt breadth ſixteeen miles. It is in general mountainous, but affords good corn land and paſturage, together with large woods of great profit, vineyards, chaſes, and fiſheries, as alſo a ſalt work and mine, which is divided into three departments, and yields a ſlate, from which copper is extracted. A quintal of the beſt ſlate at moſt, and that too but very ſeldom, contains five pounds of fine eſſayed copper: a quintal of the worſt yields only two pounds, but both ſorts are mixed together in the proceſs of ſmelting. Formerly, the copper extracted from the ſlate dug here amounted annually to 18,000 or 20,000 quintals, each of which yielded from ten to twelve ounces of ſilver. Of this ſilver, in the beginning of the 15th century, a great number of dollars were coined; but, at preſent, the total weight of the copper hardly amounts to 1500 quintals. This ſlate is remarkable for impreſſions of all kinds of animals, eſpecially of fiſhes. In this county, likewiſe, are two conſiderable lakes, ſtanding near each other, and even communicating, but of a very different nature. The water of one of them, and that the largeſt, being quite ſalt, while the water in the other is perfectly freſh and ſweet. They both abound in fiſh and creviſſes, inſomuch, that the villages along their banks ſubſiſt by fiſhing. They afford, alſo, an inexhauſtible number of wild ducks, geeſe, ſnipes, and other water-fowl, ſome of which are ſhot, and others taken by a net. The number of towns in the whole country amounts to ſeven. The prevailing religion here is Lutheraniſm, the introduction of which into this country was zealouſly promoted by Albert VII, count of Mansfeld. The counts of Mansfeld are deſcended from the lords of Querfurt. The ancient male line of Mansfeld began in count Hoier I, who, in 1115, fell in the great battle fought near Welfesholze, in this county, betwixt king Henry V and the Saxons, to the diſadvantage of the former. Ubrich I and Burkhard I, grandſons to his ſon, Hoier II, in 1220, divided the county betwixt them. The progeny of the former became extinct in the 14th century, and the latter left ſons; but, in 1219, a little before his ſecond daughter, Sophia, was married to Burkhard VI, lord of Querfurt, count of Mansfeld and Hardeck, and burggrave of Magdeburg, from whom deſcended the preſent lineage of the counts of Mansfeld, and who are the firſt branches of this new ſtem. The county of Mansfeld is partly a fief of Saxony and Magdeburg. In the matricula of the empire, the county of Mansfeld is aſſeſſed in Roman month in ten horſemen and five foot, or 300 florins, of which ſum the ſaid counts, now ſtyled princes, are to 120, Saxony 135, and Magdeburg to five. To the chamber at Wetzlar, the tor of Saxony is charged for Mansfeld 125 rixdollars forty-eight kruitzers, Magdeburg eighty-three rixdollars ſixty kruitzers.

Mansfield, a town of England, in the county of Nottingham; anciently a demeſne, to which the kings of Eng uſed to retire for the ſake of hunting Sherwood Foreſt; and a manor was be Henry Fauconberg, for ſhoeing the horſe when he came to Mansfield. It conſiderable trade in corn and malt, manufacture of ſtockings. In the 1304, it was almoſt deſtroyed by fire. has a weekly market on Thurſday: four miles N. Nottingham, and 138 NN London.

Mansfield, a town of United America the ſtate of Connecticut: four miles NW Windham.

Mansfield Iſland, an iſland in Hudſ Bay; fifty miles long, and fifteen *Long.* 80. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 5. N.

Manſigné, a town of France, in the partment of the Sarte: three leagues W. Fleche.

Manſilla el Burgo, a town of Spain, the province of Leon: ten miles SE. Le

Manſle, a town of France, in the de ment of the Charente, and chief place canton, in the diſtrict of Ruffec: four lea N. Angouleſme.

Manſora, a town of Arabia, in the vince of Yemen: eighteen miles E Taas.

Manſoura, or *Manſoura*, a town of Egy on the eaſt ſide of the Nile, built as a work againſt the Chriſtians. The Chri of Syria, ſettled at Manſoura, are the traders, and the principal articles are fine rice growing round the lake, and ammoniac. Here are vaſt chicken ov A canal is made from the Nile to the L Manzale: twenty-four miles SSW. D mietta, and ſixty N. Cairo. *Long.* 49. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 31. N.

Manſqué

...rah, a town of Africa, in the ...n of Algiers, the walls of which ...maining, but neither houses nor in...nts.

...ra, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in ...bian Irac, on the Euphatres, where ...ned by a branch of the Tigris: 110 ... WNW. Bassora.

...ria, a town of Arabia, in the pro... of Yemen: eight miles N. Beit el ...

...rth, a town of Germany, in the ...ny of Austria: nine miles SE. ...

..., a town of France, in the depart... of the Landes: four leagues S. St. ..., and six N. Pau.

...a (La), a town of Piedmont, in ...arquisate of Saluzzo, situated, as it ... between the Maritime and Cottian ... The castle or palace is situated on an ...nce, near the town. It had anciently ... of its own, after whom it came under ...arquis of Saluzzo, and finally under ...kedom of Savoy. The gardens are ... with trees of citrons, oranges, and ..., and tender plants, which will not ... other parts of Piedmont: two miles ...zzo.

...ta Bay, a bay of the Pacific Ocean, ... coast of Peru, about twenty miles ... of the equator; formerly famous for a ...erable pearl fishery, but it has been ... discontinued for some years. This ... its name from the great numbers of ... fish, called mantas, the catching of ... the common employment of the in...ants.

...linga, a town of the island of Sibu, ... the Philippines, chiefly inhabited by ..., who are exempt from tribute, be... they were the first to acknowledge the ...ignty of the Spaniards.

...gas, a town of Portugal, in the ...ce of Beira: five leagues SW. Guar... and nine SE. Viseu.

...el, a town of Germany, in the circle ... Bavaria, and principality of Sulzbach: ... miles SW. Weiden, and thirteen NE. ...ch.

...an, a town of France, in the de...ment of Indre and Loire, and chief place ... canton, in the district of Loches: five ... and a half S. Tours, and two and a ... W. Loches.

...es, a town of France, and principal ... of a district, in the department of the ... and Oise, on the Seine, over which is ... of thirty-six arches. Philip Au... died here, in the year 1223: five ... and a half E. Evreux, and seven ... W. Paris. *Long.* 19. 20. E. Ferro. ... 48. 58. N.

...ua, a duchy of Italy, bounded on the north by the Bressan and Veronese, on the east by the Ferrarese, on the south by the duchy of Modena, and on the west by the Cremonese. It is about fifty miles in length, and thirty-five in breadth. The Po runs through the midst of it, and it is also watered by other rivers, as the Oglio, Mincio, Secchia, &c. all which empty themselves into the Po. The land abounds in corn, fruits, and legumes, with some wine, great quantities of flax, and a number of good horses. Its history may be briefly as follows:—In 1328, Louis of Gonzaga, having extirpated the Bonacolsi family, made himself master of Mantua in their room. He was of German descent; and, after that exploit, took upon him the title of Imperial Vicar of Mantua, for which he appears to have obtained permission from the emperor, Louis of Bavaria, though the pope refused to acknowledge him as such. His issue succeeded him in the government of Mantua, and the imperial vicarship. In 1432, John Francis obtained, from the emperor Sigismund, the title of marquis; and Frederick II was created a duke by the emperor Charles V, and, by marriage, obtained Montferrat, which was afterwards raised to a dukedom. His brother, Louis, by marriage also, had the duchies of Nevers and Retel, in France; and one of his descendants, by name Charles, the chief ducal line failing, was, in 1627, made duke of Mantua and Montferrat, and the duke of Savoy at that time was put in possession of seventy-five places in the duchy of Montferrat. On the accession of Philip, duke of Anjou, to the crown of Spain, by the death of Charles II, the duke of Mantua, in consideration of 60,000 pistoles paid down in hand, and a monthly subsidy of 36,000 dollars for maintaining a French garrison of 4000 men, admitted the French troops into his capital. France had also engaged to procure him the restitution of the possessions formerly belonging to the house of Gonzaga, in Italy; and to make good whatever damages he might suffer by the approaching war. But this league with France proved his ruin, being on that account put under the ban of the empire. In 1703, the emperor transferred to the duke of Savoy that part of the duchy of Montferrat, which hitherto the dukes of Mantua had possessed as a fief. In 1707, the Imperlalists overrun the whole duchy of Mantua, and duke Charles IV died the year following, under the ban of the empire. Ever since, the house of Austria has continued in possession of this duchy, which now is annexed to the government of the Milanese.

Mantua, a city of Italy, and capital of a duchy of the same name. It is situated on a lake, formed by inundations of the Mincio,

Marano, a town of Italy, in the country of Friuli, belonging to the ſtate of Venice: fourteen miles SW. Palma Nuova.

Marano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom Naples, and province of Lavora: ſix miles WNW. Naples.

Marans, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Rochelle, ſituated in the midſt of ſalt marſhes, on the Sevre, about two leagues from its mouth. The inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade in ſalt, malt, corn, and meal: four leagues NNE. La Rochelle, and ſeven W. Niort. *Long.* 16. 41. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 18. N.

Marant, or *Amarant*, a town of Perſia, in the province of Adirbeitzan, containing 2500 houſes, each with a garden, ſituated near a river, and watered by canals. Cochineal is found in the neighbourhood. The inhabitants ſay, that here Noah was buried: fifty miles N. Tauris.

Maranzano, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of Venice: four miles W. Venice.

Maraſa, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Wangara: ſixty-three miles NNE. Ganara.

Maraſch, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Aladulia: 140 miles W. Diarbek. *Long.* 54. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 18. N.

Maraſch, or *Meraſch*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, and capital of a diſtrict, in the province of Caramania, the reſidence of a pacha, and ſee of a Jacobite biſhop: fifty miles NNE. Alexandretta.

Maraſona, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Livadia, the ancient Marathon: twelve miles NE. Athens.

Marat la Grande, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bar le Duc: two leagues and a quarter N. Bar le Duc.

Maratia Inferiore, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: eight miles WSW. Lauria.

Maratia Superiore, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: ſeven miles SW. Lauria.

Maraua, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: ſixteen miles NNE. Hodeida.

Maravi, a country of Africa, with a city of the ſame name, ſituated about 250 miles from the Indian Sea. *Long.* 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 13. 15. S.

Marauſch, a town of Germany, in Upper Carniola: eleven miles E. Stein.

Marawar, a province of Hindooſtan, bordering on the coaſt oppoſite Ceylon; about ſixty miles in length, and forty in breadth; in alliance with England. Ramnad is the capital.

Marazion, or *Market Jew*, a bay of Cornwall, ſituated in Mount B. harbour is neither convenient or ſa. miles and a half E. Penzance. WSW. London. *Long.* 5. 29. W. wich. *Lat.* 50. 10. N.

Marbach, a town of Germany, archduchy of Auſtria: ſeven m. Steyregg.

Marbach, a town of Germany, archduchy of Auſtria: two miles W.

Marbach, a town of Germany, in cle of Upper Saxony, and circle o burg: three miles SW. Noſſen.

Marbach, a town of Germany, archduchy of Auſtria, near the D nine miles SW. Aggſpach.

Marbach, a river of Germany, in cle of Swabia, which runs into t two miles W. Goppingen, in the Wurtemburg.

Marbach, ſee *Marpach*.

Marbella, a ſeaport of Spain, in vince of Grenada, on the coaſt of the terranean: the harbour is ſcreened f eaſt wind by a promontory, and defe a caſtle, furniſhed with ſome guns: ſix miles SW. Malaga, and ſixty-ſi Seville. *Long.* 11. 47. E. Peak of T riffe. *Lat.* 36. 41. N.

Marbeuf, a town of the iſland of Co ten miles WSW. Vico.

Marble Iſland, an iſland in Hudſon *Long.* 91. 30. W. Greenwich. *La* 35. N.

Marblehead, a town of United Am in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts: twelve m Boſton. *Long.* 70. 48. W. Greenwich. 42. 27. N.

Marbœuf, a town of France, in the partment of the Eure: four leagu Conches.

Marburg, or *Marchburg*, a town of G many, in the duchy of Stiria, on the D which had formerly counts of its own ty-one miles S. Graz, and 100 S. V *Long.* 33. 26. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 40.

Marburg, or *Marpurg*, a town of G many, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, capital of Upper Heſſe, on the weſt ſi the Lahn, defended by a caſtle, which once the reſidence of the landgraves of H In this town is an univerſity, founded year 1527, by the landgrave, Philip the M nanimous; here is alſo an academy for cal learning, and three Proteſtant ch Marburg, from a village, was raiſed t town, about the beginning of the 13th tury. In the years 1261 and 1319, it wholly deſtroyed by fire. In 1529, lemn, but fruitleſs, conference was

L

twixt Luther and Melancthon on one
Zuinglius and Oecolampadius on the
Towards the close of the year 1645,
beginning of 1646, this town and
ere taken, after a furious cannonad-
the troops of Caſſel, which the
Amelia Elizabeth, at that time re-
Caſſel, had ſent againſt it: thirty-
N. Francfort on the Maine, and
ENE. Coblentz. *Long.* 26. 28. E.
Lat. 50. 36. N.

apata, a town of South America, in
and juriſdiction of Quiſnicanchi.

aria, a town of Italy, in the duchy
ntua, on the Oglio: fourteen miles
Mantua.

ay, a town of France, in the depart-
of the Vienne: two leagues and a
Poitiers.

ellan, a town of France, in the de-
ent of the Herault: five miles NE.

ellino, a town of Italy, in the king-
of Naples, and province of Calabria
five miles E. Scalea.

enopoli, a town of European Turkey,
aria, near the Urana: twenty miles
Varna.

h, or *Merſh*, a town of England, in
unty of Cambridge, with a weekly
on Friday: twenty-ſix miles N.
dge, and ſeventy-nine N. London.

e (La), before the revolution, a pro-
of France, about fifty-five miles in
and twenty in breadth. The land in
is not fertile, but feeds a great num-
cattle. It now principally conſtitutes
partments of the Creuſe and part of
partment of the Vienne.

e (La), a town of France, and prin-
lace of a diſtrict, in the department of
ges, ſituated near the ſource of the
: eight leagues and three quarters
. Epinal, and nine WNW. Luxeuil.
23. 27. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 4. N.

e (La), a ſmall territory of Swiſſer-
the canton of Schweitz, ſituated to
uth of the lake of Zurich.

e, or *Marche-en-Famene*, a town of
chy of Luxemburg, ſituated on the
Marſette, in the road from Paris to
In the year 1577, Don John of
, to appeaſe the troubles of the Ne-
nds, convoked the principal malcon-
to meet in this town; and produced
was called a *Perpetual Edict*; which
ned by Gerard de Groeſbeck, cardinal
of Liege, Philip, baron of Wyneberg,
of the imperial council, and by
ew Gaill, a celebrated lawyer, who
envoys on the part of the emperor; as
two deputies of the duke of Juliers,
ve of the ſtates of the country, among
was the biſhop of Arras; while, on
the other hand, the prince of Orange and ſeveral other nobles, proteſted againſt it. The pariſh church, dedicated to St. Remacle, is a handſome ſtructure: twenty miles SE. Namur, and thirty-five NW. Luxemburg.

Marché la Cave, a town of France, in the department of the Somme: ten miles SE. Amiens.

Marche de Dozulle, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados: three leagues W. Pont l'Evêque, and four E. Caen.

Marche de Sceaux, a town of France, in the department of Paris: one league and three quarters S. Paris.

Marchegg, ſee *Marcheck*.

Marchena, a town of Spain, in the province of Seville, ſituated on a hill. In the ſuburbs, is the only well in the town or neighbourhood: ſeven miles S. Carmona.

Marchenoir, a town of France, in the department of the Loir and Cher, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mer: three leagues NNW. Mer, and five N. Blois.

Marchefeuil, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Arnay le Duc: two leagues W. Arnay le Duc.

Marchefieux, a town of France, in the department of the Channel: three leagues SW. Carentan.

Marchiennes, a town of France, in the department of the north, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Douay: two leagues and a half ENE. Douay, and three WNW. Valenciennes.

Marchiennes-ſur-pont, a free port of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Liege; on the Sambre: two miles W. Charleroy.

Marchthal, a princely abby of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and biſhopric of Conſtance, ſituated on a rock near the Danube, erected into an abby in the year 1418, and became independent in 1575. The Roman month is twenty-two florins; and tax to the Imperial chamber, eighty-one rixdollars, fourteen kruitzers: thirty-ſix miles W. Augſburg, and eighteen SW. Ulm.

Marchtrenck, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: three miles NW. Wells.

Marciac, a town of France, in the department of the Gers, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mirande: three leagues and a half W. Mirande, and five and a half SW. Nogaro. *Long.* 17. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 31. N.

Marciana, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany: thirty miles E. Florence.

Marcianiſi, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora: ten miles N. Naples.

Marcigliano, a town of Italy, in the king-

dom of Naples, and province of Lavora: nine miles NE. Naples.

Marcigny les Nonains, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Saône and Loire: four leagues and a quarter SW. Charolles, and ſeven and a half SE. Bourbon Lancy. *Long.* 21. 43. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 17. N.

Marcilhac, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Rhodez: three leagues NW. Rhodez, and three and a half E. Albin.

Marcillac, a town of France, in the department of the Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Ruffec: four leagues and a half NNW. Angouleſme.

Marcille, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne: two leagues E. Mayenne.

Marcillé, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Guerche: one league and three quarters W. la Guerche, and two and a half SE. Chateau Giron.

Marck, or *Mark*, a citadel of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county to which it gives name, purchaſed by the counts of Altena at the beginning of the thirteenth century: two miles E. Hamm.

Marck, or *Mark (County of)*, a principality of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, bounded on the north by the county of Recklinghauſen, and biſhopric of Munſter, on the eaſt by the duchy of Weſtphalia, on the ſouth by the duchy of Berg, and on the weſt by the duchies of Berg and Cleves. This county enjoys a fertile ſoil, with good meadows and arable land, which produce wheat, rye, barley, oats, buck-wheat, peas, vetches, lentils, beans, rape, turnip-ſeed, flax and hemp in ſuch plenty, that the neighbouring countries are likewiſe ſupplied therewith. It produces alſo fruits and legumes of all kinds. The mountains yield coal, iron, lead, copper and ſilver ores, and good quarries of ſtone. It contains in it upwards of twenty towns, excluſive of one half of the town of Lippſtadt. The inhabitants of this country are partly Roman catholics, partly Proteſtants, and all the three churches enjoy the free and public exerciſe of their religion, and that too for the moſt part ſeparate, ſometimes in the ſame church. There are many manufactures here, the produce of which is not only uſed in the country, but alſo plentifully exported; and in particular great quantities of iron and ſteel are wrought here in a variety of ways. The ancient counts of the Mark, received their origin from the counts of Altena. Adolphus III, count of Altena, who died in the year 1249, firſt aſſumed the title and arms of Mark. Adolphus V, count of Mark, was likewiſe count of Cleve. He came with Cleve to the electoral bou... Brandenburg: the aſſeſſment is made ... Cleves. Hamme is the capital.

Marck, a town of France, in the dep... ment of the Straits of Calais: two le... E. Calais.

Marckeck, a town of Germany, in archduchy of Auſtria, on the Marſch... markable for a battle fought there, in year 1278, in which Odoacer, king of B... mia, was killed: fourteen miles NW. ... burg, and twenty-four ENE. Vienna. ... 34. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 17. N.

Marckolſheim, a town of France, in department of the Lower Rhine, and ... place of a canton, in the diſtrict of ... ſelden: four leagues S. Benfelden, and ... and a half S. Straſburg. *Long.* 25. ... Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 10. N.

Marcliſſa, a town of Luſatia, near confines of Sileſia: five leagues SE. G...

Marcolles, a town of France, in the partment of the Canal: three league ... a half S. Aurillac, and four and a half ... Mur de Barres.

Marcotzi, a town of Sclavonia: tw... miles NE. Kralovavelika.

Marcouſſis, a town of France, in the partment of the Seine and Oiſe: five le... S. Paris.

Marcza, a town of Poland, in the p... nate of Red Ruſſia: ſixteen miles S. H...

Marczal, a river of Hungary, which ... the Raab, near Keſzo.

Mardick, a ſmall town or village of Fr... in the department of the North, ſituated the coaſt of the Engliſh Channel, at one defended by forts. Mardick is celebrat... the noble canal there, which after the ... of Utrecht, Louis XIV cauſed it to erected under the direction of Le B... being the length of 3338 toiſes an... feet. This canal began at the can... Bergues, near Dunkirk, extending ... with a breadth of between twenty-five thirty toiſes, no leſs than 1500 from ea... weſt in length, at which place it w... from ſouth to north, and 300 toiſes fa... had an incomparable ſluice with two b... on it, one of which was forty-four ... broad, being contrived for the recepti... large veſſels, the other twenty-ſix fe... breadth, and intended for ſmall. After it extended ſtill farther to the main ... England reſenting this new canal, inſiſt... the treaty in the year 1717, that Fr... ſhould engage to demoliſh the large pa... of the new ſluice, the ſmall ſluice to be ... tinued of the ſame depth, but with a re... tion of its breadth to ſixteen feet; and the other works, together with the ... and ſluices of the new canal to be deſt...

[illegible]ed, and none erected any more on [illegible], within two leagues of Dunkirk [illegible]: one league SW. Dunkirk.

[illegible], a fortress of Asiatic Turkey, in [illegible] of Diarbekir, which withstood [illegible] of Timur-Bek. It is the see [illegible] archbishop, dependant on the [illegible] of Antioch: eighty miles S. Diar- [illegible] seventy W. Mosul.

[illegible], a small island, near the west coast [illegible]. *Long.* 2. 39. W. Edinburgh. [illegible] 14. N.

[illegible], a river of Abyssinia, which is lost [illegible] of Nubia, about *Long.* 53. E. *Lat.* 16. N.

[illegible], a town of Arabia, in the province [illegible], the capital of a district: eighty- [illegible] E. Sanaa. *Long.* 45. 16. E. *Lat.* 15. 44. N.

[illegible] *(Les)*, a district of Italy, in the [illegible] Sienna, divided into Maremma di [illegible] Maremma di la, the former on the [illegible] latter on the west side of the river [illegible]: they both are bounded by the sea [illegible]. The soil is fertile, but the air [illegible] unwholesome.

[illegible], a seaport town of France, and [illegible] place of a district, in the depart- [illegible] the Lower Charente, at the mouth [illegible] Gendre, the principal trade is in salt, [illegible] of inhabitants is about 5000: [illegible] SSW. Rochefort, and six and a [illegible] baintes. *Long.* 16. 34. E. Ferro. [illegible] 40. N.

[illegible], a town of Istria: four miles S. [illegible] Istria.

[illegible], an island in the Mediterranean, [illegible] west coast of Sicily, about twelve [illegible] circumference, containing only a [illegible] and some farms. It is chiefly re- [illegible] for a victory obtained by the [illegible], over the Carthaginians: fifteen [illegible] Trapani. *Long.* 30. 1. E. Ferro. [illegible] 4. N.

[illegible], a town of France, in the depart- [illegible] the Vendée, and chief place of a [illegible] the district of La Roche-sur-Yon: [illegible] and three quarters N. Luçon, and [illegible] La Roche-sur-Yon.

[illegible], a town of France, in the depart- [illegible] the Dordogne, and chief place of a [illegible] the district of Nontron: seven [illegible] NW. Perigueux.

[illegible], an island in the Caribbean Sea, [illegible] coast of Terra Firma, discovered by [illegible], in the year 1498, about thirty [illegible] in circumference. When first dis- [illegible] Columbus found the inhabitants [illegible] in fishing for pearl oysters, but this [illegible] now no more. The greatest incon- [illegible] of this island is, the want of fresh [illegible], which the inhabitants are obliged to [illegible] from the main land; and yet the [illegible] abounds with pasture and verdant groves, and is fertile in maize and fruits. In the year 1620, this island was invaded by the Dutch, who demolished the castle; since which time it has been in a manner abandoned by the Spaniards, and it is now principally inhabited by the natives; who had some particular indulgences from the court of Spain, for their submission to Columbus. *Long.* 63. 22. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 11. 7. N.

Margaritim, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Epire: thirty-four miles W. Arta.

Margate, a seaport town of England, in the county of Kent, situated on the north coast of the isle of Thanet, within a small bay, in the breach of the cliff, where is a gate to the sea, whence its name. In all matters of civil jurisdiction, Margate is subject to the mayor of Dover, whose deputy resides here, and of which town and port it is a member. The principal street is near a mile in length, and built on an easy ascent, by which means the upper part is clean and dry, and the lower end much more so than formerly; a considerable sum of money having been lately expended in drains for that purpose. The harbour is pleasant, but not greatly frequented, for want of a sufficient depth of water to keep vessels of burden afloat; nevertheless great quantities of corn, and all kinds of grain, are shipped here for London. The pier of wood carried out to the east-ward, in a circular form, for the security of shipping, is built where nature, by a cove in the cliff, seemed to direct, and is very ancient. Margate has great conveniency for bathing; the shore being level and covered with fine sand, is extremely well adapted for that purpose. On the wharf are several bathing rooms which are large and convenient. Hither the company resort to drink the water, and from thence, in turns, they enter the machines, which are driven out into the sea, often to the distance of two or three hundred yards, under the conduct of careful guides. Since Margate has been so much frequented by persons of consequence, many considerable additions and improvements have been made to the town. A large square has been lately erected, in which are some very handsome houses, built by persons of fortune for their own use, with several others intended for the reception of the company. Margate is now as well supplied with shops as most other public places, and there are many very reputable tradesmen, in all branches of business. The various articles of trade are mostly furnished by a ready and quick communication with London, by the hoys. They are sloops of eighty or a hundred tons burden of which there are five, and sail alternately. The passage is often made in eight or ten hours, and at other times in two or

three days, as the wind and tide happen to ſuit. The beſt wind down is WNW. and the beſt up ESE. twenty-five miles N. Dover, and ſeventy-two E. London. *Long.* 1. 14. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 24. N.

Margelle (La), a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Is-ſur-Tille: four leagues W. Is-ſur-Tille.

Marggrabowa, a town of Pruſſia, in the Lithuanian department. This town derives its name from the founder, Margrave Albert, who built it in memory of the interview he had here with Sigiſmund Auguſtus, king of Poland; and the latter, in 1560, built a town which he called Auguſtowa, on the Poliſh frontiers, about thirty miles diſtant from Marggrabowa. In the neighbourhood of Marggrabowa, the Swediſh and electoral troops defeated the Tartars, in 1656, and releaſed the prince of Radziwil, who had been taken priſoner by them: eighty miles SE. Konigſberg, and fifty-ſeven S. Tilſit.

Marggrafiſch Fiſchern, a village of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Bareuth, with a medicinal ſpring: one mile SE. Hohenberg.

Marggroningen, ſee *Groningen*.

Margozza, a town of Italy, in the Milaneſe, which gives name to a ſmall lake near which it is ſituated: forty miles NW. Milan.

Margraffen Neiſſidel, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: four miles N. Entzerſtorff.

Margreth, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: four miles NW. Milſtatt.

Marguarſtein, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, on the Aha: twenty-five miles W. Saltzburg, and ten SW. Traunſtein.

Marguerittes, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Niſmes: one league and a half NE. Niſmes, and four NW. Beaucaire.

Margut, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sedan: four leagues and a half NW. Sedan.

Mariæ Zell, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: twelve miles N. Pruck.

Maria's Iſlands, a cluſter of iſlands, near the ſouth part of New Holland: a little to the NE. of Taſman's Head. *Long.* 147. 46. to 148. 10. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 43. 15. S.

Mariager, a ſeaport town of Denmark, in North Jutland, ſituated on a gulf which communicates with the Cattegat, called *Mariagerfiord*. The principal trade of the inhabitants conſiſts in ſtone and lime: twenty-two miles ENE. Wiborg. *Long.* 9. 53. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 56. 41. N.

Mariahva, a town of Portugal, in province of Beira: four leagues and Sti Joao da Peſqueira, and five NE. Pinhel.

Mariana, a town of the iſland of It is the ſee of a biſhop, but the to ruins: ſixteen miles S. Baſtia.

Mariana, or *Marianne Iſlands*, or *I* a cluſter of iſlands in the North Ocean, firſt diſcovered by Magell.., year 1521, by ſome ſaid to be fourteen ſixteen, but probably the exact numb known, and occupy a ſpace of 150 extent. Magellan is ſaid to have them when firſt ſeen, *Las Iſlas de* ... that is *The Iſlands of Sails*; or *De Latinas*, that is, *Of Triangular* ... their prows, in which the inhabit out to ſea upon the approach of his ſ afterwards *Las Iſlas de las Ladrone Iſland of Thieves*; becauſe the Ind came on board him, ſtole every ... was made of iron within their ... was not till the latter end of the ... that they obtained the name of the M Iſlands, from the queen of Spain, M of Auſtria, the mother of Charles whoſe expence miſſionaries were ſe thither to propagate the Chriſtian f hardly ever find them called by the n mentioned, except in the relations of lan's voyage. As to the ſecond, it their common appellation; and in books of hiſtory and voyages, as w maps, we find them ſtyled the L notwithſtanding which, the laſt n name has gradually gained ground, vails at preſent; ſo that they are monly ſtyled in moſt of the lan Europe, the Marianne, or rather ieſs correctly, Marian Iſlands. T lie in the torrid zone, and yet ſo m heat of the ſun tempered by the ... the air, and by breezes of the ... climate is, generally ſpeaking, equ ſalubrious, and pleaſant; only in ... of the year they are liable to ... which, though they do ſometimes deal of miſchief, yet clear and re air, in ſuch a manner, that before ... viſited by the Europeans, the peo monly lived to a great age. The ... cient Spaniſh writers ſpeak of the ... as mean, barren, contemptible pl cauſe, with the fineſt ſun and the m ſoil, they afford not either precious metals. However, this country ... fruits, ſallads, and a variety of ... herbs, and in the greateſt plenty. ... they had none, and but one kind ... not unlike the turtle dove. There are deed fiſh of many different kinds ... rivers, and upon their coaſts. The ... bitants are tall, robuſt, and very active.

...lour, yet not quite so dark as the ...ats of the Philippines; coarse fea... ...nd rather hard-favoured. The men ...tirely naked, the women only con... ...hat natural modesty teaches should ...ned. They may be said to have no ... and yet they were over-run with ...n. They had scarce any notion ...ity, but an idea of the devil. They ... the immortality of the soul; and ...e persuaded that there was a place ...ness, and another of torment. It is ... not hitherto decided from whom ...pic are descended, or whence they ...me have thought it probable, that ...e of the same stock with the inha... ...f the Philippines; others, from their ... freedom, the haughtiness of their ... and their high notions of nobility, ...ned to think them a-kin to the ...e. They were very dextrous in ... and diving, to which they enured ... iren as soon as they were able to ...nd thereby rendered them not only ...d robust, but so accustomed to, and ... of the water, that they were in a ... inhabitants of that element. Their ...y and mechanic genius was most ...cious in the invention of that singular ...alled by our seamen the flying prow, ...has been commended and admired by ...t chiefly by those whose skill in naval... ...ture enabled them to judge of it best. ...e vessels, before they had any ac...ance with the Europeans, they made ...rable voyages from one island to an..., and when overset, showed great pre... of mind in turning them, refitting, ...tting again on board; so that, taking ...cumstances together, they might be ...ed as brisk and bold seamen as any ...s part of the world. They are like... ...ad to have planted and cultivated their ...; but in what manner, or with what ... seeds, does not appear. That most ...dinary and useful plant the bread...-tree, was first discovered here.

...ana, a town of Italy, in the duchy of ...a: fifteen miles SW. Mantua.

...ano, a town of Italy, in the duchy of ...: twelve miles N. Milan.

...anka, a town of Poland, in the pala... ...f Volhynia: forty-four miles NNW. ...ers.

...ow, a town of Poland, in the ...e of Braclaw: forty-eight miles W. ...w.

...astain, a town of Germany, in the ...y of Austria: fourteen miles SSW.

...ello, a town of Italy, in the king... ...f Naples, and province of Bari: six ...NW. Gravina.

...-djaké, a lake of Thibet, about twelve leagues in circumference. *Long.* 106. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 34. 42. N.

Marieboe, a town of Denmark, in the island of Laaland, situated near a lake abounding in fish: twelve miles E. Naskow. *Long.* 11. 34. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 51. N.

Mariefred, a town of Sweden, in the province of Sudermanland: twenty-five miles W. Stockholm.

Marie Galante, an island in the West Indies, discovered by Christopher Columbus, in the year 1493, of a circular form and fourteen leagues in circumference. It was first settled by the French in the year 1647, from whom it was twice taken by the Dutch. In the year 1691, it was taken by the English, and again in the year 1759, but restored to the French in the year 1763. This island abounds with tobacco, and contains a great many grottos, where large crabs are found, as also several rivers and ponds of fresh water. Along the eastern shore run high rocks, which afford shelter to vast numbers of tropic birds. The western shore is flat, and the ground in general proper for cultivation. At the time of its last reduction by the British arms, one thousand hogsheads of sugar were manufactured yearly. *Long.* 61. 6. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 16. N.

Marienbourg, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Rocroy, insulated in Liege; this town was surrounded with walls by Mary, queen, sister to Charles V, from whom it took its name: two posts and a half SW. Givet.

Marienberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg, near which are mines of silver, cobalt, iron, vitriol and sulphur, here is likewise a manufacture of fine lace, and a medicinal bath: three miles ENE. Wolkenstein.

Marienburg, a town of Russia, in the government of Riga: twenty-eight miles S. Verro.

Marienburg, a town of Transilvania: six miles N. Cronstadt.

Marienburg, or *Malborg*, a town of Prussia, and capital of a prefectorate, situated on the Vistula: twenty-four miles ESE. Dantzic, and seventy-eight SW. Konigsberg.

Marienfeld, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and bishopric of Munster: eleven miles E. Warendorff.

Mariengaul, a town and lake of Russia, in the government of Polotsk: forty miles NE. Rezitsa.

Marienmunster, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and bishopric of Paderborn: four miles E. Neheim.

Marienthal, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: three miles WSW. Zwickau.

Marienthal, ſee *Mergentheim*.

Marienwalde, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and New Mark of Brandenburg: ſix miles NW. Woldenberg.

Marienwerder, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Oberland, ſituated on a ſmall river, called the *Leibe*, not far from the Viſtula. It was formerly the reſidence of the biſhops of Pomeſania, and of ſome grand maſters of the Teutonic order. Marienwerder was at firſt built in the year 1233, on a werder or ſmall iſland called *Quidzin*; but was ſoon after rebuilt on its preſent ſituation. The cathedral, which was erected about the thirteenth century, is the largeſt church in the kingdom of Pruſſia, being 320 feet long; and by its ſtrong breaſt-works ſeems to have formerly ſerved for a fortreſs. The palace at Marienwerder is ſpacious, and built in the old Gothic taſte. The adjacent country is very pleaſant, and full of eminences and gentle declivities. The inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade with their neighbours. In the year 1723, ſalt-works were ſet up here, and a magazine for corn and forage in 1728. This town has often been damaged by inundations, war, and fire. The famous league formed by the towns and country, againſt the knights of the Teutonic order, was concluded here in 1440. This town held out againſt a vigorous ſiege in 1520; and in the year 1613, it was for ſome time the reſidence of the elector John Sigiſmund. In 1709, the Czar Peter the Great, and Frederick I, king of Pruſſia, had an interview at this place. King Staniſlaus retired to this town from Dantzic, in July 1734: thirty-five miles S. Dantzic, and forty-four NNE. Thorn.

Marienzell, a town and convent of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: ſix miles WSW. Baden.

Maries (Three), three deſert iſlands, near the weſt coaſt of Mexico, the largeſt about ſeven leagues in circumference. They abound in pigeons, hares, guanoes, &c. and the coaſts with turtles and fiſh. *Long.* 90. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 21. 30. N.

Marieſtadt, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland, on the Wenner Lake: ſixty-five miles NE. Uddevalla.

Marignano, or *Melignano*, a town of Italy, in the Milaneſe, near which Francis I, king of France gained a victory over the Swiſs, in the year 1515: eleven miles SE. Milan.

Marigny, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Lo: two leagues W. St. Lo, and two and three quarters E. Coutances.

Marigny, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chinon: five leagues SW. Chinon.

Marigny, a town of Savoy, in the [illegible] of Faucigny: five miles SE. Bonne and twenty SSE. Geneva.

Marigny, a town of France, in the [illegible]ment of the Aube, and chief place canton, in the diſtrict of Nogent: [illegible] NW. Troyes.

Marij Kre, a fortreſs of Ruſſ[illegible] government of Caucaſus, on the *Ural*: ty-two miles S. Uralſk.

Marilhoſa, a town of Portugal, in [illegible] vince of Alentejo: ſix leagues ENE. [illegible]rao, and ſeven E. Mouro.

Marimata, a town of Arabia, in the [illegible] vince of Oman: thirty leagues SW. [illegible]

Marin, a ſmall iſland of Ruſſia, Baltic: ſeventy-two miles N. Riga. 41. 44. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 58. 10. N.

Marindugera, one of the Philippine I[illegible] about twenty leagues in circumference, the ſouth coaſt of Luçon: ten leagues from Mindoro.

Marines, a town of France, in the de[illegible]ment of the Seine and Oiſe, and chief of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pontoiſe: leagues W. Beaumont, and two and NW. Pontoiſe.

Maringues, a town of France, in the [illegible]partment of the Puy-de-Dôme, and place of a canton, in the diſtrict of T four leagues and a half NW. Clermo[illegible]

Marini, a town of Spain, in New C[illegible] four miles NW. Alarcon.

Marino, a town of Italy, in the ſtate Church: ten miles SE. Rome.

Marion, a county of South Carolina.

Marion's and Crozet's Iſlands, four in the Southern Indian Ocean, ſitu about the 47th degree of ſouth latitud 38th eaſt longitude from Greenwich.

Mariquita, a town of South Ame[illegible] the country of Popayan, ſituated ne[illegible] rich gold mines. It is alſo called *S[illegible] tian del Oro*.

Mariſch, a town of Moravia, in the c[illegible] of Pierau: twelve miles N. Freyburg.

Mariupol, a town of Ruſſia, in the g[illegible]ment of Ekaterinoſlav, on the ſea of A[illegible] a little to the weſt of the river Kalmius, for the Greeks, who emigrated from Crimea: 128 miles SE. Ekaterinoſlav. L[illegible] 55. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47[illegible] N.

Mariza, a river of European Tu[illegible] which riſes near Bagni, paſſes by Fili[illegible] and runs into the gulf of Saros: ſix [illegible] SSW. Eno, in Romania.

Markay, a town of Sweden, in the [illegible] vince of Smaland: fifty miles SW. We[illegible]

Mark-Burgel, a town of Germany, in [illegible] circle of Franconia, and principality Culmbach: thirteen miles NW. Anſpach.

Markerſdorf, a town of Germany, in [illegible] circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of N[illegible]ſtadt: ſix miles E. Weyda.

M[illegible]

-Leukerſheim, a town of Germany, in ...cle of Franconia, and principality of ...ch: fourteen miles N. Anſpach.

... Manſee, a town of Germany, in the ...hy of Auſtria: ten miles N. St. ...g.

... Oldendorf, a town of Germany, in ... of Lower Saxony, and biſhopric ...elheim: ſix miles W. Eimbeck.

... Sachſen, a town of Tranſilvania: ... N. Stoltzenberg.

...dorf, or *Marchdorf*, a town of Ger... the circle of Swabia, and biſhopric ...ance: nine miles NE. Conſtance, ...en SW. Ravenſpurg. *Long.* 27. E. *Lat.* 47. 43. N.

...dorf, a town of Bohemia, in the ... Leitmeritz: four miles S. Kamnitz.

... Boſworth, ſee *Boſworth*.

... Raiſin, a town of England, in the ... of Lincoln, with a weekly market on ...ay: ſixteen miles and a half NNE. ..., and 151 N. London.

... Jew, ſee *Marazion*.

...el, a town of Germany, in the circle ...ia: ſeven miles E. Neu Oetting, and ... N. Burkhauſen.

...ch, a town of Scotland, in the ...y of Fife: here is a manufacture of ...el, and another of ſtockings: four ... S. Falkland.

... Suhen, a town of Germany, in the ... of Franconia, and principality of Ba..., on the Eger: ſix miles NNE. Wun...

...riebel, a town of Germany, in the ... of the Upper Rhine, and county of ... Munzenburg: five miles NE. Hanau.

...ſey, a ſmall iſland of Ruſſia, in the ... Sea. *Long.* 150. E. Ferro. *Lat.* ... N.

...ſco, a town of Ruſſia, in the govern... of Irkutſk: fifty-ſix miles SW. Ki...

...kow, a town of Lithuania, in the ...ate of Wilna: ſixty miles ESE. ...

...kowiſka, a town of Poland, in the pa... of Volhynia: twenty-four miles E. ...

... Gisla, a town of Germany, in the ... of Upper Saxony, and principality of ...ach: five miles SSW. Eiſenach.

... Bibart, a town of Germany, in the ... of Franconia, and biſhopric of Wurz...: twenty-four miles SW. Bamberg, twenty-five ESE. Wurzburg.

... Hohenluben, a town of Germany, in ... circle of Upper Saxony, and county of ...: eight miles NW. Greitz.

... Offingen, a town of Germany, in ... circle of Swabia, and principality of Oet... Wallerſtein: eight miles WSW. Oet..., and ſix NNW. Nordlingen.

Markil, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, on the Traſen: twelve miles S. St. Polten.

Markuwka, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw: thirty-ſix miles SE. Braclaw.

Markwotiz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw: twelve miles E. Jung Buntzel.

Marlborough, a town of England, in the county of Wilts, with a weekly market on Saturday. It conſiſts of little more than one broad ſtreet, and another which enters it from the high road. John ſurnamed Lackland had a caſtle here, which on his revolt from his brother Richard, was ſtormed by Hubert, archbiſhop of Canterbury; it was afterwards famous for the aſſembly of all the ſtates of England, who unanimouſly enacted a law for ſuppreſſing riots, commonly called the ſtatute of Marlborough. Now it has fallen a prey to time, and is nothing but a heap of ruins, a few fragments of walls only remain. Anciently it was the cuſtom at Marlborough, for every burgeſs of the corporation to give the mayor two greyhounds, two white capons, and a white bull. Marlborough is a borough town, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament: thirty-three miles E. Bath, and ſeventy-four W. London.

Marlborough, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts: twenty-five miles W. Boſton.

Marlborough, a county of South Carolina.

Marlborough, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania: twenty-eight miles WSW. Philadelphia.

Marlborough Fort, a fortreſs in the iſland of Sumatra, near the town of Bencoolen.

Marlborough (Lower), a town of United America, in the ſtate of Maryland: thirty miles S. Annapolis.

Marlborough (Upper), a town of United America, in the ſtate of Maryland: ſeventeen miles SW. Annapolis.

Marle, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Laon: four leagues and a half NNE. Laon.

Marlheim, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine: three leagues W. Straſburg.

Marlhes, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Etienne: ten miles S. St. Etienne.

Marlieux, a town of France, in the department of the Ain, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chatillon: three leagues and a half SSW. Bourg-en-Breſſe, and one and three quarters SE. Chatillon-les-Dombes.

Marloe's Bay, a bay of South Wales, on the

the weſt coaſt of the county of Pembroke, between St. Bride's Bay and Milford Haven.

Marlow, or *Great Marlow*, a town of England, in the county of Buckingham, ſituated on the ſide of the river Thames, under the Chiltern hills, with a weekly market on Saturday. It is a borough town, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament. The chief manufacture is making lace and paper: fifteen miles NNE. Reading, and thirty-two W. London.

Marſtrand, an iſland of Sweden, near the weſt coaſt, in the North Sea. *Long.* 11. 29. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 57. 53. N.

Marly, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Verſailles, ſituated near the Seine; celebrated for its magnificent palace and water-works, erected at the expence of Louis XIV: one league and a half N. Verſailles, and three W. Paris.

Marly, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vervins: two leagues NW. Vervins, and two E. Guiſe.

Marmagnac, a town of France, in the department of the Cantal: one league E. Aurillac.

Marmagne, a town of France, in the department of the Cher, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bourges: one league and a half W. Bourges, and three and three quarters SE. Vierzon.

Marmande, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, ſituated on the Garonne. The inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade in corn, wine, and brandy; the number is about 4000: ſeven poſts NW. Agen, and eleven and three quarters SE. Bourdeaux. *Long.* 17. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 30. N.

Marmanuelo, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua: eight miles N. Mantua.

Marmora, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Strimon, ſix miles NW. Emboli, in the province of Macedonia.

Marmora, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Macedonia: thirty-four miles ENE. Saloniki.

Marmora, an iſland in the Straits of Conſtantinople, or the Sea of Marmora, about ten miles long, and three wide: it contains a town of the ſame name, and a few villages; moſt of the inhabitants are Greek Chriſtians. *Long.* 45. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 28. N.

Marmora, or *White Sea*, a gulf between the Straits of Conſtantinople and the Straits of Gallipoli, ſo called. It is about thirty leagues in length from eaſt to weſt, and thirteen broad from north to ſouth, it takes the name of Marmora from the iſland ſo called.

Marmora (Le), a town of Italy, kingdom of Naples, and province of bria Ultra: fifteen miles W. St. Se

Marmoutier, a town of France, in partment of the Lower Rhine, and place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Saverne: one league S. Savern, and five W. Straſburg.

Marnay le Bourg, a town of Fr. the department of the Upper Sa chief place of a canton, in the di Gray: three leagues and three quart Gray, and three and a half W. Be

Marne, a river of France, which the department of the Upper Marne, a league to the eaſt of Langres, paſſ near to Chaumont, Joinville, St. Vitry le François, Chaalons, Epe merie, Dormans, Chatillon, Chate ry, la Ferte, Charly, Liſy ſur Meaux, Lagny, &c. and joins the Charenton.

Marne, a town of Perſia, in the p of Choraſan: ſeventy leagues N. H ſixty-five E. Meſchid.

Marne, a department of France, on the north by the departments Aiſne and Ardennes, on the eaſt partment of the Meuſe, on the ſou department of the Aube, on the ſ by the department of the Upper M on the weſt by the deparments of and Marne and the Aiſne; about ſix from eaſt to weſt, and forty-five fr to ſouth. Chaalons is the capital.

Marne (Upper), a department of F bounded on the north-weſt by the ment of the Marne, on the north the departments of the Meuſe Voſges, on the ſouth-weſt by the ment of the Upper Saône, on th and ſouth-weſt by the Cote d'O on the weſt by the department of the about ſeventy miles in length from n to ſouth-weſt, and from twenty thirty-five in breadth. Chaumont capital.

Marne, a town of Germany, in th chy of Holſtein: five miles NW. Br tel.

Maro, or *Marro*, a town of Italy, principality of Oneglia: nine miles Oneglia.

Maro, a mountain of Portugal, province of Alentejo: two leagues Evora.

Maroglio, a river of Sicily, which into the ſea, near Terra Nuova, in the of Noto.

Marogna, a town of European T in Romania: ſixty-four miles E. En

Marſeilles, a town of France, in partment of the North, and chief pla canton, in the diſtrict of Avelin

and a quarter W. Aveſnes, and one andrecy.

..es, a town of France, in the de- nt of the Aube, and chief place of a , in the diſtrict of Bar ſur Seine: ..ues N. Bar.

..s, a town of France, in the de- nt of the Loir and Cher, and chief : a canton, in the diſtrict of Blois: ..ues N. Blois.

..s, a town of France, in the depart- the Sarte, and chief place of a can- the diſtrict of Mamers: ſeven miles ..s.

.. a river of Hungary, which riſes ..rders of Moldavia, and runs into ..s, near Zegedin.

.., a town of Italy, in the Vicen- .. en miles N. Vicenza.

.., a town of Poland, in the pa- .. of Lemberg: ſixty miles ENE. ..

..al-rud, a town of Perſia, in the of Choraſan: thirty-ſix leagues ..t.

..zo, a town of Italy, in the king- of Naples, and province of Abruzzo twenty miles SE. Ranciano.

.., a town of Germany, in the ..v of Auſtria: ſix miles E. Steyregg.

..o, a town of Germany, in the cir- ..wabia, and duchy of Wurtemberg, Neckar: eight miles NNE. Stutt- .. thirty ENE. Wildbad. *Long.* .. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 51. N.

.., ſee *Marburg*.

..ſtein, a town of Germany, in the Bavaria, on the Aha: twenty-five .. Salzburg, and ten SW. Trauſtein.

..s, a town of France, in the de- .. of the Dordogne, and chief place .., in the diſtrict of Sarlat: five .. Sarlat.

.. (*La*), a town of France, in the .. of the Gironde, and chief place .., in the diſtrict of Leſparre: ſix .. NNW. Bourdeaux.

..ve, a town of France, in the .. of the Upper Garonne: two .. Rieux.

..ſanes, a town of France, in the .. of the Tarn: three leagues NE. ..ne.

.. (*Grand*), a town of the iſland of .., on the eaſt ſide. *Long.* 61. 1. W. .. *Lat.* 12. 9. N.

..s of *Mendoza's Iſlands*, or *Mar- ..* cluſter of iſlands in the South Pa- Ocean, firſt diſcovered by Mendana, a .., in the year 1595; and viſited by .. Cook in the year 1774. They are .. number, and named *St. Chriſtina*, .., *Domaica*, *St. Pedro*, and *Hood*. .. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 9. 50. S. .., a town of France, in the de-

partment of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Boulogne: two poſts and a half S. Calais, and one and three quarters N. Boulogne.

Marr, a diviſion of the county of Aberdeen, in Scotland, towards the ſouth, on the ſide of the river Dee.

Marrat, a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dôme: three leagues S. Thiers.

Marriona, a bay of the iſland of Antigua: one mile and a half S. Willoughby Bay.

Marro, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which runs into the ſea, eight miles S. from Nicotera, in the province of Calabria Ultra.

Mars la Tour, a town of France, in the department of the Moſelle, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Metz: three leagues and three quarters WSW. Metz, and three S. Briey.

Marſa, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis: ten miles NE. Tunis.

Marſac, a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Ambert: ten leagues N. le Puy, and two S. Ambert.

Marſai, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente: ten miles E. Surgeres.

Marſal, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chateau Salins: ſeven leagues and a half ESE. Pont a Mouſſon, and five and three quarters ENE. Nancy. *Long.* 24. 16. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 48. N.

Marſala, a ſeaport town, ſituated on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Sicily, built on the ruins of the ancient Lylibeum; containing about 8000 inhabitants: forty-eight miles SW. Palermo. *Long.* 30. 13. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 51. N.

Marſala, a river of Sicily, which runs into the ſea, about a mile ſouth from the town of Marſala.

Marſan, before the revolution, a ſmall country of France, of which Monte de Marſan was the capital. It now forms part of the department of the Landes.

Marſanne, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montelimart: three leagues SW. Creſt, and two and a half NNE. Montelimart.

Marſaquiver, or *Marſalquiver*, a ſeaport of Africa in the kingdom of Algiers, on the coaſt of the Mediterranean, belonging to the Spaniards, who took it in the year 1732: one league from Oran.

Marſch, a river of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, which riſes in Moravia, and runs into the Danube, ſix miles W. Preſburg.

Marſillan, or *Marcellan*, a town of France, in the department of the Herault: one

league and a quarter NE. Agde, and two and a half SE. Pezenas.

Marſeille, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Grandvilliers: one league and a half S. Grandvilliers, and three and a half NW. Beauvais.

Marſeilles, a city of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône, ſituated near the coaſt of the Mediterranean. It is large, rich, and the moſt ancient place in all this province, is ſaid to have been built by the Phocæans, and to have exiſted 500 years before the birth of Chriſt. It is ſeated at the foot of a rocky mountain, near the ſea, being divided into the Old and New Town. The former lies on an eminence, conſiſting of narrow crooked ſtreets, with mean houſes; whereas, in the latter, the ſtreets are ſtraight and broad, and adorned with handſome edifices. Before the revolution, this city was the reſidence of a bailiwick, and the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of Arles, who has a dioceſe, containing thirty-ſix pariſhes, with an annual revenue of 30,000 livres. In it was alſo a priorate, together with four pariſh churches, including the cathedral and two collegiate ones, with two abbies, an academy of the beaux arts, and an obſervatory. It contains a large arſenal, well ſtored with all the implements for fitting out the gallies. The large armory here, which conſiſts of four walks croſſwiſe, and is accounted the fineſt in the whole kingdom, contains arms for 40,000 men. In the arſenal is a dock for building the gallies. This is roofed over, and communicates with the harbour, which is a parallelogram, having public and private buildings on the two long ſides, and one of the ſhorter. The other ſide is the iſſue into the Mediterranean, which is defended, on each point, by a ſtrong fort. The entrance into the harbour, on account of a rocky cape near it, is difficult, and has not depth of water enough for men of war. Gold and ſilver ſtuffs are made here. In the year 1720, this city was viſited by a moſt deplorable peſtilence, which raged till 1722. It is ſaid to contain 90,000 inhabitants: ſeven poſts and a half WNW. Toulon, and 101 and a quarter SSE. Paris. *Long.* 22. 3. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 17. N.

Marſhfield, a town of England, in the county of Glouceſter, on the borders of Somerſetſhire and Wiltſhire, with a weekly market on Tueſday. Here is a manufacture of broad cloth, and conſiderable trade in malt: ſeven miles N. Bath, and 104 W. London.

Marſhfield, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts: eighteen miles from Boſton.

Marſico Nuovo, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan Salerno: eighteen miles N. Policaſtro.

Marſico Vetere, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: fourteen miles S. Potenza.

Marſilliat, a town of France, in the department of the Allier, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montluçon: two leagues S. Montluçon.

Marſilly, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sezanne: ten miles S. Sezanne.

Marſta, a town of Sweden, in the province of Upland: ſixteen miles S. Upſal.

Marſta, a ſmall iſland of Sweden, on the weſt coaſt, in the North Sea. *Long.* 11. 31. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 56. 47. N.

Marſtrand, a ſeaport of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland. It is a very ancient ſtaple town, ſituated on the ſea coaſt with a ſpacious, deep, and ſecure harbour into which there is an entrance on the north and ſouth ſide, and it is defended by the ſtrong citadel of Carlſtein. It has, indeed, many conſiderable privileges; but, partly by the calamities of war, during the years 1718 and 1719, and partly by the fires which broke out in 1683 and 1699, it is in a declining a condition, that, in the year 1719, it had but twenty poor burghers, and the whole tax regiſter contained only ſixty-five perſons: however, it conſiſts of 200 ruinous and uninhabited houſes: eighteen miles N. Gotheborg. *Long.* 11. 30. E. Greenw. *Lat.* 57. 54. N.

Martaban, a city of Aſia, and capital of a country ſubject to the king of Ava, who took it from Pegu. It was a long time the capital of an independent kingdom. The ſoil is fertile, and the climate reckoned healthy. This city was once a ſeaport, and one of the moſt flouriſhing commercial towns in the eaſt, being ſituated on the ſide of a fine or large river near the Bay of Bengal, that afforded a good harbour for ſhips of the largeſt ſize; but after the king of Ava had conquered the country, he cauſed a number of veſſels, laden with ſtones, to be ſunk at the mouth, ſo that it is now only navigable for ſmall veſſels. The chief trade is now in earthen-ware and fiſh: 115 miles SSE. Pegu. *Long.* 98. 2. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 16. 30. N.

Martago, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon; ten miles SSE. Ciudad Rodrigo.

Martaizé, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Loudun: a league and three quarters SSW. Loudun, and three NNW. Mirebeau.

Martano, a town of Italy, in the [illegible]

n of Naples, and province of Otranto: miles NW. Otranto.

Martel, a town of France, and seat of a [illegible], in the department of the Lot, and [illegible] place of a canton, in the district of Ceré, near the Dordogne: four leagues NW. St. Ceré, and nine and three quarters [illegible].

Marterstorf, a town of Germany, in the [illegible] of Austria: seven miles WSW. [illegible]storff.

Martha Brea Harbour, a bay on the north [illegible] of the island of Jamaica. *Long.* 77. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 31. N.

Martha's Vineyard, an island of United [illegible], in the Atlantic, near the coast of [illegible] England, whose inhabitants are chiefly [illegible] in fishing. *Long.* 70. 40. W. [illegible]enwich. *Lat.* 41. 20. N.

Marthalon, a town of Swisserland, in the [illegible] of Zurich: four miles and a half S. [illegible]hausen.

Martbon, a town of France, in the department of the Charente, and chief place [illegible] canton, in the district of La Rochefoucauld: three leagues S. La Rochefoucauld, [illegible] four E. Angoulesme.

Martigao, a town of Portugal, in the [illegible] of Beira: six leagues and a half W. Viseu, and seven NE. Coimbra.

Martignana, a town of Piedmont, in the [illegible] of Saluzzo, near the Po: four [illegible] and a half W. Saluzzo.

Martigné, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief [illegible] of a canton, in the district of La [illegible]che: two leagues and a half SSW. La [illegible]che.

Martigné, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne, and chief place [illegible] canton, in the district of Mayenne: [illegible] leagues and a quarter S. Mayenne, and [illegible] and three quarters NNE. Laval.

Martigné Briand, a town of France, in [illegible] department of the Mayne and Loire, [illegible] chief place of a canton, in the district of [illegible]: two leagues and a half N. Vihiers, [illegible] S. Angers.

Martigné la Comte, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and [illegible] place of a canton, in the district of [illegible]: two leagues N. Charolles, and [illegible] and a half SW. St. Gengou le Royal.

Martigni, a town of Swisserland, in the [illegible], on the Drance, it is the seat of a government: eleven miles W. Sion, and thirty-eight E. Geneva.

Martigny, a town of France, in the department of the Vosges, and chief place of a canton, in the district of La Marche: one league N. La Marche, and three W. Darney.

Martigues (Les), a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Salon, situated on an island, at the mouth of a lake, to which it gives name, near the [illegible]. It was anciently very strong. The lake is near twenty miles long, and twelve broad: four leagues and a half SSW. Salon.

Martin, a river of Spain, which runs into the Ebro, in the kingdom of Aragon.

Martini, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: sixteen miles W. Ostuni.

Martinest, a town of Transilvania: sixteen miles SSW. Millenbach.

Martinico, an island in the West Indies. This island is sixteen leagues in length, and forty-five in circumference, leaving out the capes, which sometimes extend two or three leagues into the sea. It is very uneven, and intersected in all parts by a number of hillocks, which are mostly of a conical form. Three mountains rise above those smaller eminences. The high [illegible] the indelible marks of a volcano. The woods with which it is covered, continually attract the clouds, which occasions noxious damps, and contributes to make it horrid and inaccessible, while the two others are in most parts cultivated. From these mountains but chiefly from the first, issue the many springs that water the island. These waters, which flow in gentle streams, are changed into torrents on the slightest storm. Their quality partakes of the nature of the soil they pass through; in some places they are excellent, in others so bad, that the inhabitants are obliged to drink the water they have collected in the rainy season. The French were the first Europeans who formed a settlement, under the conduct of M. D'Inambuc, who brought about 100 persons from St. Christopher's, in the year 1635; and obtained land of the Caribbs: they lived quietly for some time, but animosities afterwards ensuing, ended with the extirpation or banishment of the natives. The French, by this retreat, now become sole masters of the island, lived quietly upon those spots which best suited their plantations. They all confined themselves at first to the cultivation of tobacco and cotton, to which was soon added that of the arnotto and indigo. That of sugar was not begun till about the year 1650. Beniamin Dacosta planted some cocoa-trees ten years after. His example was not followed till 1684, when the chocolate grew more common in France. Cocoa then became the chief dependence of the colonists, who had not a sufficient fund to undertake sugar plantations. One of those calamities which arise from the seasons, and which sometimes affect men, and sometimes vegetables, destroyed all the cocoa-trees, in 1718. This spread a general consternation among the inhabitants of Martinico. The coffee-

tree was then propoſed to them, as a plank is held out to mariners after a ſhipwreck. The French miniſtry had received, as a preſent from the Dutch, two of theſe trees, which were carefully preſerved in the king's botanical garden. Two ſhoots were taken from theſe, and carried to Martinico. Independent of this reſource, Martinico was poſſeſſed of thoſe natural advantages which ſeemed to promiſe a ſpeedy and great proſperity. Of all the French ſettlements, it was the moſt happily ſituated with regard to the winds that prevail in thoſe ſeas. Its harbours poſſeſs the ineſtimable advantage of affording a certain ſhelter from the hurricanes which annoy theſe latitudes. Its ſituation having made it the ſeat of government, it has obtained the greateſt marks of favour, and enjoyed the ableſt and moſt upright adminiſtration of them all. Notwithſtanding all theſe advantages, Martinico, though in greater forwardneſs than the other French colonies, had made but little progreſs at the end of the laſt century. In 1700, it contained but 6597 white men, in all. The ſavages, mulattoes, and free negroes, men, women, and children, amounted to no more than 507. The number of ſlaves was but 14,566. All theſe together made a population of 21,640 perſons. The whole of the cattle was 3668 horſes or mules, and 9217 head of horned cattle. They grew a great quantity of cocoa, tobacco, and cotton, and had nine indigo houſes, and 183 ſmall ſugar plantations. In 1736, there were 447 ſugar works; 11,953,232 coffee-trees; 193,870 of cocoa; 2,068,480 of cotton; 39,400 of tobacco; 6750 of arnotto. The ſupplies for proviſions conſiſted of 4,806,142 banana trees; 54,483,000 trenches of caſſava, and 247 plots of potatoes and yams. The population amounted to 72,000 blacks, men, women, and children. Their labour had improved the plantations as far as was conſiſtent with the conſumption then made in Europe of American productions, and the inhabitants exported annually to the amount of 700,000l. ſterling. This extenſive trade annually brought into the ports of the iſland 200 ſhips from France, fourteen or fifteen fitted out by the mother country for the coaſt of Guinea, ſixty from Canada, ten or twelve from the iſlands of Margaretta and Trinidad; beſides the Engliſh and Dutch ſhips that came to carry on a ſmuggling trade. The private navigation from the iſland to the northern colonies, to the Spaniſh continent, and to the Windward Iſlands, employed 130 veſſels, from twenty to ſeventy tons burthen, manned with 600 European ſailors, of all nations, and 1500 ſlaves, long inured to the ſea ſervice. The war of 1744, put a ſtop to this proſperity. The few ſhips that came from France, in order to compenſate the hazards they were expoſed to by the their commodities, ſold them at a ve vanced price, and bought them t low one. By this means, the pr creaſed in value, the lands were b tivated, the works neglected. and periſhing for want. Martinico repaired her loſſes during the paid off the debts which a ſeries of had obliged her to contract, when greateſt of all evils, broke out afre ſeries of misfortunes for France, peared defeats and loſſes, made M fall into the hands of the Engliſh. reſtored in July, 1763, ſixteen mon it had been conquered, but deprived neceſſary means of proſperity that it of ſo much importance. In 1769. I imported from Martinico, upon 202 veſſels, 177,116 quintals of fine ſugar. 12,579 quintals of raw ſugar; 68,51 tals of coffee; 11,731 quintals of 6048 quintals of cotton; 2518 caſſia; 783 caſks of rum; 307 hogſ molaſſes; 150 pounds of indigo. pounds of preſerved fruits; forty pounds of chocolate; 282 pounds of tobacco; 494 pounds of rope yarn; cheſts of liqueurs; 234 hogſheads of &c.; 451 quintals of wood for dying 12,108 hides in the hair. All theſe ductions together have been bought colony itſelf for 536,631l. ſterling. true, that the colony has received from mother country to the amount of 500, merchandiſe. but part of this has been away to the Spaniſh coaſts, and another has been conveyed to the Engliſh ſettlements. In the year 1794, Martinico taken by the Britiſh, under the command Sir John Jervis and Sir Charles Grey. attack commenced the 3d of February, the iſland ſurrendered on the 16th of M.

Long. 61. 2. to 61. 36. W. Greenwich. Lat. 14. 24. to 14. 52. N.

Martinico (Little), one of the Grenadine Iſlands, in the Weſt Indies. *Long.* 61. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 13. 38. N.

Martinowa, a town of Poland, in the latinate of Red Ruſſia; ſix miles N. H.

Martinſperg, a town of Germany, in archduchy of Auſtria: ſix miles S. Zwetl.

Martinvaſt, a town of France, in the partment of the Channel, and chief pla a canton, in the diſtrict of Cherbourg: league S. Cherbourg, and three NW. V. lognes.

Martizay, a town of France, in the partment of the Indre, and chief place canton, in the diſtrict of Le Blanc: leagues and a half N. Le Blanc en Ber and three and a half S. Chatillon ſur I dre.

Mar.

[illegible], a town of European Turkey, in [illegible]a: twenty miles SSW. Gallipoli.

[illegible], a town of Italy, in the king- [illegible] Naples, and province of Calabria [illegible] the see of a bishop, suffragan of [illegible]: thirteen miles S. Cosenza.

[illegible], a town of Spain, in the province [illegible]: seven leagues NW. Barcelona.

[illegible], a town of Spain, in the province [illegible]: ten miles W. Jaen.

[illegible], a town of France, in the de- [illegible] of the Calvados, and chief place of [illegible], in the district of Caen: three [illegible] WNW. Caen, and one and a half [illegible] veux.

[illegible], a town of France, in the depart- [illegible] the Upper Garonne: five leagues [illegible] Gauden, and three SW. Rieux.

[illegible] *de Veyre (Les)*, a town of France, [illegible] partment of the Puy de Dôme, and [illegible] of a canton, in the district of [illegible]: two leagues and a half SSE. [illegible], and three N. Issoire.

[illegible], a town of Persia, in the province [illegible], celebrated for its salt works: [illegible] ENE. Mesched, and 190 NNE.

[illegible], a town of Portugal, in the pro- [illegible] Alentejo: two leagues SE. Castello [illegible], and two SE. Valença de Alcantara, [illegible]. *Long.* 11. 32. E. Ferro. *Lat.* [illegible] N.

[illegible], a town of France, and prin- [illegible] place of a district, in the department of [illegible]. In the reign of Henry III, [illegible] part of the inhabitants became [illegible], but, in the year 1586, they [illegible] to surrender at discretion to the [illegible], when the town was destroyed: [illegible] W. Mende, and eleven and a [illegible] Rhodez. *Long.* 20. 56. E. Ferro. [illegible] 33. N.

[illegible], a town of Italy, in the king- [illegible] Naples, and province of Otranto: [illegible] SSW. Oria.

[illegible], a town of France, in the de- [illegible] of the Meuse, and chief place of a [illegible], in the district of Stenay: one league [illegible] quarters SE. Montmedy, and [illegible] three quarters W. Longwy.

[illegible] *Head*, a cape of Scotland, on the [illegible] of the island of Pamona. *Long.* [illegible] Edinburgh. *Lat.* 58. 58. N.

[illegible], a town of Germany, in the [illegible] Upper Saxony, and principality of [illegible], near Braubach.

[illegible], a mountain of Ireland, in the [illegible] of Tyrone: ten miles SSE. Strabane.

[illegible], a town of Ireland, in Queen's [illegible], not large, but considerable for its [illegible] manufactures. It is the county [illegible] and sends two members to the Irish [illegible]: forty-eight miles N. Water- [illegible] and forty-three SW. Dublin.

Maryland, one of the United States of America, bounded on the north by Pennsylvania, on the east by the state of Delaware, on the south by the sea and the states of Virginia, and on the west by Virginia. It contains about 14,000 square miles, of which it is supposed one-sixth is water, and is divided into eighteen counties, and is separated into the east and west divisions by the Chesapeak Bay. The settlement of this state was made, at first, with about 200 persons, all Roman Catholics, and most of them of good families, under a charter granted to lord Baltimore, in the year 1632; but the proprietors very wisely introduced a general toleration for all Christians: a measure that greatly tended to the flourishing state of the country. The lands next the sea are low, but rise gradually till they terminate in the Apalachian mountains. Great part of the country was covered with wood, till cut and cleared by the planters; but interspersed with savannahs and meadows, watered with several small streams and springs. This colony, as it had for a long time, with Pennsylvania, the honour of being unstained with any religious persecution; so neither had they, nor the Pennsylvanians, ever, till instigated by European politics, been harrassed by the calamities of any war, offensive or defensive, with their Indian neighbours, but had always lived in the most exemplary harmony with them. Indeed, in a war which the Indians carried on against Virginia, they, by mistake, made an incursion into the territories of Maryland, but were soon sensible of their error. Wheat and tobacco are the staple commodities of Maryland. In the interior country, on the uplands, considerable quantities of hemp and flax are raised. As long ago as 1751, in the month of October, no less than sixty waggons, loaded with flax-seed, came down to Baltimore from the back country. Among other kinds of timber, is the oak, of several kinds, which is of a straight grain, and easily rives into staves, for exportation. The black walnut is in demand for cabinets, tables, and other furniture. The apples of this state are large, but mealy; their peaches in plenty, and good. From these the inhabitants distil cyder-brandy and peach-brandy. The forests abound with nuts of various kinds, which are collectively called masts. On this mast vast numbers of swine are fed, which run wild in the woods. These swine, when fatted, are caught, killed, barrelled, and exported in great quantities. The number of inhabitants in the state, including the negroes, is 260,000. The chief towns are Annapolis and Baltimore.

Maryland Point, a point of United America, in the state of Maryland, on the Potomak: forty-five miles SSW. Annapolis.

Maryport

Maryport, a ſeaport town of England, in the county of Cumberland, ſituated at the mouth of a river, on the coaſt of the Iriſh Sea, with a weekly market on Friday. The harbour is capable of great improvement, and will at preſent contain about 150 veſſels. It contains about 400 houſes; and, by a late accurate ſurvey, the number of inhabitants amounted to about 2625. There are eighty-ſeven veſſels, from fifty to 300 tons burthen, moſtly employed in the coal or coaſting trade; and a few of the ſtouteſt of them go generally in the ſummer to the Baltic, or different ports in the eaſt. There are no manufactures here at preſent, and its chief dependence is on the coal trade: nine miles NW. Cockermouth, and 308 N. London.

Marytown, a town of Scotland, in the county of Angus: five miles ESE. Brechin.

Marza, a town of Sicily, in the vally of Noto, with a bay, where they manufacture ſalt: eight miles SSE. Noto.

Marza, a town of Africa, in the deſert of Zanhaga, inhabited by Moors, who trade with Europeans for gum, of which there are three foreſts near.

Marza Suſa, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tripoli.

Marzilla, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Navarre: thirty miles S. Pamplona.

Mas Bay, a bay in the North Sea, on the coaſt of Norway. *Long.* 5. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 60. 50. N.

Mas d'Agenois (Le), a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Tonneins, on the Garonne: one league and a half NW. Tonneins, and one and three quarters SSE. Marmande.

Mas d'Azil (Le), a town of France, in the department of the Arriege, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mirepoix, fortified by the Proteſtants, but ſince diſmantled: ſeven leagues and a half W. Mirepoix, and ſix NNW. Taraſcon.

Mas Cabardes (Les), a town of France, in the department of the Aude, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Carcaſſonne: three leagues N. Carcaſſonne, and two and a half NE. Montolieu.

Ma-ſuffran, a river of Africa, which runs into the Mediterranean: five leagues SW. Algiers.

Mas Garnier, or *Grenier (Le)*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne: one league W. Verdun.

Mas St. Puelle, a town of France, in the department of the Aude: ten miles SW. St. Papoul.

Maſafuero, an iſland in the South Pacific Ocean, ſituated to the weſt of Juan Fernandes, both being nearly in the ſame latitude, and, by the globe, it is diſtant about thirty-one leagues. It is very high and mountainous, and at a diſtance appe- one hill or rock: it is of a triang- and about ſeven or eight leagues i- ference. The ſouth part is much e- eſt: on the north end there are ſev- of clear ground, which perhaps m- mit of cultivation. The author of count of Lord Anſon's Voyage, m- ly one part of this iſland as affo- age, which is on the north ſide, water, but captain Carteret ſays part where there was not anchora- weſt ſide, in particular, there is a- about a mile from the ſhore in t- thom, and about two miles in forty- ty-five fathom, with a fine black bottom. There is plenty of wo- ter all round the iſland, but they a- be procured without much difficu- quantity of ſtones, and large fra- the rock have fallen from the hi- round the iſland, and upon theſe th- ſuch a ſurf, that a boat cannot ſa- within a cable's length of the ſhore. 80. 46. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 33. 4-

Maſagran, or *Mazacbran*, a town- ca, in the kingdom of Algiers: f- from Muſtigannim.

Maſanet, a town of Spain, in vince of Catalonia; twenty-five Gerona.

Maſanet, a town of Spain, in vince of Catalonia: ſeventeen mile- rona.

Maſargues, a town of France, in partment of the Mouths of the Rh- chief place of a canton, in the Marſeilles: one league SE. Marſe-

Maſbate, one of the Philippine about thirty leagues in circumfere- inhabitants are for the moſt part fre- dependant: about 250 families pa- Here are ſome mines, but not wro- principal produce is rice. *Long.* Ferro. *Lat.* 12. N.

Maſcar, a town of Africa, in the k- of Algiers, anciently called *Victoria*. eight miles ESE. Ouran.

Maſcarnib, or *Maſerib*, a town of S- Syria, belonging to a powerful A- prince: three days' journey SSE. fr- maſcus.

Maſcarenbas, a town of Portugal, province of Tras-os-Montes: one lea- a quarter N. Mirandela.

Maſcari, a town of Sicily, in the v- Demona: nine miles SW. Taormin-

Maſcarin, one of the Galapagos I- in the Pacific Ocean. *Lat.* 1. 12. S.

Maſcate, or *Maſkat*, a town of A- This is the principal town of the prov- Oman, ſo that the ſchiech or iman many travellers called king of Maſc- ſtands at one end of a beautiful plai-

ſmall gulf, encompaſſed with ſteep
rming an excellent harbour, in which
eſt veſſels may find ſhelter. This
is likewiſe protected by forts, and
thus fortified both by art and nature.
calls it *Moſca*, and ſpeaks of it as be-
n then, a great emporium of the
Arabia, Perſia, and India. Maſ-
ever enjoyed this advantage, and
preſent poſſeſſes a conſiderable trade.
rtugueſe made themſelves maſters of
28. Two churches, one of which
magazine, and the other the houſe
ali, or governor, ſtill remain, to ſhow
y were once eſtabliſhed here. A hun-
fifty years after their conqueſt of
the Portugueſe were driven hence
Arabs, through the treacherous aid of
, who had been robbed of his daugh-
the Portugueſe governor. In no other
ſian city are the Banians ſo numerous
Maſcate; their number in this city
to no fewer than twelve hundred.
re permitted to live agreeably to their
ws, to bring their wives hither, to ſet
in their chambers, and to burn their
At Maſcate, Europeans pay five per
pon imports; Mahometans ſix and a
nd Jews and Banians ſeven per cent.
am's natural ſubjects pay ſix per cent.
upon dates exported; which are the
l article that the country affords:
SSE. Gamron, and 940 E. Mecca.
74. 50. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 23.

Maſſalan, a town of North America, in
dience and juriſdiction of Mexico:
cagues from Acapulco.

Maſſau, a town of Germany, in the du-
Stiria: eight miles SE. Windiſch
z.

Maſſaſka, an iſland of Ruſſia, in the
Sea, near the weſt coaſt of Nova
. *Long.* 70. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 73. N.

Maſſaſkika, a bay on the north-weſt coaſt
Zembla. *Long.* 77. E. Ferro. *Lat.*
N.

Maſſato, a town of Italy, in the kingdom
s, and province of Baſilicata: three
SE. Venoſa.

Maſſbe, a town of Sweden, in the pro-
of Weſt Gothland: fifty-four miles
Gotheborg.

Maſſelſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the govern-
f Archangel: twenty miles S. Kola.

Maſſenburg, a town of Germany, in the
of Stiria: two miles S. Leoben.

Maſſino, a village belonging to the Swiſs
, in the Valteline, celebrated for its
: eight miles ESE. Chiavenna.

Maſſino, a river which riſes in the Rhetian
and runs into the Adda, four miles E.
egne.

Maſſerata, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Piacenza: eighteen miles S. Piacenza.

Maſſham, a town of England, in the north riding of the county of York, with a weekly market on Wedneſday: ſeventeen miles NW. Boroughbridge, and 220 N. London.

Maſſhangar, a town of Aſia, in the country of Cabul, on the river Sewad: forty-eight miles N. Attock, and 130 ESE. Cabul. *Long.* 71. 7. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 33. 54. N.

Maſſiady, a town of Samogitia: thirty-ſix miles NNW. Medniki.

Masjan, a river of Perſia, which runs into the Sihon, in the province of Choraſan.

Maſide, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia: twelve miles NW. Orenſe.

Maſigne, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte: five miles S. Le Mans, and three ENE. La Fleche.

Maſk Lough, a lake of Ireland, ten miles in length, and from one to three in breadth, ſituated in the county of Mayo, on the borders of Galway: eleven miles S. Caſtlebar.

Maſkaleva, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Angara: twenty-four miles N. Balaganſkoi.

Maſkelyne's Iſlands, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands ſo called, lying off the ſouth-eaſt point of Mallicollo Iſland, one of the New Hebrides, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 167. 59. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 16. 32. N.

Maſkingie, a river of Canada, which runs into the lake Michigan. *Long.* 86. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 47. 25. N.

Maſławſtano, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiov: thirty-ſix miles ESE. Bialacerkiew.

Maſmunſter, ſee *Munſter*.

Maſou, a ſmall iſland, near the coaſt of China, in the Eaſtern Sea. *Long.* 138. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 30. 47. N.

Maſovia, or *Maſuren*, a province of Poland, one of the moſt ancient, and one of the laſt that remained annexed to the crown. This country has, from the beginning of the Poliſh monarchy, been conſidered as a part of that kingdom. And though the inhabitants revolted, on the deceaſe of Mieczeſlaus II, Caſimir I ſoon reduced them to obedience. In the partition which Boleſlaus III made of the Poliſh dominions, between his four ſons, in 1138, Maſovia was given to his ſecond ſon (afterwards Boleſlaus IV) who was ſucceeded by his ſon Leſco. The latter bequeathed it to Caſimir, his father's brother, and after this, it devolved by inheritance on Caſimir's youngeſt ſon, Conrad. Hence it appears, that this province had its own dukes for a long time. Duke Wenceſlaus became a vaſſal to John, king of Bohemia, in the year 1329, but Charles, that monarch's ſon, having transferred the ſovereignty of

Maſovia to Caſimir the Great, king of Poland, Siemonit, duke of Maſovia, was obliged to be inveſted with this country as a fief dependent on Poland. In the year 1526, the male line of the dukes of Maſovia being extinct, the duchy became immediately ſubject to Poland. And though king Sigiſmund I, was ſtrongly importuned to make his ſon, Sigiſmund Auguſtus, duke of Maſovia, he could not be prevailed on; but that monarch, having firſt confirmed the rights and laws of the inhabitants, annexed it to Great Poland, in 1529. King Stephen, in 1576, endowed Maſovia with the ſame rights and privileges as the reſt of the kingdom; but permitted the inhabitants to retain ſome of their ancient cuſtoms. This province has been twice given to the queens of Poland as a dowry; and for ſome time was governed by a ſtarthalter appointed by the king. But in 1576, the woiewoda of Maſovia was placed on the ſame footing with the other palatines. No other religion but Popery is tolerated in this province; thoſe of other profeſſions being treated with the greateſt ſeverity: for if a Lutheran or Calviniſt miniſter be found in Maſovia, his puniſhment was death. Staravolſcius computed the number of noble families in this country to be, in his time, no leſs than 45,000. Maſovia conſiſts of two palatinates, which are Czerſk, or Maſovia Proper, and Polotſk. Warſaw is the chief city.

Maſque Pocona, a juriſdiction of Peru, in the government of Charcas, extending about twenty-five leagues. The air is hot, but not too great for vines. The town of the ſame name, where the biſhop of Santa Cruz de la Sierra reſides, is very thinly inhabited; but here are in other parts of the juriſdiction, ſeveral populous towns. The vally in which it ſtands is above eight leagues in circuit, producing all kinds of grain and fruits: and the woods and uncultivated mountains afford great quantities of honey and wax, which conſtitute a principal branch of its trade: ninety miles SSW. Santa Cruz de la Sierra.

Maſquinonge, a lake of Canada: thirty-three leagues NW. Montreal.

Maſri, a town of Perſia, in the province of Kerman: 160 miles ENE. Sirgian.

Maſſa (Ducby of), a ſmall principality of Italy, ſituated near the Mediterranean, between the dominions of Genoa and Tuſcany. This principality, together with that of Carrara have often changed maſters, at preſent they are united to Modena.

Maſſa, a town of Italy, and capital of a duchy ſo called, is ſituated on the river Frigida, near the ſea. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Piſa: fifty-three miles SSW. Modena, and twenty-five NNW. Piſa. *Long.* 27. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 2. N.

Maſſa, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of Sienna, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffrag... pulonia: between this town and ... very unhealthy tract of country, ... *remma di Sienna*. Borax and lapis found in the neighbourhood: ... miles SW. Sienna, and forty-five ...

Maſſa, a town of Italy, in the k... Naples, and province of Lavora, ... a biſhop, ſuffragan of Sorento: ... miles NE. Capua.

Maſſachuſetts, one of the Unite... of America, bounded on the nor... ſtates of Vermont and New Hamp... the eaſt by the Atlantic, on the ... Atlantic and the ſtates of Conn... Rhode Iſland, and on the weſt by ... of New York; about 120 miles fr... weſt, and about forty-five, in gen... north to ſouth, though towards ... extremity it is much more ... was originally a part of New En... firſt ſeparated in the year 16... chuſetts are to be found all the v... ſoil, from very good to very bad, ... yielding all the different prod... mon to the climate, ſuch as In... wheat, rye, barley, oats, hemp, ... potatoes, field-beans and peas; ... peaches, plumbs, cherries, &c. ... immenſe quantities is found in va... of this ſtate, as likewiſe copper ... lead, pipe-makers' clay, yellow and ... alum, ſlate, or ſtone, ruddle, or ... and in ſome places aſbeſtos, or ... cotton. Several mineral ſprings ... found in different parts of the ... ſachuſetts is divided into eleven ... which contain 265 towns, the ... which are Boſton and Salem. The ... of inhabitants, in the year 1790, was ... This ſtate owns more than three ... many tons of ſhipping as any ... ſtates, and more than one-third ... whole that belongs to the United ... this period 35,000 tons are employ... rying on the fiſheries; 56,000 in... ing buſineſs, and 120,560 in tr... almoſt all parts of the world. P... aſhes, ſtaves, flax-ſeed, bees-wax, ... carried chiefly to Great Britain ... tance for their manufactures; ... viſions to the Eaſt Indies; fiſh, ... pork, lumber, candles, &c. are ... the Weſt Indies, for their product... two firſt articles, fiſh and oil, ... Spain, and Portugal; roots, vegeta... and ſmall meats, to Nova Scotia ... Brunſwick; hats, ſaddlery, cab... men's and women's ſhoes, nails, ... barley, hops, butter, cheeſe, &c. ... ſouthern ſtates. The negro-trade ... hibited by law in 1778, and there ... ſingle ſlave belonging to the commo...

Maſſachuſet's Fort, a fort of Uni...

...n the borders of Vermont and New ... nine miles S. Bennington, and four... W. Deerfield.

...fra, a town of Italy, in the king... Naples, and province of Otranto: ... and a half ESE. Motola, and twen... E. Matera.

..., a town of France, in the depart... the Indre: ſix leagues W. Bourges.

...ara, an iſland of Africa, in the ri... ...a: eight leagues from the mouth.

...a, a town of Africa, in the country ...a: 230 miles NW. Sofala. *Long.* ... E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 10. S.

..., a town of France, in the depart... the Arriege, and chief place of a ... in the diſtrict of St. Girons: three ... W. Taraſcon.

...uccoli, a town of Italy, in the repub... Lucca, on the ſide of a lake, to which ... name: eleven miles W. Lucca.

...ano, a town of Italy, and capital of ... principality, inſulated in Piedmont; ... papal fief: twenty-one miles NNW. ... and forty-three NNE. Turin.

...ſburg, a town of United America, ...ate of Pennſylvania: fifteen miles ... Chamberſburg.

...ube, a town of France, in the de... of the Gers, and chief place of a ..., in the diſtrict of Mirande: three ... SE. Mirande, and four and a half ... ca. *Long.* 18. 14. E. Ferro. *Lat.* ... N.

...ac, a town of France, in the department ... Cantal, and chief place of a canton, ... diſtrict of St. Flour: four leagues and ... N. St. Flour, and ſix NE. Murat.

...hargues, a town of France, in the de... ment of Herault, and chief place of a ..., in the diſtrict of Montpellier: four ... ENE. Monrpellier.

...a, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the ... of Aladulia: four leagues E. ...a.

...Katz, a town of Germany, in the cir... Upper Saxony, and biſhopric of Naum... three miles N. Zeitz.

...ſow, a town of Germany, in the cir... Upper Saxony, and Hinder Pomera... nine miles N. Stargard.

...ſi, a kingdom of Africa, within the ... of Zanguebar.

...ſtico, a cape on the weſt end of the ... of Scio, in the Grecian Archipelago. ... 43. 44. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 15. N.

...ſlah, a town of Perſia, in the province ... Kerman: fifty-ſix leagues ENE. Sir...

Maſire (La), a town of France, in the ...rtment of the Ardeche, and chief place ... canton, in the diſtrict of Mezen: five ...agues N. Privas, and four SW. Tour...

Maſſura, a town of Arabia Petrea, on the borders of the Red Sea: ninety-two miles SW. Medina.

Maſuah, or *Matſuah*, a ſmall iſland in the Red Sea, near the coaſt of Abyſſinia, with an excellent harbour, and water deep enough for ſhips of any ſize, to the very edge of the iſland: here they may ride in the utmoſt ſecurity, from whatever point, or with whatever degree of ſtrength, the wind blows. As it takes its modern, ſo it received its ancient name from its harbour; it was called by the Greeks *Sebaſticum Os*, from the capacity of its port, which is diſtributed into three diviſions. The iſland itſelf is very ſmall, ſcarcely three quarters of a mile in length, and about half that in breadth, one-third occupied by houſes, one by ciſterns to receive the rain-water, and the laſt is reſerved for burying the dead. *Long.* 56. 58. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 15. 42. N.

Maſvaux, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Befort: three leagues N. Befort, and ſeven and a half SSW. Colmars.

Maſuco, or *Maſucon*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tras os Montes: ſix leagues ENE. Eſpadacinta, and nine SSW. Miranda de Duero.

Maſulipatam, a city and ſeaport of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Condapilly, ſituated at the mouth of the Kiſtnah. It is a place of conſiderable trade for chintzes and painted linens, but the air is eſteemed unwholeſome; ſixty-five miles SSW. Rajamundry, and 150 SE. Hydrabad. *Long.* 81. 15. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 10. 10. N.

Maſzow, a town of Hungary: ſix miles W. Roſenburg.

Mata (La), a ſeaport town of Spain, in the province of Valencia: twenty-two miles SSW. Alicant.

Mataca, or *Matanca*, a bay on the north coaſt of the iſland of Cuba, where the Dutch fleet defeated the Spaniſh fleet, in the year 1627: twelve leagues from the Havanna.

Matagara, a town of Africa, in the country of Sugulmeſſa.

Matagorda, a fort of Spain, which covers the harbour of Cadiz.

Matagua, a town of the iſland of Cuba: ninety-two miles SE. Havanna.

Matala, a town and cape on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Candia: thirty miles S. Candia. *Long.* 42. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 34. 46. N.

Matalona, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora: thirteen miles and a half NNE. Naples.

Mataman, or *Cimbeba*, a large country of Africa, lying near the Atlantic, ſouth of Benguela, extending from *Long.* 13. to 18. E. Greenwich; *Lat.* 16. to 24. S.

Matamba, a large country in the interior parts of Africa, about *Long.* 22. E. Greenwich; *Lat.* 9. S.

Matambo, a town of South America, in the diſtrict of Abança: about four leagues from Cuſco.

Matan, a town of the iſland of Borneo, near the weſt coaſt, a little to the ſouth of the equinoctial line.

Matarem, a town of the iſland of Java, and capital of a kingdom, on the ſouth ſide, near the centre of the iſland. *Long.* 127. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 8. 20. S.

Matarana, a river of Spain, which runs into the Ebro, in the province of Aragon.

Matare, a town of Egypt, celebrated among devotees on account of a ſycamore tree, which is ſaid to have ſheltered the Holy family in their flight: five miles from Cairo.

Mataro, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, well peopled by induſtrious inhabitants. The environs abound in vineyards, which produce wine, much famed for its flavour. It likewiſe contains ſeveral manufactures, and is conſidered as one of the richeſt and moſt active towns in Catalonia: ſeventeen miles NE. Barcelona. *Long.* 19. 5. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 41. 33. N.

Matavai Bay, or *Port Royal Bay*, a bay near the north part of the iſland of Otaheite.

Matavai Point, a cape of the iſland of Otaheite. *Long.* 210. 22. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 29. S.

Matchadoſh Bay, a bay on the eaſt coaſt of Lake Huron. *Long.* 80. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 44. 48. N.

Ma-tchan, a town of China, in the province of Pe-tche-li: twenty-two miles N. Tſang.

Ma-tche, a ſmall iſland near the coaſt of China, in the Eaſtern Sea. *Long.* 137. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 26. 30. N.

Ma-tching, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: fifty miles NE. Ou-tchang.

Matchou, a mountain of Thibet. *Long.* 104. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 31. 40. N.

Matelles (Les), a town of France, in the department of the Herault, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montpellier: two leagues and a half N. Montpellier, and four NE. Gignac.

Matera, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata, the ſee of an archbiſhop: twenty-ſeven miles SSW. Bari, and 112 E. Naples. *Long.* 34. 18. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 51. N.

Materata, a town of Iſtria: five miles and a half ESE. Umago.

Matefi, a lake of Italy, in the county of Moliſe: three miles S. Boiano.

Matha, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente, and c place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. d'Angely: four leagues and three qu NE. Saintes, and three SE. St. Jean gely.

Mathan, a town of Africa, in the k dom of Bournou, called a royal city. L 39. 26. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 18. 30. N.

Mathay, a town of France, in the de ment of the Doubs, and chief place of a ton, in the diſtrict of St. Hypolite. leagues and a half NW. Blamont, and and a half N. St. Hypolite.

Mathern, a river of South Wales, r runs into the Tivy, two miles above beder, in the county of Cardigan.

Mathieu, a town of France, in the de ment of the Calvados, and chief place canton, in the diſtrict of Caen: one and three quarters N. Caen, and four half E. Bayeux.

Mathuſen, or *Mauthauſen*, a town of many, in the archduchy of Auſtria, ſit on the Danube: ſeven miles E. Steyr.

Matignon, a town of France, in the partment of the North Coaſts, and place of a canton, in the diſtrict of L balle: four leagues and three quarters Dinan, and three and three quarters Lamballe.

Matilla, a town of Spain, in the pro of Leon: twenty miles SSW. Salamanca.

Matin, a river of Canada, which into the river St. Lawrence, ſixty-ſix le below Quebec.

Matiſſalva, a town of Tranſilva ſeven miles ESE. Samoſvivar.

Matlock, a village of England, in county of Derby, where is a medicinal ſp efficacious in cholicky, conſumptive, an taneous caſes, and much frequented by neighbouring gentry as an agreeable re during the ſummer months for health amuſement, without the infection of t ern manners. Here are two baths: th bath, as it is called, though there had a bath at the place long before, was 1734, the houſe belonging to it is the la and moſt frequented, though the new has a handſome houſe, in a pleaſanter ſi ation. The baths are temperate, and water lighter than common water. It firſt known about 1698. There is a ſpring in a hill beyond the old bath, but withſtanding all attempts to prevent it mixes with a cold one in its way to t river. Here is a water of a ſtrong petrify quality; a large ſtratum formed by which uſed for building, and is very ſervice Matlock Great Tor is 140 yards perpen cular. Near Matlock bridge, are two c lybeate ſprings: ſeventeen miles N. Der and 143 N. London.

Matme, a river of Germany, which

the Brifgau, and joins the Schwartzach, 11 miles N. Waldſhutt.

Matchnik Schar, a ſtrait which divides ya Zembla, always filled with ice. *Lat.* N.

Matoon Harbour, a harbour on the ſouth-c aſt of Nova Scotia. *Long.* 64. 45. W. nwich. *Lat.* 44. N.

Matour, a town of France, in the depart- of the Saône and Loire, and chief place canton, in the diſtrict of Charolles: leagues and three quarters SE. Cha-, and four and a half W. Mâcon.

Matra, a chain of mountains in Hungary, ed to the ſouth-weſt of Erlau.

Matſchach, a town of Germany, in the y of Carinthia: ten miles S. Saxenburg.

Matſumay, a ſeaport of the iſland of Jedſo, ary to Japan. *Long.* 156. 30. E. ro. *Lat.* 40. 40. N.

Mattapony, a river of United America, ch runs into the York River at Weſt t, in the ſtate of Virginia.

Matter, a town of Africa, in the kingdom Tunis: nine leagues NW. Tunis.

Mattia, a river of European Turkey, ch runs into the Adriatic, ſouth of Aleſ-

Mattig, or *Matich*, a town of Germany, ch runs into the Inn, near Braunau in per Bavaria.

Mattigay, a town of Hindooſtan, in the vore Country: one mile N. Allumbaddy.

Mattighofen, a town of Germany, in the le of Bavaria: thirteen miles E. Burk-ſen, and nine S. Braunau.

Mattinatello, a town of Italy, in the king-m of Naples, and province of Capitanata, en miles E. Mont St. Angelo.

Matto Groſs, a juriſdiction of South Ame- in Braſil, between the 34th and 46th grees of longitude W. from Ferro, and 10th and 23d of ſouth latitude.

Matt-See, a lake of Germany, in the circle Bavaria and archbiſhopric of Salzburg, elve miles in circumference.

Mattſee, a town of Germany, in the circle Bavaria, and archbiſhopric of Salzburg. is a nef of the biſhop of Paſſau: twelve iles N. Salzburg, and ſeven NE. Lauffen.

Matty's Iſland, an iſland in the Pacific ean. *Long.* 143. 2. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 45. S.

Matuaro, an iſland near the north-eaſt aſt of New Zealand, in a bay called the *of Iſlands*. *Long.* 174. 24. E. Green-ich. *Lat.* 35. S.

Matvieu, an iſland of Ruſſia, in the Straits Vaigatſkoi. *Long.* 70. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 15. N.

Matvievka, a town of Ruſſia, in the go-ernment of Ekaterinoſlav, on the Bug: ty miles NW. Cherſon.

Matura, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Agra: twenty-two miles NE. Agra, and ſeventy SSE. Delhi.

Matusſalva, a town of Hungary: forty-four miles NW. Munkacs, and twenty-five NE. Caſchau.

Matzen, a town of Germany, in the arch-duchy of Auſtria: ſeven miles S. Ziſterſtorf.

Matzol, a cape of Ruſſia, at the mouth of the Obſkaia gulf. *Long.* 93. 16. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 72. 30. N.

Matzunca, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiov: twenty-four miles SW. Kiov.

Matzwitz, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe: two miles and a half NNW. Ottmuchau.

Mau, a town of the iſland of Ceylon: forty miles WNW. Candi.

Mava, a river of Africa, which paſſes through the country of Quoja, and runs into the Atlantic, near Cape Monte.

Mau-al-heb, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen, built on a mountain, by a prince of Yemen, in the year 1712: two miles N. Damar.

Maubal, a town of Aſia, in the country of Candahar: twenty-three leagues NNE. Candahar.

Maubec, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vienne: ſix leagues E. Vienne.

Maubert Fontaine, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Rocroy: five miles SSW. Rocroy, and thirteen NW. Charleville.

Maubeuge, a town of France, in the department of the North, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Aveſnes, on the Sambre; ceded to France by the treaty of Nimmegen, when Louis XIV ordered it to be fortified: ten poſts and a half ESE. Lille, and twenty-ſix and a half NNE. Paris. *Long.* 21. 39. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 16. N.

Maubourguet, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Pyrennées, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vic-Bigorre: five leagues N. Tarbe, and two N. Vic-Bigorre.

Mavelagongue, or *Mawilgange*, a river of the iſland of Ceylon, which runs into the ſea at Trincomaly.

Maughold Head, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Man: forty miles WSW. from St. Bee's Head. *Long.* 3. 28. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 18. N.

Maugnio, or *Maugioville*, a town of France, in the department of the Herault, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montpellier: two leagues E. Montpellier, and two SW. Lunel.

Mauldah, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Bengal, near the Ganges: with

a conſiderable commerce: fifty-two miles N. Moorſhedabad, and 160 ESE. Patna. *Long.* 88. 16. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 25. 3. N.

Mauleon, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Lower Pyrennées, containing about 4000 inhabitants: four leagues W. Oleron, and ſeven WSW. Pau. *Long.* 16. 46. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 13. N.

Mauleon, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Pyrennées, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Barthe: three leagues SE. La Barthe.

Maulevrier, a town of France, in the department of the Maine and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chollet: two leagues ESE. Chollet, and four W. Argenton.

Mauli, a river of Sicily, which runs into the ſea, about eight miles SSW. from Raguſa.

Maulle, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Germain: three leagues W. St. Germain, and two and a half SE. Mantes.

Maumont, a town of France, in the department of the Correze: ten miles E. Tulle.

Maumuſſon, a channel or narrow ſea, between the iſle of Oleron and the continent of France.

Maunſee, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, near a lake of the ſame name: ſixteen miles SW. Voglabruck.

Maunſee, or *Monnſee*, a lake of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: ſixteen miles SW. Voglabruck.

Maur, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: ſeven miles S. Mauttern.

Maurbach, a town and chartreux of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: nine miles WNW. Vienna.

Maure, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Redon: five leagues N. Redon, and five and three quarters SW. Rennes.

Maurepas, a town of France, in the department of the Somme: two leagues S. Ham.

Maurepas, or *Michipicoton Iſland*, an iſland and fort of North America, in lake Superior: forty miles in circumference. *Long.* 85. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 47. 42. N.

Mauriac, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Cantal: eleven leagues and a half WNW. St. Flour, and ſix NNW. Aurillac.

Maurice, a river of United America, in the ſtate of New Jerſey, which runs into the Delaware: eighteen miles SSE. Bridge Town.

Maurienne, or *Morienne (County of)*, a province of Savoy, conſiſting of a long narrow vally. It anciently belonged to the kings of Burgundy, and was erected into a county by Rodolphus III, at which time it was annexed to Savoy.

Mauripida, one of the Laccadive Iſles. *Long.* 72. 21. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 12. 2. N.

Mauritius, or *Iſland of France*, an iſland in the Indian Sea, firſt diſcovered by the Dutch, in the year 1598, who gave it the name of Mauritius, in honour of the prince of Orange. The climate is pretty hot, but, notwithſtanding, very wholeſome, the air ſerene, and very little expoſed to hurricanes. The ſoil is, generally ſpeaking, rocky and ſtony, though mountainous towards the ſea coaſts, but within land there are many ſpots both flat and fertile. The whole circuit of the iſland is about fifty leagues, and its form nearly circular. Some of the mountains are prodigiouſly high, and their ſummits covered with ſnow all the year round. The whole iſland is well watered. It produces all the trees, fruits, and herbs that grow in this part of the globe, and in great plenty; but it was, and ſtill is, famous for its ebony, eſteemed the moſt ſolid, and ſhining of any in the world. Befides black, which is the moſt valuable, and particularly diſtinguiſhed in Europe by the name, there are alſo trees of the ſame kind which are red, and others of a citron colour. Groves of oranges, both ſweet and ſour, common as well as citrons; and the pine apple grows ſpontaneouſly in very great perfection. It is true, they have but very little rice, or indeed any other grain; but this defect is, in ſome meaſure, ſupplied by the admirable potatoes and other nouriſhing roots: but more eſpecially of late by the plentiful uſe of manioc or caſſava from Braſil. There is a ſufficient quantity of black cattle, and plenty of veniſon, with wild fowl in abundance of different kinds. It is ſaid not to have either ſerpent, frog, toad, or other venemous animal. The moſt diſagreeable creatures therein were bats of a prodigious ſize, which ſome old writers of voyages ſtyle flying dogs, but theſe are, in ſome meaſure, extirpated. The Dutch in the ſecond voyage they made to the Eaſt Indies, under the command of the admiral James Cornelius Vanneck, touched thither, on the 18th of September, 1598, with five ſhips, and anchored in a ſafe port capable of containing fifty large veſſels. They found the country, which probably had been for many years undiſturbed, abounding with cattle, fowl, fiſh, and fruits, that they landed ſuch of the crew as were ſick, who ſpeedily recovered; and having ſupplied themſelves with all kind of refreſhments, and beſtowed the name of Warwick Haven on the port where they anchored, in honour of their vice-admiral, they continued their voyage, and entered as an uſeful obſer-

in their journals, that this iſland might commodiouſly viſited by outward-bound as that of St. Helena in their return: ugh many of their countrymen reap- benefit of this advice, and though med this iſland after prince Maurice , yet it was near forty years before ght of ſettling there; and were beforehand with the French, who ent a veſſel thither from Dieppe for purpoſe, who found the Dutch in , and very buſy in raiſing a fort, ight command the haven, and the where ſhips took in water. About r 1640, the Dutch had two or three ttlements, beſides their fort, upon the ; but wanting ſlaves to cultivate their ions, they ſent over a bark to Mada- , where the French had juſt begun to and prevailed upon the governor, and r officer, to ſteal fifty blacks, of thoſe were ſettled under their protection, ſcandalous breach of faith proved the both colonies; for the people of Ma- car never had any confidence in the afterwards, and as for the negroes were carried to Mauritius, moſt of them into the woods and mountains, where became what in the Weſt Indies they call ons, that is, outlaws or banditti; and ey readily afforded ſhelter to all who d join them, the Dutch, notwithſtand- they had a conſtant garriſon of fifty men e fort, were continually expoſed to their s and depredations. After that, other ments were formed, but about the be- g of the current century, the directors the Dutch Eaſt India company, in Hol- reſolved to withdraw the colony; on was accordingly brought off, ſome ſay 1703, and others, with more probability, 1710. A few years after the Dutch had uiſhed the iſland, it was taken poſſeſ- of by the French, in whoſe hands it has from that time. *Long.* 74. 5. E. Ferro. 20. 12. S.

Mauron, a town of France, in the depart- nt of the Morbihan, and chief place of a on, in the diſtrict of Ploermel: ten miles Ploermel.

Mauroux, a town of France, in the depart- nt of the Gers: ten miles SE. Lectoure.

Maurs, a town of France, in the depart- ent of the Cantal, and chief place of a on, in the diſtrict of Aurillac: ſix leagues W. Aurillac, and ſeven SW. Mur-de- ares.

Maurua, one of the Society iſlands, in the uth Pacific Ocean, ſurrounded by a reef rocks, without a harbour. *Long.* 152. 35. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 16. 26. S.

Mauruca, a kingdom on the eaſt coaſt of Africa, ſituated about *Long.* 55. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 14. 30. S.

Maurup, a town of France, in the depart- ment of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vitry le François: ten miles E. Vitry.

Mauſethurn, a fortreſs of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Mentz, ſituated on an iſland in the Rhine: one mile below Bingen.

Mau-ſidſi, a town of Arabia, in the pro- vince of Yemen: twenty-four miles N. Mocha.

Mautchong Counſun, a mountain of Aſia, in Thibet. *Long.* 101. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 31. 38. N.

Mauten, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia, at the conflux of the Moledin and the Geil: eighteen miles SW. Saxen- burg, and forty-ſix S. Brixen.

Mautern, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: ſeven miles N. Knittelfeld.

Mauth, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: eight miles N. Windiſch Gratz.

Mauttern, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, on the ſouth ſide of the Danube, oppoſite Stain: thirty-two miles WNW. Vienna. *Long.* 33. 24. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 23. N.

Mauves, a town of France, in the depart- ment of the Orne, and chief place of a can- ton, in the diſtrict of Mortagne: two leagues S. Mortagne, and two NNE. Belleſme.

Mauveſin, a town of France, in the depart- ment of the Gers, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lectoure: four leagues and a half ENE. Auch, and five and a half SSE. Lectoure.

Mauze, a town of France, in the depart- ment of the two Sevres, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Niort: three poſts SW. Niort, and fifty-ſix and a quarter SW. Paris.

Mawaralnahar, ſee *Samarcand*.

Mawri, a ſeaport town of Africa, in the country of Sabu, on the Gold Coaſt; the in- habitants are chiefly fiſhermen; in the middle of the town is fort Naſſau, built by the Dutch, with a ſmall garriſon.

Maxdorf, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz: ten miles W. Kamnitz.

Maxen, a town of Germany, in the elec- torate of Saxony, celebrated for a victory obtained by the Auſtrians, commanded by count Daun, over the Pruſſians, on the 21ſt of November, 1759, when 20,000 Pruſſians, commanded by general Finck, laid down their arms, and ſurrendered themſelves pri- ſoners of war, generals, officers, and ſoldiers. He made them croſs the Elbe the ſame day: eight miles SW. Pirna, and ten S. Dreſden.

Maxey, a town of France, in the depart- ment of the Meuſe, and chief place of a can- ton, in the diſtrict of Vaucouleurs: one league S. Vaucouleurs.

May, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan: forty leagues S. Schiras.

May (Le), a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chollet: one league and a half N. Chollet, and four and a half W. Vihiers.

May, a river of Wales, in the county of Caernarvon, which runs into the ſea: three miles SW. Crickhaeth.

May, a ſmall iſland of Scotland, at the entrance of the Frith of Forth, with a light-houſe: five miles S. Fifeneſs. *Long.* 0. 35. E. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 56. 10. N.

May, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-ſi: twelve miles NE. Sou-tcheou.

May, or *Mayo*, one of the Cape de Verd Iſlands. It is but ſmall, being no more than ſeven leagues in circumference, its form oval, with a variety of ſharp rocks and points, projecting into the ſea above a mile. La Croix, Davity, and Linſchoten, deſcribe it with dangerous ſhoals and ſand banks round the coaſt; notwithſtanding which, Dampier affirms that he has coaſted it almoſt in a circle, and yet could never diſcover any thing dangerous, beſides the promontories, which render it hazardous to fall in at night too cloſe with the land. Mayo is raiſed conſiderably above the ſea, but level and plain, except two mountains of conſiderable height. The ſhore, according to the laſt-mentioned writer, is clear, with ſandy bays between the promontories, which afford good anchorage. On the weſt ſide of the iſland, where ſhips generally drop anchor, there is a large ſandy bay, and a ſand-bank forty paces wide, running near three miles along ſhore, within which is a large ſalt pond, contained between the riſing ſhore and the oppoſite ſand-bank. The whole ſalt pond is full two miles in length, and half a mile in breadth, but ſeldom filled with water. It is the north end which chiefly produces ſalt, that being never dry, though the water evaporates, and the ſalts form themſelves for the whole dry ſeaſon, that is, from November to the month of May. Formerly, the Engliſh drove ſo great a trade in this commodity, that a man of war was continually ſtationed for the protection of the ſhips employed in this article; but this guard-ſhip has been laid aſide for a number of years. The iſland of Mayo is a dry ſoil, conſiſting chiefly of ſand, or a looſe crumbling ſtone, without rivulets, ſprings, or any natural moiſture, except the dews of the night, and the ſhowers in the wet ſeaſon, which run off as faſt as they fall. In the whole iſland there is but one ſpring, and that in the very centre, running off in a ſmall ſtream through a vally confined by the hills. Hence it is that we may account for the barrenneſs of the iſland, and why it produces no large trees, which can neither ſtrike their roots in ſo looſe, or draw the neceſſary nouriſhment in ſo dry, a ſoil. The [illegible] bank that forms the ſalt-pond, produces a ſpecies of ſilk-cotton, that grows on a ſmall ſhrub, about four feet high, in pods of the ſize of a ſmall cucumber or bean. In it are three ſmall towns, in which all the inhabitants of the iſland are contained. The chief fruits are figs, water-melons, citrons, and oranges, all of them bad kinds, and pompions, which ſerve inſtead of natives for their ordinary diet, together with calavanas, or a ſpecies of beans, of which they are fond. The ſea is plentifully ſtored with a variety of fiſh, mullets, dolphins, ſharks, nettoes, ſnappers, ſilver fiſh, porpuſſes, and a ſmall ſpecies of whale, that commonly [illegible] the road every day in queſt of their prey, during the ſeaſon that the green turtle lay their eggs. *Long.* 22. 25. W. Greenw. *Lat.* 15. 10. N.

Maya, a town of Spain, in the province of Navarre: twenty-one miles N. Pam[illegible]

Mayaguana, one of the Bahama [illegible] eight leagues in length. *Long.* 72. 1[illegible] 72. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 22. [illegible] 22. 44. N.

Mayals, a town of Spain, in the pro[illegible] of Catalonia: ſixteen miles S. Lerida.

Mayamba, a town of Africa, and [illegible] of a province of the ſame name, in the [illegible] dom of Loango, near the Atlantic O[illegible] The territory extends conſiderably [illegible] within land, and hath a ſalt lake, abov[illegible] leagues in compaſs, which empties itſe[illegible] the ſea, by ſome rivulets, about half a [illegible] northward of Cape Negro. The to[illegible] rather village, of Mayamba, extends [illegible] ſiderable length along the coaſt, but [illegible] low, that the inhabitants are freque[illegible] obliged to remove their habitations [illegible] water, to ſome of the neighbouring lands. The river Banna, which runs [illegible] bank of the town, is ſaltiſh; the m[illegible] affords a good fiſhery for oyſters, and, [illegible] ſhallow there, by reaſon of the ſands [illegible] into it by the tide, yet is deep, and [illegible] enough to carry a great number of ca[illegible] which bring the log-wood in great qua[illegible] ties into the port, from the province Sette, where it grows in abundance. [illegible] makes the carriage of it from one t[illegible] other much eaſier and cheaper for the P[illegible] tugueſe and others, who export it f[illegible] thence; eſpecially as the river extends [illegible] above fifty leagues within land. The t[illegible] ritory of Mayamba is dry and ſandy, [illegible] produces little or no grain, but affords pl[illegible] of bananas and palm-trees, of the latter which they make great quantities of exc[illegible] lent wine; and roots of maxondo, wh[illegible] they uſe inſtead of bread. The lakes [illegible] rivers abound with fiſh, which is their c[illegible] f[illegible]

. The women fetch the oysters out of ...nna, above mentioned, in large trays, ..., being opened and smoked, will, ...ther fish dressed in the same way, con... good for several months. The people ...ry rude and savage. They have plen... game, and hunt with their country ..., about whose necks they are obliged to ... wooden clappers, in order to follow ... by the noise, they not being able to ... The government of this province is ...nly given to a counsellor of state, ... manihomba, or homma, who is also ... of Loangiri, and gives no other ac... to the king of Loango but of the log... which pays ten per cent. In other ..., he is in some measure absolute, and a ... over the people. Here was likewise ...rly a great commerce for elephants' ..., which also brought in a considerable ...ne, but is now dwindled to little or ...g. *Long.* 30. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 3. ...

...*ang*, a river of China, in the pro... of Hou-quang, which runs into the ..., near Tching-ki.

...*ang*, a town of China, of the third ..., in the province of Hou-quang, on the ... Mayang: fifteen miles N. Hoang.

...*ar*, a town of Persia, in the province ..., containing about 300 houses, and a ...nsera: eight leagues S. Ispahan.

...*le*, a town of Scotland, in the coun... Ayr, with manufactures of woollen and ...: seven miles S. Ayr.

...*k Bay*, a bay on the west coast of ...land of Barbadoes: two miles and a ... N. Speight's Town.

...*n*, a town of Germany, in the circle ... Lower Rhine, and bishopric of Treves: ... miles W. Coblentz, and forty-three ... Treves. *Long.* 24. 42. E. Ferro. *Lat.* ... N.

...*nce*, see *Mentz*.

...*feld*, see *Meyenfeld*.

...*enne*, a city of France, and capital of ...partment of the same name, near the ... Mayenne, defended by a castle, on a ...k. The number of inhabitants is about ...: four posts N. Laval, and thirty and ... quarters WSW. Paris. *Long.* 17. 3. ...erro. *Lat.* 48. 18. N.

...*enne*, a river of France, which rises ... Linieres, in the department of the ...rente, passes by Ambrier, Mayenne, ...val, Chateau-Gontier, &c. and joining the ...e, about a league north from Angers, ...ms the Mayne, which joins the Loire ... one league and a half below.

...*enne*, a department of France, bound... on the north by the departments of the ...annel and the Orne, on the east by the ...partment of the Sarte, on the south by the ...ayne and Loire, and on the west by the department of the Ille and Vilaine; about forty-five miles from north to south, and thirty from east to west. Laval is the capital.

Mayen's Island, or *John Mayen's Island*, an island lying south-west of Spitzbergen. The sea which washes its coast was formerly frequented by abundance of whales; but these fishes removing farther north, the island has been forsaken. A very high mountain, beginning near its northern extremity, called *Beerenbergen*, or *Bear Mountain*, extends quite across the island, and may be seen thirty miles at sea. Here are several good bays, and the land is habitable, abounding with fish and deer; but the vast quantities of ice floating on all sides, especially towards the east, render it absolutely inaccessible in spring. *Lat.* 71. 13. N.

Mayerga, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: twenty-three miles SSE. Leon.

Mayet, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Chateau-du-Loir: five leagues S. Le Mans.

Mayet, a town of France, in the department of the Allier, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Cusset: ten miles SE. Cusset.

Mayeuvre (Grand), a town of France, in the department of the Moselle, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Briey: five miles E. Briey.

Mayllo, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: fourteen miles ESE. Civdad Rodrigo.

Maynas, a jurisdiction of South America, in the audience of Quito. In its territory are the sources of those rivers which, after rapidly traversing a vast extent, form, by their confluence, the famous river of the Amazons, known also by the name of Maranon. The shores of this, and the many other rivers which pay it the tribute of their waters, environ and pervade the government of Maynas. Its limits, both towards the north and south, are little known, extending far into the countries of the wild Indians; and is separated from the possessions of the Portuguese, by the famous line of demarcation, or the boundary between those countries belonging to Spain and Portugal. Its capital is San Francisco de Borja, the residence of the governor, but the superior resides at Santiago de la Laguna.

Maynberg, a town and castle of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and bishopric of Wurzburg, situated on the Maine: two miles E. Schweinfurt.

Maynbernheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and marggraviate of Anspach, near the Maine: twelve miles SE. Wurzburg, and thirty-two NNW. Anspach.

Mayne, a river of France, formed by the union of the Mayenne and Sarte, about a league to the north of Angers, which joins the Loire about four miles below.

Mayne and Loire, a department of France, ſo named from the union of the two rivers ſo called: it is bounded on the north by the departments of the Mayenne and Sarte, on the eaſt by the department of the Indre and Loire, on the ſouth by the department of the Vendée, the Two Sevres, and the Vienne, and on the weſt by the department of the the Lower Loire; about fifty-eight miles from eaſt to weſt, and forty-five from north to ſouth. Angers is the capital.

Mayne, a river of Ireland, in the county of Antrim, which runs into Lough Neagh, one mile and a half S. from Randalſtown.

Mayo, a county of Ireland, in the province of Connaught, bounded on the north by the Atlantic Ocean and the county of Sligo, on the weſt by Roſcommon, on the ſouth by Galway, and on the weſt by the Atlantic Ocean; extending forty-nine miles from north to ſouth, and forty-four from eaſt to weſt. It contains ſixty-eight pariſhes, about 27,970 houſes, and 140,000 inhabitants. The ſoil is various, in ſome places rugged and mountainous, producing little from cultivation, other parts are fertile, producing corn and flax ſufficient for the inhabitants, and feeding numbers of cattle for exportation. The weſtern coaſt is overſpread with mountains, ſcarcely inhabited. There are ſeveral excellent harbours along the coaſts, which are reſorted to by a vaſt number of ſmall veſſels in the herring-fiſhing ſeaſon from all parts of Galway and Mayo. Only four members are returned from Mayo, viz. two for the county, and two for Caſtlebar, the principal town.

Mayo, a village, or ſmall town of Ireland, in the county of that name: nine miles SE. Caſtlebar.

Mayo, a province of North America, in New Mexico, bounded on the north by the province of Hiquion, on the eaſt by New Biſcay, on the ſouth by Cinaloa, and on the weſt by the Gulf of California.

Mayor and Aldermen, a cluſter of iſlands in the South Pacific Ocean, near the coaſt of New Zealand. *Lat.* 36. 57. S.

Mayorga, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtremadura, on the weſt coaſt, near the Atlantic: five leagues SW. Leyria, and ſeventeen N. Liſbon.

Mayotta, one of the Comora Iſlands, and the moſt ſoutherly of thoſe ſo called; about 240 miles from the coaſt of Africa, and 150 from the iſland of Madagaſcar. *Long.* 61. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 13. 15. S.

Mayri, a town of the iſland of Cuba: eighty-five miles SW. Havanna.

Mayzeroy, a town of France, in the department of the Moſelle, and chief p[lace] of a canton, in the diſtrict of Boulay: two and a half SSW. Boulay, and two and quarters E. Metz.

Mazagan, a town of Africa, in [the] empire of Morocco, built by the Portu[guese] 1506, and named by them *Caſi* Under the walls of this place, on t[he] ſide, a dock has been made, which [ad]mit ſmall veſſels; but large ſhips are to anchor two leagues out at ſea, on [the] of the cape of Azamore, which lies the weſt, and which it would be d[an]double, if a ſouth-weſt wind ſhould them from their anchors. Maza[gan] beſieged, without effect, in 1562. Sherif of Morocco, and remained poſſeſſion of the Portugueſe till 17[56], the emperor laid ſiege to it juſt as it determined to be abandened by the Liſbon. The town of Mazagan [was] ſent entirely ruined, and almoſt u[n]ed. The Moors have taken away ber of the houſes, and left the wa[lls] ing. At a little diſtance to the ſo[uth] of Mazagan is an old tower, called whence the name of Bridja, w[hich] Moors confound with that of M[a]ſixty-five miles N. Morocco. *Lon[g.]* Ferro. *Lat.* 32. 54. N.

Mazalig, a town of Africa, in [the] try of Sugulmeſſa: fifty miles NE. meſſa.

Mazamet, a town of France, in [the] partment of the Tarn, and chief p[lace] canton, in the diſtrict of Caſtres: ſix and a half N. Carcaſſonne, and three Caſtres.

Mazanderan, ſee *Mezanderan*.

Mazanſkaia, a fort of Ruſſia, [on] Volga: ſixteen miles NW. Tcher[ny]

Mazara, a ſeaport town of Sicily vally of Mazara, on the ſouth-we[ſt] built on the ruins of Selinuntum. I[s] ſee of a biſhop: fifty miles SW. P[a]and 153 W. Meſſina. *Long.* 30. 1[2] Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 42. N.

Mazara (Vally of), the weſterly [part] of the iſland of Sicily.

Mazarelli, a town of Sicily, in the of Noto: fifteen miles SW. Noto.

Mazarino, a town of Sicily, in the of Noto: ſix miles SW. Piazza, and [ſix] NW. Calata Girone.

Mazatlan, a town of Mexico, in the vince of Chiametlan: fourteen league Chiametlan.

Mazé, a town of France, in the d[epart]ment of the Mayne and Loire, and place of a canton, in the diſtrict of B[au]three leagues and three quarters E. A[n]and two and a half SW. Baugé.

Mazeres en Ioix, a town of Franc[e] the department of the Arriege, and

of a canton, in the district of Mire- : four leagues and a half NNW. poix, and eight and a half N. Ta- n.

...ziera, or *Midjare*, an island in the ...n Sea, near the east coast of Arabia, ...miles long, and eight wide. *Long*. 74. ...reenwich. *Lat*. 20. N.

...al, a town of the island of Cuba: ...ty miles WSW. Bayamo.

...zouna, a town of Africa, in the king- ...f Algiers: sixty-four miles ENE. ...n.

...zzo, a town of Italy, in the Valte- ...three leagues W. Sondrio.

...zzono, a town of Italy, in the king- ...of Naples, and province of Lavora: ...miles SW. Capua.

...o, or *Kio*, a town of Japan, in the ...of Niphon, the ancient metropolis of ...hole empire, and the residence of the ...nt and present dairos, is situated near the ...le of the southern coast, in a fertile and ...ous plain, surrounded at some distance ...gh mountains, for the most part cover- ...ith stately temples, monasteries, burying ...s, and pleasure-houses, all of them ...ned with gardens, orchards, and the ...test variety of verdure, watered by a number of rivulets which come down ...n those mountains. Three rivers unite ...r streams in the centre of the city, ...nce the place is divided into Upper and ...er Towns. This twofold city appears, ...e stately high walls of it, to have been ...t twenty miles in length, and nine or ... breadth, when in its full splendour; ...es its large suburbs, and the imperial ...ce, which is a city by itself, and divided ... the rest. The streets are generally ...w, but long and straight, and so full ...habitants, that, a public account being ...n of them, according to their several ..., the whole amount was found to be ...r 500,000, exclusive of the several thou- ... that compose the dairo's court, and a ...ch greater number of bonzas and nuns, ..., on another list taken of the city, were ...nd to amount to above 52,000, and the ... of the inhabitants to 477,557; in all ...26, exclusive still of the dairo's court, ... of an infinite multitude of strangers, ... flock to it from all parts of the empire. ...mples are numerous, and some of them ...nificent beyond conception. Meaco, ...gh much decayed in consequence of ...at it suffered in the civil wars, from pil- ..., massacre, and conflagration, is still the ...nd storehouse of all the manufactures of ...pan, and of all foreign and home mer- ...andize, and the principal seat of their ...mmerce. Here they refine their metals, ...d coin their money, print books, and ...rry on all sorts of manufactures; here they weave and dye the finest and richest silks and stuffs, make and sell the most beautiful japan-work, porcelain, musical instruments, paintings, carvings, all sorts of gold, silver, and copper work, in the greatest perfection, but more particularly, steel of the finest temper and curious workmanship; all sorts of gowns and other dresses, ready made for both sexes, and an infinite variety of toys and trinkets: in a word, there is hardly any kind of commodity but is to be sold at Meaco, nor any sort of ingenious workmanship which they will not imitate. *Long*. 153. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 35. 24. N.

Meadia, a town of Hungary, in the bannat of Temesvar, on a small river which runs into the Danube, twelve miles N. Orsova, and fifty-two SE. Temesvar.

Meal Bowie, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Perth: ten miles WNW. Crieff.

Meal Fourwick, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Perth.

Meal Frasbich, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Perth: eight miles N. Dumblane.

Mealerum, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Perth: four miles S. George's Town.

Meame, a river of North America, which runs into Lake Erie. *Long*. 83. 5. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 42. 12. N.

Meame Fort, a fort of North America, on the river Meame. *Long*. 84. 56. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 41. 20. N.

Meana, a town of the island of Sardinia: twenty one miles SSW. Lode.

Mean Tale Point, a cape of England, on the coast of Cornwall: five miles NW. from the Lizard Point.

Meao, one of the small Molucca islands in the Eastern Indian Sea. *Long*. 127. 3. E. Greenwich. *Lat*. 1. 12. N.

Meath, a county of Ireland, in the province of Leinster, bounded on the north by the counties of Cavan and Monaghan, on the north-east by Louth, on the east by the Irish Sea, on the south-east by Dublin, on the south by Kildare, and on the west by West Meath; thirty miles from north to south, and from twenty-five to thirty five east to west. It contains 147 parishes, about 22,468 houses, and 112,400 souls. The soil of Meath is various, but generally rich, and a few coarse hills, with very little waste land: the bogs are neither numerous nor extensive; consequently, fuel is scarce and dear. Much coarse linen is made in this county, but its principal sources of wealth are derived from the flocks and herds that are fattened, and the abundance of corn that is raised on its fruitful plains. Fourteen members are returned to the Irish parliament, viz. for the county, Navan, Trim, Kells,

Kells, Athboy, Ratoath, and Duleek, two each. Trim is the county town. Several ſmall biſhoprics were gradually united into one ſee, and received the name of Meath in the 12th century. There is no cathedral, and the epiſcopal palace is at a village called *Ardbraccan*, near the town of Navan.

Meaulne, a town of France, in the department of the Allier, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Cerilly: three leagues W. Cerilly.

Meaux, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Seine and Marne: before the revolution, this city was the ſee of a biſhop. It was erected into an earldom by Henry II. Its traffic conſiſts principally in grain, wool, and cheeſe. The reformation firſt ſhowed itſelf in this town in the time of Francis I: ſix poſts ENE. Paris. *Long.* 20. 32. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. N.

Mecatina, an iſland in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. *Long.* 59. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 48. N.

Mecca, a city of Arabia, ſituated in the province of Hedjas, in a dry and barren country, about a day's journey from the Red Sea; a few leagues beyond it, nearer the high lands, however, abundance of excellent fruits is to be found. In the ſummer months, the heat is exceſſive at Mecca; and to avoid and moderate it as much as poſſible, the inhabitants carefully ſhut their windows, and water the ſtreets. There have been inſtances of perſons ſuffocated in the middle of the ſtreets by the burning wind called *Simoom*, or *Samiel*. As a great part of the firſt nobility in Hedjas live at Mecca, the buildings are better here than in any other city in Arabia. Among its elegant edifices, the moſt remarkable is the famous Kaba, or Houſe of God, which was held in high veneration by the Arabians, even before the days of Mahomet. No Chriſtian dares enter Mecca: not that there is any ſuch expreſs prohibition in the laws of Mahomet, or that liberal-minded Mahometans could be offended, but the prejudices of the people, in general, with reſpect to the ſanctity of the place, make them think that it would be profaned by the feet of infidel Chriſtians. Although the Mahometans permit not Europeans to viſit Mecca, they make no difficulty of deſcribing the Kaba to them. Mr. Niebuhr obtained a drawing of that holy place; and he ſays, to judge from thoſe deſigns, and from the relations of many Muſſulmans of ſufficient veracity, the Kaba muſt be an awkward ſhapeleſs building: it is a ſort of ſquare tower, covered on the top with a piece of black gold embroidered ſilk ſtuff. This ſtuff is wrought at Cairo, and changed every year, at the expence of the Turkiſh ſultan. The gutters upon this building are of pure gold. The whole ſeems to be moſt magnificent about the covered edifice is, the arcades around the court in which the Kaba ſtands. They ſpeak in high terms of admiration, of a variety of lamps, and candleſticks of gold and ſilver, with which thoſe arcades are adorned. However, even by theſe accounts which the truth is apparently exaggerated, the riches of the Kaba are far from equal in value to what is diſplayed in ſome Catholic churches in Europe. In the Kaba is particularly one ſingular relic, which is held with extreme veneration. This is a famous black ſtone, ſaid to have been given by the angel Gabriel in order to the conſtruction of that edifice. The ſtone, according to the account of the clergy, was of a bright white colour, ſo as even to the eyes at the diſtance of four days' journey; but it wept ſo long, and ſo abundantly for the ſins of mankind, that it became as black, opaque, and at laſt abſolutely black. This ſtone, of ſo compaſſionate a character, every Muſſulman muſt kiſs, or at leaſt touch, every time he goes round the Kaba. The Arabians venerate the Kaba, as having been built by Abraham, and having been his houſe of prayer. Within the ſame incloſure is the well of Zemzem, valued for the excellence of its water, and no leſs for its miraculous origin. Hagar, when baniſhed by her maſter, ſet little Iſmael down here, with what ſhould find ſome water to quench his thirſt. Returning after an unſucceſsful ſearch, ſhe was ſurpriſed to ſee a ſpring burſting out from the ground between the child's feet. That ſpring is the preſent well of Zemzem. The Mahometans have ſuch high notions of the ſanctity of Mecca, that they ſuppoſe it to extend even to the environs of the city. Its territory is reputed ſacred to a certain diſtance round, which is indicated by ſtones ſet for this purpoſe. Every caravan paſſes one of thoſe marks on their way, which warns the pilgrims to put on the decent garb which it becomes them to wear on ſacred ground. *Long.* 56. 46. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 21. 47. N.

Mecbadeb, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: ſeventy-two miles S. of Sana. *Long.* 44. 15. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 7. N.

Mechernich, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Juliers. It is a lordſhip, and pays two rix-dollars four kruitzers, to the imperial chamber. Four miles W. Munſter Eyfiel.

Mechet, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente: one league SE. Royan.

Mechlbeck, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: five miles N. Itzeho.

Meckeacon, a province of North Amer-

...ence of Mexico. It is bounded on the ... by part of Guaſteca, and the provinces ... and Guadalajara, on the eaſt by ... part of Guaſteca and Mexico Proper, ... by the latter and the South Sea, ... together with Xaliſco, bounds it alſo ... weſt and north-weſt. It extends ſe... leagues along the coaſt, and ſtill far... The climate is extremely good, ... ſoil remarkably fruitful. In this ... are mines of ſilver, and a few of ... copper. Among its numerous pro... are the cacao, or chocolate-nut, the ... ...choacan, ſeveral odoriferous gums ... ...ams, ſarſaparilla, ambergris, vanil... ..., &c. The natives, now incor... with the Spaniards, learn all kinds ... ..., and are particularly curious in ... cabinets, and weaving ſilk; but ... eateſt art is in making images of ... ...ners, equal to the moſt exquiſite ... The country is infeſted with ... ...quirrels, lions, wild dogs, and tygers. ... alſo a numerous breed of excel... for the ſaddle or harneſs; and ... plenty of honey and wax; and the ... rivers are ſtored with excellent fiſh. ...an was formerly a kingdom, but ... ...ards have reduced it into a biſhop... which are about 200 towns of con... natives. The greateſt part of the ... ...is province is carried on by land, ...ng hardly any ſeaports deſerving ...

... ..., or *Valladolid*, a town of North ... ..., and capital of the province of ... ...can, in the audience of Mexico, ſi... a river near the weſt ſide of a lake ... ...ounds with fiſh. It is a large place, ... of a biſhop, and beautifully deco... twenty-three leagues W. Mexico. ... 55. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 20. 5. N.

... ...acum, a town of Germany, in the ... the Lower Rhine, and archbiſhop... ...logn, ſituated on the Erfft: ſeven ... W. Bonn, and eighteen S. Cologn. ... 29. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 40. N.

... ...burg, a town of Germany, in the ... Lower Saxony, ſituated in a duchy ... ...ame name, anciently the capital of ...arites. Some old hiſtorians call it ..., as generally ſuppoſed on account ...y great extent. Formerly it con... three convents; and in 1058, a bi... was founded here. In 1164, Pre... II, the laſt king of the Obotrites, ... himſelf maſter of the town, and laid ..., but in 1170, rebuilt it, though ... after attained its ancient proſperity, ... the founding of Wiſmar, has inſen... to a village: two miles S. Wiſmar.

... ...burg (*Duchy of*), a principality of ...ny, in the circle of Lower Saxony, ...ing the duchies of Schwerin and Guſ... tro, bounded on the north by the Baltic, on the eaſt by Pomerania, on the ſouth by Brandenburg, and on the weſt by the territory of Lubeck and principality of Luneburg. With reſpect to the nature and goodneſs of the country, the Mecklenburgners themſelves diſagree; ſome extolling it, and others again depreciating it. According to the remonſtrance of the nobility, in 1718, to the imperial court, againſt the contribution required of them, this country is full of large and ſmall lakes from one to three German miles in length, and from one to one and a half broad, yielding alſo little or nothing. There are likewiſe large and deſolate heaths here, with moors, woods, fens, and quarries. One half of the country conſiſts of a ſandy ſoil, which, when aſſiſted with the beſt manure, will produce only a little rye and oats, and the paſtures and meadows make but a very indifferent appearance, if compared with thoſe of Holſtein and Pomerania; whence, of courſe, the graziery here is at a low ebb, and chiefly conſiſts in the breeding of ſheep. Of the other arable lands here, when well manured, one half, or, at beſt, a third, bears barley, but produces very little wheat. In general, the ſoil yields only four for one. But quite different is the account given us by Cluvier, in his deſcription of this duchy, and likewiſe in Franke's hiſtory of it. According to them, nearly one-tenth part of the country is ſandy, and the very worſt of the ſandy land in it produces excellent rye, and when it lies fallow, there cannot be better ſheep walks; but the country, in general, is incomparable, and nothing in Pomerania or Holſtein (unqueſtionably they mean the champaign country there) can exceed it. When well tilled and dunged, it yields barley and wheat, and at the very leaſt produces fourfold, but generally five, ſix, or eight. The country is interſperſed with delightful eminences, very pleaſant and profitable woods, and good fruit-trees are not wanting in it. Several foreſts have been aſſorted, fens drained, and, together with moors and quarries, improved into arable and paſture land. The commons and meadows, in moſt parts, are not at all inferior to thoſe of Holſtein and Pomerania, and are capable ſtill of farther improvement. Its graziery, too, is ſo conſiderable, that the country annually exports ſome thouſands of cattle. The lakes and rivers yield large revenues, as they abound in fiſh, particularly in eels and cray-fiſh. It muſt be acknowledged that, by art and labour, the face of the country might be greatly improved. The principal rivers are the Elbe, Sor, Reckenitz, and Havel. In both duchies, excluſive of Roſtock, are forty-five great and ſmall cities. Parchim, Guſtro, and New Brandenburg, are ſtyled the Vorderſtadt (or

Metropoles); Parchim being indeed the capital of that of Wenden, and New Brandenburg of the Stargard. Each alſo convokes the towns of its own circle, preſides in the aſſembly, and acts in its name. The diets are annually ſummoned by the ſovereign, in order to ſettle the yearly contributions, or to iſſue proper directions relative to the taxes of the empire, circle, and portion of the princeſſes, and to deliberate on any neceſſary edicts; as likewiſe, that all affairs or any grievances may be diſcuſſed under the prince's permiſſion. The inhabitants of both duchies are Lutherans. The churches and ſchools here are divided into ſix rural ſuperintendencies, and under their ſuperintendants are provoſts. In this country are alſo ſome Calviniſt congregations, and in Schwerin the Roman Catholics are permitted the private exerciſe of their worſhip. The towns have grammar-ſchools, and at Roſtock is an univerſity. The country is not without woollen manufacturers, tanners, leather-dreſſers, tobacco-ſpinners, and other trades, but the number of them is not ſufficient. Its exports are corn, flax, hemp, hops, wax, honey, cattle, butter, cheeſe, wool, and ſeveral kinds of wood. The Vandals having, in a great meaſure, quitted this country in the fifth century, the Wends gradually ſpread themſelves in the habitations which they had abandoned, and mingled with the remaining inhabitants. The moſt conſiderable tribe of the Wends, who ſettled here, was that of the Obotrites, which had its own particular princes. From theſe was deſcended Pribiſlau, who, in the 12th century, embraced the Chriſtian religion, rebuilt Mecklenburg, the ancient capital of the Obotrite princes, and took his title from it. His ſon, Henry Borwin, was father of two princes, John and Nikolot, the firſt of whom was the founder of the Mecklenburg line, and the latter that of Wenden, which becoming extinct in 1436, the principality of Wenden devolved to the Mecklenburg branch, which, in 1348, was raiſed to the dignity of duke by the emperor Charles IV. Duke John, who died in 1592, had two ſons, namely, Adolphus Frederick and John Albert II, who, inheriting the whole country in 1611, and more definitively in 1621, made a partition of it, by which the former was to obtain the Schwerin, and the latter the Guſtro part. But the town of Roſtock, with its univerſity and hoſpital, as likewiſe the monaſtic lands, remained in common, and were termed the Roſtock common places. At the peace of Weſtphalia, in 1648, the town of Wiſmar, with the bailiwicks of Pohl and Neucloſter, were ceded to the Swedes; but, on the other hand, the dioceſes of Schwerin and Ratzeburg were converted into temporal principalities, and the commanderies of Nemero and Miro, appertaining to the [illegible] of St. John of Malta, were likewiſe aſſ[illegible] to the dukes. The Guſtro line fa[illegible] 1695, on which duke Frederick Wi[illegible] the Schwerin branch, laid claim to the inheritance of the duchy of Guſtro, [illegible] father's youngeſt brother, Adolphus F[illegible]rick, duke of Strelitz, oppoſed him [illegible] 1701, however, this conteſt was ac[illegible] Hamburg, by an agreement, imp[illegible] that the principality of Guſtro ſh[illegible] added to his principality of Schwer[illegible] that duke Adolphus Frederick, be[illegible] duchy of Strelitz, ſhould hold alſo the cipality of Ratzeburg, with the lord[illegible] Stargard, the ancient commanderies [illegible] and Nemero, and a yearly penſion of [illegible] dollars in ſpecie, out of the Boitzen[illegible] toll. At the ſame time, likewiſe, the of primogeniture ſhip, and the line ceſſion, was eſtabliſhed in both hou[illegible] the compact ratified by the emper[illegible] pold. There are ſtill ſubſiſting two [illegible] the dukes of Mecklenburg. The Sc[illegible] line commenced in duke Frederick W[illegible] The Strelitz line commenced in duke [illegible] phus Frederic II, whoſe grandſon, Adolphus Frederick IV, entered on government in 1752. The aſſeſſment theſe countries, in the matricula of th[illegible] pire, is forty horſe and ſixty-ſeven f[illegible] 748 florins to a Roman month; but this ſum, by virtue of a decree of ind[illegible] dated May 6, 1696, the portion par[illegible] the towns of Wiſmar, and the ba[illegible] of Poll and Neukloſter, is to be de[illegible] from the houſe of Mecklenburg, and to Sweden. To the chamber of We[illegible] payment for the duchy of Schwerin [illegible] rix-dollars forty-three kruitzers and and a like ſum alſo for the duchy of G[illegible] The annual revenues of the Schwer[illegible] ariſing from the demeſne bailiwicks an[illegible] lia here, are conſiderable, and duke Fre[illegible] William has publicly ſaid, that they [illegible] him in 300,000 rix-dollars per a[illegible] With reſpect to the revenues of the of the Mecklenburg Strelitz line, the [illegible] gard circle, out of the land, and other [illegible] produces annually between 70,000 and [illegible] rix-dollars. From the principality of [illegible] burg, and the Boitzenburg toll, out of it levies 9000 dollars in ſpecie, the d[illegible] ceives about 46,000 rix-dollars; and, [illegible] quently, in the whole about 126,000 dollars. The two duchies are divided three circles, viz. Mecklenburg, Wend and Stargard.

Mecklenburg, a county of Virginia.

Mecklenburg, a town of United Am[illegible] in the ſtate of Virginia: ſeventy miles [illegible] Richmond.

Meckley, a country of Aſia, bounded [illegible] the north by Thibet, on the eaſt by Ch[illegible]

· ſouth by Ava or Burma, and on the
v thick foreſts, which ſeparate it
Bengal; about 350 miles in length,
-> in breadth; ſubject to the king of
Long. 93. 20. to 98. 40. E. Green-
Lat. 22. 30. to 27. 20. N.

Mendl, a town of Germany, in the
of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtem-
on the Jaxt: thirty-two miles NNE.
, and twelve NNE. Heilbron. *Long.*
E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 14. N.

Menaniſh, a lake of Canada. *Long.* 83.
. Greenwich. *Lat.* 48. 58. N.

Menan, or *Menan*, a large river of Aſia,
. riſes in the mountains of Thibet,
en the 34th and 35th degrees of north
de, and taking a direction ſouth, in-
g a little to the eaſt, it paſſes through
Chineſe province of Yun-nan, the king-
of Laos Cambodia, &c. and runs into
Eaſtern Sea, rather more than 200 miles
h of the city of Cambodia.

Menan, a province of Perſia, bounded on
rth by Segeſtan and Candahar, on the
by Hindooſtan, on the ſouth by the In-
Sea, and on the weſt by Kerman. It
he Gedroſia of the ancients. A chain of
ntains croſſes it, and divides it into two
oſt equal parts. The ſouthern part is
, and little more than a deſert, for ſixty
gues together: the northern part is not
much ſo, but ſtill animals are rare, and
ſoil far from fertile. Water is ſcarce,
but few rivers are found. Deep and
wing ſands often ſtop travellers in their
rney, and ſometimes overwhelm them.
dge is the capital.

Mecrinhos, a town of Portugal, in the
vince of Tras os Montes: five leagues
NE. Torre de Moncorvo, and eight SE.
randela.

Meczara, a country of Africa, in the
ngdom of Tombut.

Meda, a town of Portugal, in the pro-
ce of Beira: three leagues and a quarter
St. Joao-da-Peſqueira, and ſix and a half
NE. Pinhel.

Medampe, a town of the iſland of Ceylon:
hirty-ſix miles N. Columbo.

Medanipek, a town of Servia, on the
ver Ipek: twenty-two miles SW. Orſova.

Medawar, a town of Arabia, in the pro-
nce of Yemen: twenty-eight miles NW.
Dabi.

Medea, *Mahdia-el*, or *Mebedia*, or *Africa*,
town of Africa, on the weſt coaſt of the
kingdom of Tunis, formerly a ſeaport, but
harbour is ruined: twenty-five leagues
SSE. Tunis.

Medebach, a town of Germany, in the
circle of the Lower Rhine, and duchy of
Weſtphalia: ſixteen miles ESE. Brilon, and
thirty-two W. Caſſel. *Long.* 26. 7. E.
Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 4. N.

Medelin, a town of Spain, in the province of Eſtremadura, on the Guadiana, remarkable for being the native place of Fernando Cortez: thirteen miles SE. Merida.

Medelpadia, a province of Sweden, in the Nordland diviſion, about ninety miles in length, and forty-five in breadth, ſituated on the weſt coaſt of the Gulf of Bothnia. Though this province is very mountainous and woody, yet it has ſeveral delightful vallies of arable and meadow land. The ſeed is not ſown here till about Whitſuntide; but the corn ripens in ten weeks. The foreſts abound in veniſon and game of all ſorts, as elks, rein-deers, beavers, martins, weaſels, lynxes, foxes, and wild fowl. This country alſo is agreeably interſperſed with lakes and rivers, which ſupply it with plenty of fiſh. The grain which grows in this province is ſufficient for the ſupport of its inhabitants. They have alſo plenty of cattle, and deal in timber, hops, flax, hemp, butter, fowls, and dried fiſh. Salmon, ſeals, &c. are alſo caught here. Medelpadia maintains its quota of ſailors. Sundſwell is the only ſeaport.

Medem, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen, and reſidence of a ſchiech.

Medemblick, or *Medenblick*, a ſeaport town of Holland, at the entrance into the Zuyder Sea, ancient but not very large; before the cities of Enckhuyſen and Hoorn were built, the capital of North Holland; ſome derive its name from a river called *Medemblach*, which is not now exiſting, and aſſert that Radbode, a famous king of Frieſland, who lived in the eighth century, generally reſided in a caſtle near the harbour. In the year 1426, it was taken by the Quenemaers, a powerful faction; and by the Gueldrians in 1517, who reduced the whole town to aſhes, except the caſtle, which they were not able to take; it was ſoon rebuilt, and again burned down in 1547. The principal commerce carried on by the inhabitants is in timber, which they bring from Norway, and other northern parts of Europe. The firſt veſſel from the States to the coaſt of Guinea ſailed from Medemblick in the year 1593, and returned with a rich cargo to Amſterdam. The country round about is remarkable for its rich paſtures. The land here is lower than the waters; for which reaſon, they have the ſtrongeſt dams or dykes in the whole country, to defend it from the fury of the waves, when the wind blows a ſtorm from the northwards. But in extraordinary ſtorms, when the water is as high as the dykes, and ready to run over or break them down, the inhabitants lay ſails along them, in order to weaken the force of the waves; by which means the dykes are ſo ſtrengthened, that they are very ſeldom broken. This town, as well as Hoorn and

Enckhuyſen,

Enckhuyſen, have a right of coining money, but ſucceſſively, each having its turn for ſeven years: fifteen miles NE. Alcmaer, and twenty-ſix N. Amſterdam. *Long.* 22. 27. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 47. N.

Meden, a navigable river of the iſle of Wight, which runs into the ſea between Eaſt and Weſt Cowes, and is navigable for ſmall veſſels to Newport.

Meden, a river of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, which runs into the ſea, four miles N. Otterndorf.

Meder, a mountain of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan: forty leagues SW. Zareng.

Medera, or *Madra*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Bournou.

Medfield, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts: twenty miles SW. Boſton.

Medford, a river of United America, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, which empties itſelf into Boſton harbour.

Medheram, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fezzan: 330 miles SSE. Mourzouk.

Medheram Iza, a town of Africa, in the deſert of Berdoa. *Long.* 34. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 24. 35. N.

Mediana, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon: twelve miles SE. Saragoſſa.

Mediano, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon: ſix miles SSE. Ainſa.

Mediednik, a mountain of Boſnia: ten miles N. Zwornick.

Medies, a town of Tranſilvania: twenty miles N. Hermanſtadt, and 156 NE. Belgrade. *Long.* 40. 58. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 34. N.

Medies, a town of Hungary: ten miles N. Zatmar.

Medina, a city of Arabia Felix, in the province of Hedjas, about a day's journey from the Red Sea. It is a town of moderate extent, ſurrounded with indifferent walls, and ſituated in a ſandy plain. It belongs to the ſherriffe of Mecca, but has of late been governed by a ſovereign of its own, of the family of Darü Barkad. At this preſent time, the ſherriffe rules it by a vizir, who muſt be of the royal family. Before the days of Mahomet, this city was called *Jathreb*, but it was called *Medinet en Nebbi*, the City of the Prophet, from the period at which Mahomet, upon his expulſion out of Mecca, by the Koreiſchites, took refuge here, and continued to make it the place of his reſidence for the reſt of his life. The tomb of Mahomet at Medina is held in reſpect by the Muſſulmans; but they are not obliged to viſit it in order to the performance of any devotional exerciſes; only, as the caravans from Syria neceſſarily paſs near by Medina, in their return from Mecca, they turn aſide to behold the Prophet's tomb. ſituate in a corner of the great whereas the Kaba is in the middle ſquare at Mecca. For fear that the might ſuperſtitiouſly offer worſhip aſhes of the Prophet, the tomb within iron rails, and is only to be looking through theſe. This tomb between two other tombs, in which aſhes of the two firſt caliphs. All more magnificent than the tomb founders of moſt other moſques, the that covers it is hung with a piece ſtuff, embroidered with gold, which newed every ſeven years, by the Damaſcus. This building is guar forty eunuchs, chiefly for the ſecuri treaſure which is ſaid to be kept in it. treaſure conſiſts chiefly of precious ſt offerings of rich Muſſulmans. An Arabian merchant informed Mr. N that the guard was poſted for no other poſe but to keep off the populace, w begun to throw dirt upon the tomb they afterwards ſcraped off, and prize a ſort of relic: 178 miles N. Mecca. 57. 10. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 25. N.

Medina, a town of Spain, in Old C twelve miles N. Frias.

Medina, a town of Aſiatic Turkey Arabian Irak, ſituated on the Eu ſixty miles NW. Baſſora.

Medina el Aſfal, a town of Arabia, territory of Jafa, celebrated for the of ſeveral Arabian ſaints.

Medina del Campo, a town of S the province of Leon. This town dowed with great privileges, particu naming to all vacant offices, military, or eccleſiaſtical. It contains fourte riſhes, fifteen convents, and four h twenty miles SSW. Valladolid, and ſeven NW. Segovia.

Medina Celi, a town of Spain, in Caſtile, on the Xalon: ten miles NE. guença.

Medina el Rioſeco, a town of Spain, province of Leon: five leagues W. P cia.

Medina Sidonia, a town of Spain, ca pital of a duchy, in the province of S anciently the ſee of a biſhop, transfer Cadiz: twenty miles SE. Cadiz, a S. Seville. *Long.* 10. 45. E. Peak of T riffe. *Lat.* 36. 25. N.

Medina de los Torres, a town of Spain the province of Eſtremadura: twenty miles N. Lerena.

Medinet Habu, or, according to Bruce, *Medinet Tabu*, a village of E near the weſt coaſt of the Nile, where found the remains of four temples, ſh the place where once ſtood the magnifi city of Thebes: twenty-eight miles N. A and 330 S. Cairo.

...ingen, a town of Germany, in the ... Lower Saxony: eight miles N. ... and fourteen SSE. Luneberg.

...ſk, a town of Ruſſia, in the govern... Kaluga: thirty-two miles NNW. ... *Long.* 53. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* ... N.

...rranean Sea, a large gulf of the ... Ocean, bounded on the north by ... and Aſia, on the eaſt by Aſia, and ... outh by Africa; towards the weſt it ... Atlantic by a narrow paſſage, called ... *of Gibraltar*. It contains a great ... lands, ſome of which are of conſide... as Candia, Cyprus, Sicily, Sar... Corſica, Majorca, Minorca, &c. The ... from eaſt to weſt is about 2000 miles. ... th varies exceedingly from eighty ... miles.

... a town of the iſland of Cuba: ... miles N. St. Jago.

...g, ſee *Modling*.

..., a river of England, which runs ... Irwell, near Mancheſter, in the ... of Lancaſter.

..., a town of Germany, in the cir... Weſtphalia, and duchy of Berg, which ... three churches for the different per... ſix miles ENE. Duſſeldorp. *Long.* ... E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 17. N.

...ki, or *Mednik*, or *Warmie*, a town ... Pruſſia, the reſidence of the biſhop: ...y-eight miles NE. Konigſberg, and ... SSW. Mittau.

...ze, a town of Ruſſia, in the govern... of Tver, on the Tvertza: thirty-two ... WNW. Tver.

..., before the revolution, a country of ...ce, ſituated, in the form of a peninſula, ...en the Garonne and the ſea, but is nei... populous nor fruitful, the high tide ... ing the north part of it. On a rock ... uth of the Garonne ſtands a fine ... houſe, called *La Tour de Cordove*.

...c, a fort of France, on the eaſt ſide of Gironde, nearly oppoſite Blaye: ſix ... N. Bourdeaux.

...di, a town of Italy, in the duchy of ...ua: ſeventeen miles NW. Mantua.

...olino, a town of Iſtria: four miles ... Pola.

...ra, a town of Perſia, in the province ...erſian: ſixty leagues SSW. Zareng.

...ba, a town of Africa, and capital of a ...ry, in Lower Guinea, near the river ...aruns.

...dia, a town of Africa, in the king... of Algiers, at the foot of Mount Atlas, the midſt of ſprings: 180 miles SW. ...

Medveditza, a river of Ruſſia, in the coun... of the Coſacs, which riſes about ten ... north from Saratov, and runs into the ... n, about eight miles NW. from Spaſkaia.

Medvediva, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Ilim: ſixty-four miles SW. Orlenga.

Medvezei, a cape on the north coaſt of Nova Zembla. *Long.* 86. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 77. 20. N.

Medvezbi, five ſmall iſlands of Ruſſia, in the Frozen Sea: ſixty miles from the mouth of the Kolima. *Long.* about 174. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 72. to 72. 20. N.

Medvezi, a ſmall iſland of Ruſſia, in the ſea of Ochotz, at the mouth of the river Uda. *Long.* 155. to 156. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. 10. to 55. 16. N.

Medumack, a river of United America, in the diſtrict of Maine, which runs into the ſea. *Long.* 69. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 44. N.

Meduna, a town of Italy, in the country of Friuli, belonging to the ſtate of Venice: twelve miles W. Concordia.

Meduna, a river of Italy, which runs into the Livenza, about one mile S. Meduna, in the country of Friuli.

Medway, a river of England, which riſes in the county of Surry, in four different branches, which unite in the county of Kent, paſſes by Tunbridge, Maidſtone, Rocheſter, &c. and joins the Thames at the Nore.

Medway, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts: twenty-one miles SW. Boſton.

Medwi, a town of Sweden, in the province of Eaſt Gothland, near the Wetter Lake, much frequented on account of a celebrated medicinal ſpring.

Medziboz, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: twenty miles S. Conſtantinow.

Medziron, a town of Perſia, in the province of Choraſan: forty-five leagues N. Herat.

Meelab, a town of Africa, in the country of Algiers, ſituated in a fertile country: the inhabitants of Conſtantina are ſupplied with great part of their vegetables from this place: twelve miles NW. Conſtantina.

Meerbeck, or *Mulbeck*, a town of Flanders, ſituated on a ſmall river, which runs into the Mandel: eight miles N. Courtray.

Meerbolz, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, ſituated in the Kinzig, it gives name to a branch of the houſe of Iſenburg, called *Iſenburg-Meerbolz*: ſeventeen miles E. Franckfort on the Maine, and twenty-eight SW. Fulda.

Meerjee, or *Meerzaw*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Canara Country, on the ſea-coaſt: ten miles N. Onore, and ſeventy-five W. Harponelly.

Meerta, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Agimere: forty-five miles NE. Joodpour, and forty-two W. Agimere.

Mees (Les), a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Digne: four leagues

leagues SW. Digne, and three NNE. Forcalquier.

Meſieſi, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: fourteen miles NE. Konigingratz.

Megaizel, a town of Egypt: ſix miles N. Roſetta.

Megaloniſi, an iſland in the Mediterranean: two miles E. Lucadia.

Megara, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Livadia, on the coaſt of the Gulf of Engia: twenty-ſix miles W. Athens.

Meggio, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez: three leagues from the Mediterrancan.

Megnitzeſe, a town of Sclavonia: eighteen miles WSW. Verovitza.

Megra, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel, on the eaſt coaſt of the White Sea: ſeventy-two miles N. Archangel.

Megrit, a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſts, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Broons: ten miles SW. Broons.

Megſtone, a rock in the German Ocean, near the eaſt coaſt of England, and county of Northumberland, about two miles NNW. Farn Iſland.

Megureizka, a mountain of Sclavonia: twenty-four miles N. Kraliovaveliko.

Mehaigne, a river of the Netherlands, which runs into the Meuſe, near Huy.

Mehaigne, a town of the Netherlands, in the country of Namur: ſeven miles N. Namur.

Meballet Abu Ali, a town of Egypt: three miles S. Foua.

Meballet Dije, a town of Egypt: five miles S. Foua.

Meballet il Emir, a town of Egypt, on the Nile: ſix miles SE. Roſetta.

Meballet Kebir, a town of Egypt: forty-ſeven miles N. Cairo, and forty SSW. Damietta. *Long.* 49. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 30. 50. N.

Meballet il Loben, a town of Egypt: ſixteen miles S. Foua.

Meballet Malek, a town of Egypt: five miles S. Foua.

Meballet il Meſhak, a town of Egypt: five miles NNE. Tineh.

Meharicourt, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montdidier: two leagues and a half NNW. Roye.

Meherrin, a town of United America, in the ſtate of North Carolina; twenty-five miles E. Halifax.

Meherrin, a river of United America, which riſes in the ſtate of Virginia, and runs into the Chowan, twenty miles NW. Hartford, in North Carolina.

Mehindry, a river of Hindooſtan, which runs into the Gulf of Cambay, about forty miles S. from Amedabad.

Meblibach, a river of Germany, [illegible] into the Rhine, ſix miles above Bri[illegible].

Mehrenberg, a town of Germa[illegible], circle of the Upper Rhine, and pr[illegible] of Naſſau Weilburg: four miles NW[illegible] burg, and thirty-two E. Coblentz.

Mehun, a town of France, in the [illegible]ment of the Cher, and chief place [illegible]ton, in the diſtrict of Vierzon, on t[illegible] Charles VII built a palace here, in w[illegible] lived and died; ſtarving himſelf to d[illegible] fear of being poiſoned by his ſon, aft[illegible] Louis XI: two leagues and a hal[illegible] Bourges, and two and a half SE. V[illegible] *Long.* 19. 53. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. [illegible]

Mehun-ſur-Loire, a town of France, department of the Loiret, on the Loir[illegible] leagues NE. Beaugency.

Mei, a town of China, of the th[illegible] in the province of Chen-ſi: twen[illegible] miles SE. Fong-tſiang.

Meiche, a town of France, in the d[illegible]ment of the Doubs, and chief place o[illegible]ton, in the diſtrict of St. Hypolite league and a quarter S. St. Hypolite, a NE. Pontarlier.

Meidan, a town of Aſia, in Per[illegible] menia: thirty-four leagues NE. Er[illegible]

Meidburg, or *Magdeburg*, a [illegible] Germany, in the biſhopric of Spir[illegible] by the Imperialiſts in the year 1[illegible] league from Landau.

Meidling, a town of Germany, archduchy of Auſtria: three miles W Baden.

Meigle, a town of Scotland, in the c Perth, containing about 270 inhab[illegible] miles NE. Cupar, and twelve NW. [illegible]

Meilan, a town of European Tu the province of Natolia: twenty-ei[illegible] WNW. Kiangari.

Meilhan, a town of France, in the [illegible]ment of the Lot and Garonne, ar[illegible] place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mar[illegible] two leagues WNW. Marmande.

Meilhan, a town of France, in the [illegible]ment of the Gironde, and chief place [illegible]ton, in the diſtrict of La Reolle: one and a half E. La Reolle, and four NE. [illegible]

Meilhuys, a town of Norway, in t[illegible] vernment of Drontheim; fourteen m[illegible] Drontheim.

Meillards, a town of France, in t[illegible] partment of the Correze, and chief [illegible] a canton, in the diſtrict of Uzerche. [illegible] leagues N. Uzerche.

Meilleray, a town of France, in t[illegible] partment of the Lower Loire, and chie[illegible] of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chate[illegible] ten miles S. Chateaubrian.

Meimac, a town of France, in the d[illegible]ment of the Correze, and chief pla[illegible] canton, in the diſtrict of Uſſel: eight[illegible] NNE. Tulle, and two and a half W. [illegible]

...ar, a town of Aſia, in the country ...har: thirty leagues E. Candahar.

...a river of Aſiatic Turkey, which ...the Archipelago, three leagues SE. ...iſland of Samos.

...*hagen*, a town of Germany, in the ...Weſtphalia, and county of Mark: ...les S. Ludenſchede.

...*gen*, a town of Germany, in the ... Franconia, and county of Henne... belonging to the prince of Sax-Wei... ...ated amidſt mountains, on the ri... ...ra. In the year 1681, duke Bern... ...e it for his reſidence, and cauſed a ...ace to be built, furniſhing it with a ...library and cabinet of medals: twen... ...miles N. Schweinfurt, and fourteen ...burghauſen.

... a river of Germany, in the circle ...Saxony, which runs into the Aller, ...lemuhlen, in the principality of ... Zell.

..., a mountain of Germany, in the ... the Upper Rhine, near Cappel, in ...Heſſe.

..., a town of France, in the depart... the Correze, and chief place of a ...in the diſtrict of Brive: three leagues ...ive, and four and a half SSW. Tuile.

...*r*, a town of Germany, in the arch... of Auſtria: fourteen miles SSW. ...and thirty-four NW. Vienna.

...*n*, a marggraviate of Germany, in ...cle of Upper Saxony, founded in the ...entury. In the 15th it was bounded ... north-eaſt and ſouth by the duchy of ..., Luſatia, and Bohemia, towards the ... extended to Mulda, and ſometimes ... The marggraviates then alſo poſ... Oſterland, of which the elector has now ...t, which confines the extent to Luſa... Bohemia, Franconia, Thuringia, the ...ality of Anhalt, and duchy of Sax... no marggrave of Meiſſen is known, ...ny degree of certainty, before Rigda, ...ved about the year 980, under the ...or Otto II. In the year 1422, it was ... to the electorate of Saxony. The ...r of Saxony has, as well on account of ...arggravate as the burggravate of Meiſ... ...ued for two ſeparate ſeats and voices at ...ncil of the princes of the empire, but ...thereto been refuſed. The marggravate, ...as it belongs to the electoral houſe of ...y, compriſes it in the circle of Meiſſen, ...er with that of Leipzig, and the foun... of Wurzen, as alſo the circle of Erz..., the circle of Vogtland, and that of ...dt, to which, moreover, are to be ... the foundations of Merſeburg, and ...burg-Zeitz.

...*n*, a town of Germany, in the cir... Upper Saxony, and capital of a marg... ...te of the ſame name, ſituated on the

Elbe, where the ſmall river Meiſſe runs into it, which gives it its name. In the town of Meiſſen were formerly ſeveral juriſdictions, namely, that of the marggrave, who was poſſeſſed of the centre of the citadel; that of the biſhop, who was proprietor of the hindmoſt part; that of the burggrave, who poſſeſſed the fore part; and that of the province of St. Afra. Out of theſe juriſdictions aroſe what are called the four prefecturates of Meiſſen, each of which has not a peculiar extent of country ſubject to its office, but only certain villages which lie ſcattered up and down. The biſhopric here, which was firſt founded in the year 948, but in the year 968 was fully ſettled, and ceded in 1581, by the laſt biſhop thereof, namely John IX, of Haugwitz, to the elector Auguſtus, had a conſiderable ſpiritual juriſdiction belonging to it, which was divided into nine archdiaconates. By virtue of a ſtipulation made with the chapter in 1663, or of an abiding capitulation, an elector of Saxony, on entering upon his government, is conſidered at the ſame time as poſtulated biſhop of Meiſſen, renews and confirms the ſaid capitulation, and ſuffers himſelf to be done homage to thereupon. The burggravate which formerly exiſted here, has alſo ſometimes enjoyed princely dignity. To it belonged a part of the citadel of this place, together with the citadel of Frauenſtein, the county of Hartenſtein, the ſeigniory of Wildenfels, and a number of villages. By virtue of certain ſtipulations made with the laſt burggraves, in the years 1428, 1439, and 1546, it came all gradually to the electoral houſe, which, on account thereof, wants a peculiar place and voice at the council of the princes of the empire, but has hitherto obtained neither. Of the old citadel here, which ſtands on a mountain, the fore part, which belonged to the burggraves, and the hind part, which belonged to the biſhops, are now become ruinous, and the centre, or marggravial part, only ſtill remains, which is otherwiſe called *Albrechtſchſburg*, and in this part alſo is carried on the celebrated manufacture of the excellent Miſnian porcelain. At this place alſo is a manufacture of cloth. The firſt foundation of this town was begun by king Henry I, about the year 930. In the year 1545, duke Maurice eſtabliſhed a conſiſtory here, which was removed, by the elector Auguſtus, in 1580, to Dreſden. It is true that the elector Chriſtian I again erected a conſiſtory here in 1588, but in 1606, this was again entirely ſuppreſſed. In 1745, the Pruſſians had their head-quarters, and the head-hoſpital for their ſick at this place, and in 1757, they burnt down the wooden bridge here over the Elbe: fourteen miles NW. Dreſden, and forty-four E. Leipſic. *Long.* 31. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 9. N.

Meiſſenheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and duchy of Deux Ponts, ſituated on the river Glan. It is a fief of the electorate of Mentz, twenty-eight miles N. Deux Ponts, and thirty WSW. Mentz. *Long.* 25. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 42. N.

Mel, a town of Italy, in the Treviſan: twelve miles NW. Ceneda.

Mela, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the ſea: eight miles SW. Patras, in the Morea.

Meloue, a town of Egypt, on the weſt ſide of the Nile: forty miles S. Abu Girge.

Melay, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Laval: three leagues and a half SE. Laval, and three NNE. Chateau Gentier.

Melay, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Marcigny: one league and a quarter S. Marcigny, and two and a quarter WNW. Charlieu.

Melazzo, or *Milazzo*, anciently *Mylæ*, a ſeaport town of Sicily, in the vally of Demona, ſituated in a ſmall bay, on the north coaſt of the iſland; it conſiſts of two parts, one of which ſtands on a promontory of the ſame name, and is fortified, the other on a bay with a good harbour, the entrance of which is defended by a caſtle. This town was unſucceſsfully beſieged by the Spaniards, in the year 1719: eighteen miles W. Meſſina, and ninety-four E. Palermo. *Long.* 33. 13. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 16. N.

Melby, a town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuus, on the Glomme: fifty-five miles NE. Chriſtiania.

Melcapour, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic: twenty miles S. Burhampour.

Melck, or *Molk*, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, near the Danube. Near it, on a high rock, ſtands an exempted cloyſter of Benedictines, which is rich and famous, and by reaſon of its natural ſituation alſo ſtrong, whence, in the year 1619, it held out a ſiege. On this rock anciently ſtood a citadel, which Leopold I took in the tenth century, and having deſtroyed the works, ſettled twelve canons in it, who continued there till the year 1089, when Leopold III removed them, and granted the cloyſter to ſome Benedictine monks. The library here is worthy notice, particularly for its manuſcripts: ten miles W. St. Polten, and twelve E. Ips.

Melcomb Regis, a ſeaport town of England, in the county of Dorſet, ſituated at the mouth of the river Wey, which parts it from Weymouth. It is a borough town, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament, which privilege it had before Weymouth. It was appointed a ſtaple, in the reign of Edward III, and in the next reign the French burnt it, and it was thereby rendered ſo deſ place, that the remaining inhabitan and obtained a diſcharge from cuſto account of its quarrels with Weym the reign of Henry VI, its privileges were removed to Pool; but in that Elizabeth they were reſtored to it by parliament, which was confirmed next reign, on condition that Melc Weymouth ſhould make but one corp and enjoy their privileges in commo to this was owing the flouriſhing c both. In the two laſt reigns ment wooden bridge, within ſeventeen was built from hence to Weym which, as well as its church, the co tributors were certain citizens of L and upon its decay it was rebuilt in It is united with Weymouth as a por corporation, and as a market town, an two members to the Britiſh parliame

Meldal, a town of Norway, in th vince of Drontheim: thirty miles Drontheim.

Meldola, a town of Italy, and capi principality, in the province of Ro ſeven miles S. Forli, and twenty W. F

Meldrum, a town of Scotland, i county of Aberdeen: ſixteen miles N Aberdeen.

Mêle ſur Sarte (La), a town of Fran the department of the Orne, and chie of a canton, in the diſtrict of Alenç miles ENE. Alençon, and two and W. Mortagne.

Meleda, an iſland in the Adriatic, ſuppoſed to be the iſland in which St landed in his voyage to Rome, and w was bitten by a viper: thirty-two mile and four wide. *Long.* 35. 30. E. Ferro 43. 5. N.

Melendydar, a river of Wales, whic into the Conway, three miles above conway, in the county of Caernarvon.

Melenki, a town of Ruſſia, in the ment of Vladimir, on the Oka: forty miles SE. Vladimir. *Long.* 59. Ferro. *Lat.* 60. 24. N.

Meletin, a river of European T which runs into the Zila: twelve m Jaſſi, in the province of Moldavia.

Meletzkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the ment of Tobolſk: forty-four miles chinſk.

Melfi, a town of Italy, in the kin Naples, and province of Baſilicata, a biſhop, immediately under the p contains ſeven churches, and eight c eight miles NW. Venoſa.

Melgar, a town of Spain, in Old C twenty-three miles WNW. Burgos.

Melgaſſo, a town of Portugal, in the vince of Entre-Duero-e-Minho, ſitua the Minho, built in the year 1170,

Ap-

...ſo **Henriquez**, and ſurrounded with ... by king Denis: it is defended by a ... ten leagues N. Braga, and three NE. ... *Long.* 10. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* ... N.

...*ren*, a town of France, in the depart... of the **Finiſterre**, and chief place of a ... in the diſtrict of Quimperlé: three ...s and a half WNW. Quimperlé, and ... a quarter NE. Concarneau.

...*ecca*, a town of Italy, in the kingdom ...les, and province of Calabria Ultra: ...nes **WSW.** Oppido.

...*es*, a town of Portugal, in the pro... of **Eſtremadura**: ſix leagues N. Sines, ...ven **S. Setuval.**

...*lla*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom ..., ſituated on the coaſt of the Mediter..., **belonging** to the Spaniards. It is ...cient **town**, and was probably founded ...e **Carthaginians.** Its name proves that ... was plentiful in its environs. The ..., who had poſſeſſed themſelves of it, ...ned it when the Arabs invaded the ...y. It was forſaken in like manner by ...ors, and ſeized on by the Spaniards, ... the beginning of the fifteenth century. ... Mahomet ineffectually laid ſiege to this ... in 1774: 140 miles E. Tetuan. *Long.* ...4. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 35. 24. N.

...*n*, a town of Croatia: twelve miles ... Varaſdin.

...*inda*, a kingdom of Africa, ſituated ... the coaſt of the Indian Sea. This coun... for the moſt part rich and fertile, pro...g almoſt all the neceſſaries of life, ... wheat and rice, both which are ... thither from other parts; and thoſe cannot purchaſe them, make uſe of ...s in their ſtead, which are here fine, ... and in great plenty. They likewiſe ...d with great varieties of fruit-trees, ... plants, and other eſculents, and with ...s of exquiſite taſte. The country is ...ed with citron trees, with whoſe odo... ...s ſmell the air is agreeably perfumed ...t all the year. They have alſo great ...y of veniſon, game, oxen, ſheep, geeſe, ..., and other poultry; and one breed of ..., whoſe tails weigh, in general, between ...ty and thirty pounds. The inhabitants ...ſiſt of blacks, and people of all com... ...ons, ſwarthy, tawny, and white. The ...men are moſtly of an olive complexion. ...eir dreſs is remarkably elegant, for they ...r ſtir out but in fine ſilks, girt with ...gold or ſilver girdles, collars and brace... of the ſame, or ſomething more valuable, ... their heads covered with veils. The ...n wear a kind of turban; in other reſpects ...ir dreſs conſiſts of a piece of cotton wrap... about the middle, and deſcending a lit... below the knees; their legs, feet, and the reſt of the body, quite bare. As to the meaner ſort, as well as thoſe who live farther from the coaſts, they wear little elſe than a piece of cloth about their middle, if we except their ſhield and weapons, which are the bow and arrows, the ſcymetar, and the javelin. Their religion is variouſly deſcribed by authors; ſome repreſenting the people as altogether Mahometans, and others as idolaters. The truth is, there are ſome of both religions. The government is monarchical; and in ſuch veneration is the king held by his ſubjects, that whenever he ſtirs out from his palace, he is carried in a ſedan, on the ſhoulders of four or more of the greateſt nobles of the kingdom; and incenſe and other perfumes are burned before him, as he goes along the ſtreets of any city, by a great number of ladies, who come to welcome him with ſongs in his praiſe, accompanied with ſeveral kinds of muſical inſtruments.

Melinda, a city of Africa, and capital of a kingdom of the ſame name, near the coaſt of the Indian ſea; pleaſantly ſituated in a beautiful plain, ſurrounded by fine gardens and orchards, ſtored with all ſorts of fruit-trees, eſpecially citrons and oranges. The houſes are built of ſquare ſtone, for the moſt part ſtately, and ſome even magnificent, and all of them richly furniſhed, being inhabited chiefly by rich merchants, and much reſorted to by foreigners, who drive a great commerce in gold, copper, quickſilver, ivory, wax, and drugs, which are here exchanged for ſilks, cottons, and linen cloths, corn, and other commodities. The only inconvenience attending this metropolis is, that the anchorage ſtands at ſome diſtance from it, on account of the rocks and ſhelves which ſurround it towards the ſea ſide, rendering the acceſs difficult and dangerous. The city is ſuppoſed by the learned to be the Mondel mentioned by Avicenna, as the place whence they had their aloes. *Long.* 58. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 2. 50. S.

Melingen, a town of Swiſſerland, in the diſtrict of Kellerampt, on the Ruſs: fifteen miles WNW. Zurich, and forty-three NE. Berne. *Long.* 25. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 30. N.

Melionec, a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſts, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Roſtrenen: one league and a quarter S. Roſtrenen, and one and three quarters SW. Gourcé.

Melipilla, a juriſdiction of South America, in Chili, with a town of the ſame name: 200 miles N. Conception. *Long.* 53. 53. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 33. 28. S.

Melis, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Gotha: ſixteen miles S. Gotha.

Meliſana, a town of Italy, in the country of Friuli, belonging to the ſtate of Venice: ſix miles S. Palma Nuova.

Meliſſau, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: four miles N. Strongoli.

Melitia, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Theſſaly: thirty miles NW. Zeiton.

Melito, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Ultra: nine miles E. Benevento.

Melitopol, a town of Ruſſia, in the province of Tauris, ſituated on a lake, about twelve miles from the ſea of Azoph: 108 miles S. Ekaterinoſlav. *Long.* 52. 56. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 22. N.

Melizzano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora: fifteen miles E. Capua.

Melkovatz, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria: fifty-two miles S. Viddin.

Melkſham, a town of England, in the county of Wilts, on the river Avon, conſiderable for its manufacture of broad cloth: a market is held here every other Monday for cattle: eleven miles E. Bath, and ninety-ſix W. London.

Melloba, a town of Africa, in the country of Barca. *Long.* 41. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 31. 55. N.

Melldorf, a ſeaport town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Holſtein, on the coaſt of the German Sea: forty-eight miles NW. Hamburg, and nine NW. Itzehoa. *Long.* 9. 4. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 10. N.

Melle, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Two Sèvres: four leagues and a half SE. Niort, and three and three quarters S. St. Maixent. *Long.* 17. 31. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 13. N.

Melle, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Oſnabruck: eleven miles SE. Vorden.

Melle, a town of Flanders: five miles SSE. Ghent.

Melle, a mountain of Sicily, in the vally of Mazara: twenty-two miles N. Girgenti.

Melleraud, a town of France, in the department of the Orne: three leagues NE. Seez.

Mellid, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia: twenty miles E. Compoſtella.

Mellingen, *Mollingen*, or *Melding*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Weimar: three miles S. Weimar.

Mello, or *Meſquitella*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: four leagues and a half W. Guarda, and eight SW. Viſeu.

Mellone, or *Meltone*, a town of Aſia, in the country of Ava: 176 miles E. Aracan, and 132 SW. Ava.

Melloor, a town of Hindooſtan country of Madura: twelve miles N. dura.

Melnerſem, a town of Germany, circle of Lower Saxony, and princ Luneburg Zell: ſixteen miles SE. Z

Melnik, a town of Bohemia, in t of Boleſlaw, at the conflux of the riv and Moldau: ſixteen miles WSW. Buntzel, and eighteen N. Prague.

Meloe, a ſmall iſland in the Baltic: teen miles ENE. Cape Lindeſneſs.

Melora, a ſmall iſland in the M ranean, near the coaſt of Tuſcany miles W. Leghorn.

Melpignano, a town of Italy, in t dom of Naples, and province of Ot nine miles WNW. Otranto.

Melrichſtadt, a town of Germany, circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of burg: nineteen miles N. Schweinfu thirty-eight N. Wurzburg. *Lon* 59. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 17. N.

Melroſe, a town of Scotland, in the of Roxburg, on the Tweed. Me long been famed for linens, named land-linens, for which commiſſions ha received from London and foreign c So far back as the year 1668, the w were incorporated under what is c Seal of Cauſe, from John earl of H ton, then lord of the lordſhip, and ba cipal of the regality of Melroſe; b ſeveral years paſt this trade has, f variety of cauſes, been very much up decline. Of late, however, it is fai owing to the good management of bleacher, the buſineſs has been up increaſe. From this ſtatement it a that in the year 1787, there were w 715 pieces of linen; in 1788—8 1789—917; in 1790—1202; in 1232. This cloth does not all belong pariſh, but is taken in from different p the country. This pariſh contains a 2446 inhabitants. The monaſtery Melroſe was probably founded ab end of the ſixth century. This place famous nurſery for learned and re men; and probably continued till the one at the preſent Melroſe was foun king David, which was very large an cious, as appears from the ruins of it r maining; one of the moſt magnificent kingdom. It was founded by king D in 1136; dedicated to the Virgin Mary endowed with large revenues and ma munities, as appears by the charters g to the abbot and convent, by the ki Scotland: twenty-ſix miles SW. Be and twenty-five SSW. Edinburgh.

Melſack, a town of Pruſſia, in the pro of Ermeland: thirty-ſix miles SW. K berg.

...s, or *Melſenes*, a town of Flanders: ...s N. Oudenarde.

... a town of Italy, in the province of ...ine miles NW. Udina.

...*ren*, a town of Germany, in the ... the Upper Rhine, and principality Caſſel: ſix miles W. Spangenberg, ...teen SSE. Caſſel.

... *Mobray*, a town of England, in the ... Leiceſter, with a weekly market ...ay: twenty miles S. Nottingham, ... London.

... *Lough*, a lake of Ireland, in the ... Fermanagh, about ſeven miles ... from one to two wide: five miles ...hannon.

...*ger*, a town of Norway, in the pro... Drontheim: thirty-two miles ... Romſdal.

... a city of France, and capital of the ...nt of the Seine and Marne, on the ...efore the revolution, it contained one ...e, and three pariſh churches, two ...s, two abbies. It carries on a trade ...ris in corn, meal, wine, and cheeſe. ...year 1419, it was beſieged and taken ...Engliſh, but ten years after the inha... drove them out, and ſubmitted to ... VII: five poſts and a quarter SE. ... *Long.* 20. 18. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. ...N.

... *ènt*, a town of Hungary: ſixteen ... Baja.

...*en*, or *Meltzen*, a town of Germany, ... circle of Upper Saxony, and county ...ringia: two leagues S. Weiſſenfels.

...*o*, a town of Italy, in the duchy of ...: ten miles ENE. Milan.

...*el*, a town of Pruſſian Lithuania, ... on the bay called *Curiſch-Haff*. It ... in the year 1279, and fortified in ...; and in the year 1328, it was given ... the governor of Livonia to the great ... of the Teutonic order, ſettled in ... This town on one ſide has the ..., and on the other the Curiſch-Haff; ...s theſe, it is alſo watered by the river ... The harbour is deep, and has a ... good entrance; and, within theſe few ..., has been improved with two moles, ... are carried above fifty rods into the ... Bay, and were raiſed at the expence of ... dollars. Memel lies under the guns ... fort, and is well inhabited: it conſiſts ...e 400 houſes. Beſides the German ... church, here are a Lithuanian and a ...ſh church. The burghers, who ...ided into thoſe of Allſtadt, or the ... Town, and Frederickſtadt, are em... in commerce, brewing, ſoap-boiling, ...ture, fiſhing, &c. Great quantities ..., lin-ſeed, thread, and hemp, are an... exported from this town. In 1752, ... ſhips arrived in this port, and ſixty-nine ſailed from hence to other ports. Memel is fortified with three whole and two half baſtions, with other works, all in the modern way. It was formerly one of the Hanſe towns, and as ſuch, its college of juſtice, in 1254, admitted the Lubeck law. A royal magazine, a ſalt-factory, and a poſt-houſe, of a conſiderable revenue, are eſtabliſhed in this town. The citadel conſiſts of four baſtions, which are pretty regular, with ravelines and half moons. The buildings and apartments in this citadel were much improved by the elector Frederick William, and king Frederick I. The moſt remarkable things in it are the two arſenals, the ſuperb houſe of the commandant, the garriſon-church, and the powder-magazine. In 1323, 1379, 1457, 1540, and 1678, this town ſuffered greatly by fire: ſeventy-two miles NNE. Konigſberg. *Long.* 21. 28. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 43. N.

Menaene, a town of the iſland of Ceylon, near the eaſt coaſt: eighty-ſix miles ESE. Candi.

Meminiſca, a lake of Canada. *Long.* 88. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 20. N.

Memleben, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia: three miles E. Wiche.

Memmingen, an imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Suabia, on the Iller. This town is Lutheran, and its principal church of St. Martin belongs entirely to thoſe of that communion; but the church of our Lady is poſſeſſed by them in common with the Roman Catholics, by virtue of an agreement made in the year 1569. The magiſtracy here, which conſiſts of nineteen perſons, is partly Lutheran and partly patrician, and partly alſo compoſed of the body of the people. It is uncertain whether Memmingen anciently belonged to the Guelphs' county of Altorf or not: it is certain, however, that Guelph VI frequently reſided at this place. So early as the days of the emperor Frederic I, it was a free imperial town; and on the failure of the Guelph-Altorf family, ſecured itſelf ſo effectually in its imperial freedom, that king Rudolph acknowledged and confirmed it therein by a charter, bearing date 1286. The emperors Charles IV and Wenceſlaus, alſo engaged to maintain it in its immediate dependency on the empire. Its aſſeſſment in the matricula of the empire, which formerly amounted to 248 florins, was, in 1682, reduced to 150. To the chamber at Wetzlar it pays 281 dollars thirty-two kruitzers, excluſive of a yearly preſent of 15lb. of hellers to the prefecturate of the province, on account of its bailiwick. With Switzerland, Italy, and other countries adjacent, it carries on a good trade in Bavarian ſalt, home-ſpun linen, hops, grain, and other goods. In the year 1647, after a vigorous ſiege of nine weeks by

by the Imperialiſts and Bavarians, it ſurrendered, as incapable of farther reſiſtance: twenty-two miles SSE. Ulm, and thirty-three WSW. Augſburg. *Long.* 27. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 3. N.

Men of Mey, rocks near the north coaſt of Scotland: five miles E. from Dunnet Head, in the county of Caithneſs.

Menacka, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: thirty-ſix miles WSW. Sana.

Menage, an iſland of Africa, in the river Senegal.

Menai, a river or channel between the iſland of Angleſea and the county of Caernarvon, in North Wales.

Menamen, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia, ſituated on the north coaſt of the Gulf of Smyrna: two leagues NW. Smyrna.

Menat, a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montaigu: nine leagues NNW. Clermont, and ſeven NNW. Riom.

Mendama, a town of the iſland of Ceylon: eighteen miles N. Candi.

Mendavia, a town of Spain, in Navarre: eight miles ESE. Viana.

Mende, a town of France, and capital of the department of the Lozere, ſituated on an eminence, near the Lot; before the revolution, the ſee of a biſhop. The number of inhabitants is about 5000: fifteen leagues E. Rodez, and ſixteen and a half W. Privas. *Long.* 22. 9. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 32. N.

Mendeli, a town and fortreſs of Aſiatic Turkey, in the Arabian Irak, on the frontiers of Perſia: fifty miles NE. Bagdad.

Menden, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and duchy of Weſtphalia: thirteen miles WNW. Arenſberg, and forty-two NE. Cologn.

Mendes, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: twenty miles S. Milets.

Mendeſino, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: three miles W. Coſenza.

Mendip Hills, a range of hills, in the county of Somerſet, in the neighbourhood of the city of Wells; celebrated for mines of lead and coals.

Mendleſheim, a town of England, in the county of Suffolk, with a weekly market on Tueſday: twenty-five miles N. Sudbury, and eighty-two NNE. London.

Mendling, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, ſituated on a river of the ſame name: thirteen miles SSE. Bavarian Waidhoven.

Mendling, a river of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, which runs into the Salza, near Reifling, in Stiria.

Mendoleia, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of C Ultra: three miles W. Bova.

Mendon, a town of France, in the ment of the Morbihan, and chief p canton, in the diſtrict of Auray: and three quarters NW. Auray, and and a quarter ESE. l'Orient.

Mendon, a town of United Am the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts: thirty-tw SW. Boſton.

Mendoza, a juriſdiction of So rica, in Chili. It has a town of t name, and lies on the eaſt ſide of dillera, in a plain, adorned with well ſupplied with water, by mean The town contains about 100 fam Spaniards, and the other half In parochial church, and three conv miles NNE. Conception. *Long.* 51. Ferro. *Lat.* 33. 25. S.

Mendrab, a town and diſtrict of in the country of Fezzan. Though its land is a continued level of hard ren ſoil, the quantity of trona, a foſſil alkali, that floats on the ſurfa ties on the banks of numerous lakes, has given it a higher importa that of the moſt fertile diſtrict. valuable produce, great quantities nually brought by the merchants to Tripoli, from whence it is ſen Turkey and Tunis, and the domin the emperor of Morocco. The p the latter employ it as an ingredient red dye of the leather, for which ti famous, and in that of the woolien c are worn by the Arabs and the M the baſis of their turbans: ſixty m Mourzouk.

Mendriſio, a town of Switzerland, a pital of an Italian bailiwick, which tween the lakes of Como and Lugan taining nineteen pariſhes, and about 1 inhabitants. The town contains convents, and is the reſidence of the ſeven miles W. Como. *Long.* 26. Ferro. *Lat.* 25. 45. N.

Menduragu, a town of Ruſſia, in vernment of Viburg, on the borders land: forty-eight miles WNW. V ſtrand.

Menecy, a town of France, in the ment of the Seine and Oiſe, and chief of a canton, in the diſtrict of Corbi league SW. Corbeil.

Menejre, a town of Arabia, in the vince of Yemen: thirty-four miles Loheia.

Menerbe, a town of Italy, in the V neſe: three miles NNE. Legnano.

Menerbes, a town of France, in the partment of the Mouths of the Rhon leagues ESE. Avignon, and three S Apt.

Men.

...la, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of ... five miles SW. Spezza.

...val, a town of France, in the de... of the Lower Seine, and chief ... a canton, in the diſtrict of Gournay: ... NW. Gournay.

..., a town of France, in the depart... the Cher, and chief place of a can... diſtrict of Bourges: three leagues ..., and one and a half S. Hen...

...s, a town of France, in the de... of the Loire and Cher, and chief ... a canton, in the diſtrict of Romoran... leagues and a half SE. Romoran...

...e, a town of Germany, in the cir... Weſtphalia, and county of Mark: ... E. Caſtrop.

..., a town of Germany, in Auſtrian ... inſulated in the county of Scheer: ... miles SW. Ulm, and forty-five ... *Long.* 26. 59. E. Ferro. *Lat.* ... N.

...*ingbauſen*, a town of Germany, in ... of the Upper Rhine, and county ...deck: twenty-four miles WNW. ... and ſixteen NNW. Waldeck.

...*arilla*, a town of Spain, in Old ... famous for its mines of ſalt: near ...

...*a*, a town of Africa, in the king... Fez, and province of Chaus, in... by Arabs.

...*f*, or *Menuf*, a town of Egypt, and ...ace of a diſtrict: twenty-eight miles ...ro.

...*ute*, a town of France, in the de... of the Two Sèvres, and chief ... of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. ...: two leagues and a half NE. St. ..., and three and three quarters SSE. ...

..., a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the ... Irak, on the Tigris: 110 miles SE. ...

... *Fremantel*, a town of France, in ...partment of the Calvados, and chief ... a canton, in the diſtrict of Caen: ... and a quarter ESE. Caen, and ... Liſieux.

...*es*, a town of France, in the de... of the Eure: three leagues W. ...x.

..., a town of Flanders, conſiſting of ... more than one ſtreet, with one pariſh ... ſituated on the Lis, in the chatellany ..., firſt ſurrounded with walls in the ... 1578. In the year 1585, it was nearly ... by fire. It has often been taken ... taken during former wars. The ... made themſelves maſters of it in ... and while in their poſſeſſion it was ... by M. Vauban. After the battle of Ramillies, the army of the allies marched into Flanders, and beſieged this place. The ſiege was conducted by general Saliſch, and the trenches were opened in the night of the fourth of Auguſt, 1706. The marquis de Caraman, who commanded, beat a parley on the twenty-ſecond, and was conducted, with his garriſon, to Douay; thus Menin, which was by the French conſidered the key Flanders, fell into the hands of the allies; and by the treaty of Antwerp being made one of the barrier towns, the States-General kept a good garriſon there. In the year 1744, it again was taken by the French, who deſtroyed the fortifications; but was reſtored at the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle. During the preſent war, it has been conſidered as a place of conſiderable conſequence, and many attempts have been made mutually to take and to preſerve it: two poſts N. Lille, and four S. Bruges.

Menmen, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: ten miles NW. Smyrna.

Menoge, a river of Savoy, which runs into the Arve, about five miles W. Bonne.

Menoſtey, a town of France, in the department of the Jura, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Dôle: one league and a quarter N. Dôle, and one and a half ESE. Auxonne.

Menougat, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: twenty miles N. Alameh.

Mens, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Grenoble: ſeven leagues and a half S. Grenoble, and five and a half ENE. Die.

Menſhie, or *Menſheeb*, a town of Egypt, on the Nile, about a mile in circumference, poor and ill built: eight miles N. Girge.

Mentole, a town of the iſland of Ceylon: eighty miles WNW. Trinkamaly.

Menton, a town of Italy, in the principality of Monaco, near the ſea: two leagues NE. Monaco.

Mentz, or *Mayence (Archbiſhopric of)*, an electoral principality of Germany, whoſe territories are extenſive, but conſiderably diſperſed. In the proper archbiſhopric, excluſive of corn, are alſo fine garden fruits, and breeds of cattle, with an abundance of excellent wines, among which, in particular, are to be reckoned the Rheniſh wines, which grow in the Rheingau; ſome good ſalt is likewiſe made; here and there too are iron mines. In the Mentz ſhare of the Berg-Straſze, is found plenty of almonds, cheſtnuts, and filberts. The lower part of the Eichsfeld yields a ſufficient plenty of corn, together with large quantities of flax and tobacco; but the upper part requires the importation of the firſt. The principal rivers which

which water the electorate of Mentz, are the Rhine, the Mayn, the Jaxt, and the Lahn. In the whole of the electoral countries of Mentz, which lie in this circle, are forty-one cities, and twenty-one boroughs. In the proper archbishopric there are no proprietary nobles; but the nobility there belong to the body of the immediate knighthood of the empire. In it are also no provincial states, excepting in the Eichsfeld. The countries lying on the Rhine and the Maine, and which ever since the reformation have always been in the power of the elector of Mentz, have continued invariably invested in the Roman Catholic church. In other countries and places, the electors have introduced the Roman Catholic worship throughout them. In many, however, there are still some Protestant subjects, and the Eichsfeld and the territory of Erfurt excepted, Jews are also tolerated. In the archbishopric are some woollen and other manufactures. On the Upper Eichsfeld much serge and linen is made, and on the Lower Eichsfeld they apply themselves with great diligence to the cultivation of tobacco and flax. The inhabitants of this archbishopric carry on an important trade in wines. Out of the Berg Strasse too are exported almonds, chestnuts, nuts, and nut-tree wood; and the Eichsfelders deal in serge, linen, and tobacco. The bishopric of Mentz was in the eight century raised to an archbishopric, which, in the year 751, obtained its full establishment, and was first administered by St. Boniface; by degrees it acquired a considerable increase in its lands. An archbishop of Mentz arrives to this dignity by a free choice of the chapter, and must swear an election capitulation. The papal confirmation is very expensive. The pallium is also dear, and the annalis which each new archbishop is obliged to pay to the pope, amount to 10,000 florins. This prelate, however, is the first archbishop in Germany, and with the archiepiscopal dignity, that of the elector is inseparably connected; nay, he is the first among all the spiritual and secular electors. At what time this elector assumed to himself peculiarly and alone the arch-chancellor's office is uncertain, but this dignity was confirmed to him by the emperor Adolphus, in the year 1292, by the emperor Albrecht I, in the year 1298, and by the emperor Louis IV, in the year 1314. He also nominates the vice-chancellor of the empire, and holds at the imperial court a proper chancery. At the assemblies of the emperor and states of the empire, the elector of Mentz appears not only every where as the first state of the empire, and next after the Roman emperor and king, but also wholly regulates all consultations relating thereto. The imperial matricular evaluation of the elector of M[illegible] on account of this electorate, Rier[illegible] Konigstein, amounts, each Roman m[illegible] 1927 florins five kreutzers and a half. [illegible] respect to the supreme judiciary of t[illegible] pire, the elector of Mentz has great p[illegible] tives. At the imperial aulic-cou[illegible] vice-chancellor of the empire, who [illegible] already said to be nominated by him, [illegible] immediately after the imperial pr[illegible] He has also the nomination of all [illegible] taries. The imperial aulic-chancer[illegible] which is appointed by him, expe[illegible] matters of which cognizance has be[illegible] He likewise collects, and has the dir[illegible] the money received for all and sev[illegible] dispatches; keeps the acts, and visits [illegible] perial aulic-council. The emperor [illegible] nation of a chamber judge is nomin[illegible] elector of Mentz, and by him to the [illegible] ber-court. The assessors of the el[illegible] Mentz are possessed of the first p[illegible] all of their order. The chancery [illegible] chamber-court is appointed, re[illegible] by the elector of Mentz alone. In [illegible] terms the elector of Mentz contr[illegible] each term 900 rixdollars twenty-[illegible] zers and a half, and has the [illegible] due payment. The arch-high-cha[illegible] Mentz consists of twenty-four [illegible] namely, of five prelates, and nine [illegible] tulars. The former have the priv[illegible] wearing a mitre, the latter, indeed, [illegible] be priests, but, notwithstanding, are [illegible] rally such. A capitular is always [illegible] neral to the archbishop in spiritual [illegible] The vacant capitular places are filled [illegible] of the domicells. These must not [illegible] Germans, but also be born in the Ri[illegible] province, and produce six noble an[illegible] who are to be confirmed by each. The [illegible] bishopric of Mentz, as well as the rest [illegible] bishoprics and archbishoprics here, is [illegible] to the see of Rome. The province [illegible] ing to it formerly extended over the gr[illegible] part of Germany, but was by degrees gr[illegible] diminished; for, from this province, Mo[illegible] Magdeburgh, Bamberg, Prague, Verden, Halberstadt, have withdrawn themselves [illegible] bishoprics which are not subject to its [illegible] diction, are those of Worms, Spire, [illegible] burg, Costanz, Augsburg, Cologne, Wor[illegible] Eichstadt, Paderborn, and Hildesheim [illegible] also that of Fulda. The electoral rev[illegible] are estimated at about [illegible] The military state here consists of a lite[illegible] of horse, and a number of dragoons, [illegible] ther with three regiments of foot, and [illegible] like number of provincial regiments, [illegible] blished on a regular footing, and one [illegible] which is stationed at the Eichsfeld. [illegible] city of Mentz is reckoned a barrier fo[illegible] of the empire, and the circle of the Up[illegible] Rhine considers it as one of its [illegible]

favour; but this did not continue ...ty-five miles SSW. Wurzburg, ... E. Heidelberg. *Long.* 27. 21. E. *Lat.* 49. 21. N.

..., a town of Persia, in the pro... Segestan: thirty-two miles SSW.

... *Hotun*, a town of Chinese Tar... miles NNE. Peking. *Long.* 142. ... *Lat.* 49. 12. N.

..., a town of Asia, and capital of a ... of the kingdom of Siam, situated ... nd near the east coast, with a har... ich passes for one of the best in the ... *Long.* 98. 23. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* ...

...*sa*, a river of Asiatic Turkey, ... into the Mediterranean, near ... the province of Caramania.

..., a town of Spain, in the province ... dura, situated on an eminence, on ... ana. It is a small, ancient, forti..., known in the times of the Ro... d Goths, by the name of *Augusta* ... having been much larger and more ... e than at present. In it are found ... mnants of antiquity, particularly a ... arch, which the inhabitants call ... *ntjago*. Its environs are very plea... l it abounds in wine, good fruits, ... ularly in grain, with excellent pas... seventy-three miles NW. Cordova, ... y-five N. Seville. *Long.* 10. 45. ... of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 34. 48. N.

..., a town of North America, and ... Yucatan, in the audience of Mexi... residence of a governor, and see of ... about forty miles from the sea: 130 ... E. Campechy.

..., a town of South America, in the ... of Terra Firma, and capital of a ... called *Merida*, or *Grilla*, situated ... limits which divide it from Vene... The soil round this place abounds ... its of all sorts, and there are also ... in the neighbourhood. It lies ... four miles from the Lake of Ma... and 260 NE. St. Fé.

..., a town of Africa, in the king... Algiers: eighty miles E. Ouran.

..., a town of France, in the de... of the Charente: three leagues E. ...

...*ny*, a town of France, in the depart... the Indre, and chief place of a can... the district of Le Blanc: one league ... quarters W. La Blanc en Berry, ... and a half NW. Belabre.

..., a town of Italy, in the kingdom ..., and province of Otranto: three ... SE. Lecce.

...*dol*, a village of France, in the de... of the Mouths of the Rhône, whose ... tants were massacred on account of their religion, in the year 1545, in virtue of an arrêt of the parliament of Aix: three leagues E. Cavaillon.

Merinville, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Oise: three leagues S. Estampes.

Merioneth, a town of North Wales, in a county to which it gives name, near the Irish Sea: twelve miles N. Aberistwith, and ten W. Machynleth.

Merionethshire, a county of North Wales, bounded on the north by Caernarvonshire and Denbighshire, on the east by Denbighshire and Montgomeryshire, on the south by Montgomeryshire and Cardiganshire, and on the west by the Irish Sea; about thirty-five miles in length, and twenty-five in breadth. It is divided into five hundreds, which contain five towns and thirty-seven parishes. The country is in general mountainous, and rather adapted for the feeding of cattle than corn. The towns are Harlech, Dolgelly, Balal, Dinasmowddy, and Merioneth. It only sends one member to the British parliament.

Meriwether, a town of United America, in the state of Virginia: four miles E. Charlottesville.

Merk, a river of Brabant, which passes by Breda, and joins the Meuse, dividing into two streams at its mouth, and forming an island on which are the towns of Clundert and Willemstadt.

Merkendorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Anspach: seven miles SE. Anspach, and twenty-four SW. Nuremberg.

Merlera, a small island in the Mediterranean: four miles N. Corfu.

Merlerault, a town of France, in the department of the Orne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of L'Aigle: six leagues NNE. Alençon, and four and a half W. L'Aigle.

Merlingen, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Berne: seven miles SE. Thun.

Merlou, or *Mellou*, a town of France, in the department of the Oise, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Senlis: two leagues and a half S. Clermont, and three and a half W. Senlis.

Mermeredgik, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: forty-four miles E. Smyrna.

Mermosen, a town and castle of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria: five miles SW. New Oetting.

Merosaglia, a town of the island of Corsica: fourteen miles NE. Corte.

Merpins, a town of France, in the department of the Charente: two leagues SW. Cognac.

Merrimack, a town of United America, in the state of New Hampshire, on a river of the same name: forty miles E. Chesterfield.

Merrimack, a river of United America, which runs into the sea, at Newbury port, in New Hampshire.

Merritch, or *Meritch*, or *Merrick*, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Visiapour, situated on the north side of the Kistnah. This is an important fortress, and was the capital of the Mahratta prince, Purseram Bow, from whom it was taken by Hyder Ali, in the year 1778: fifty miles SW. Visiapour. *Long.* 74. 47. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 16. 58. N.

Merry's Island, an island in Hudson's Bay. *Long.* 93. 5. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 61. 52. N.

Mers, a town of France, in the department of the Indre: two leagues from La Châtre.

Mers, see *Berwickshire*.

Mers il Kebeer, or *Mazalquivir*, or *Mersaleubir*, a seaport town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, defended by a castle, more celebrated for its size than for its beauty or strength; the harbour is good: two leagues from Oran.

Mersburg, or *Morspurg*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and bishopric of Constance, situated on the lake of Constance, and the usual residence of the bishop, containing a seminary for secular clergy, and a nunnery of the Dominicans. This town is said to have been conferred on the bishopric by the counts of Rordorf. In the year 1647, the palace here was burnt down by the Swedes: six miles NE. Constance, and eighteen WNW. Lindau. *Long.* 26. 53. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 41. N.

Merchowitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz: fourteen miles WSW. Leitmeritz.

Merseburg, a principality of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, surrounded by the circle of Leipsic, Thuringia, the principality of Querfurt, and duchy of Magdeburg. The soil is fertile, and well cultivated, producing wheat, millet, and flax, but it wants wood. It was erected into a bishopric in the year 968, by Otho the Great, but in the 16th century, the bishop embracing the Protestant religion, the electoral princes of Saxony demanded the administration of the bishopric, and the regency of the foundation is annexed to the electoral house for ever. In the whole foundation are reckoned seven towns, one borough, 212 or 225 villages, and seventy-eight nobles' estates. The bishopric has indeed been charged with an imperial matricular evaluation of ten horse, and thirty foot, or 240 florins; but the elector of Saxony exempts it *sine onere*. The chapter consists of pure Protestant Lutheran persons, of ancient genuine nobility, and those of sixteen canons major, among whom are six prelates, and four minor canons.

Merseburg, a town of Germany, circle of Upper Saxony, and a capi[illegible] principality of the same name, [illegible] the Saale. Within the [illegible] of [illegible] ter stands the episcopal palace, toge[illegible] the cathedral, in which are [illegible] among other things, the metal [illegible] of the emperor Rodolph, of Swab[illegible] right hand, which he lost in 10[illegible] battle against the emperor Henry [illegible] the burying-vault of the dukes of Sax[illegible] seburg; as also the gymnasium, or [illegible] tion-school, the residence of the supe[illegible] dant of the foundation, the chancery [illegible] the chapter-house, the curiæ, or [illegible] the canons, and other buildings. Th[illegible] itself has a parish church of its ow[illegible] draws its best subsistance from the [illegible] beer which it brewed here, and exp[illegible] different places. This town has [illegible] times suffered by great fires: eight [illegible] Halle, and sixteen W. Leipsic. *L*[illegible] 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 18. N.

Mersey, a river of England, wh[illegible] in the county of Derby, then runs [illegible] the counties of Lancaster, York, [illegible] ter, and empties itself into the Irish [illegible] Liverpool. By the late inland navig[illegible] has communication with the rivers D[illegible] ble, Ouse, Trent, Darwent, Severn, [illegible] ber, &c.

Mersey, an island in the German [illegible] the coast of Essex, at the mouth of the [illegible] Coln, where was formerly a block-h[illegible]

Merstorff, a town of Germany, [illegible] archduchy of Austria, on the river S[illegible] cha: four miles E. Baden.

Mertola, a town of Portugal, in th[illegible] vince of Alentejo, situated on the riv[illegible] diana, containing about 2400 in[illegible] This town was taken from the M[illegible] Don Sancho, in the year 1239: eigh[illegible] SSE. Beja, and nine N. Tavira. *L*[illegible] 58. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 36. N.

Merton, a village of England, in the [illegible] ty of Surry, on the river Wandle, [illegible] was once a celebrated abby, ancie[illegible] mous for the death of Kinulphus, [illegible] the West Saxons, killed here by Ki[illegible] Clito, in the small hut of an insi[illegible] harlot, of whom he was violently en[illegible] ed. Kinehard himself was afterwar[illegible] by the friends of Kinulph; and thus [illegible] ed the instant punishment of his trea[illegible] At present this place shows only the [illegible] of a monastery, founded by Henry I. [illegible] instigation of Gilbert, sheriff of Surry, famous for the parliament held at it [illegible] Henry III, the day after his coronat[illegible] which were enacted the provisions of [illegible] ton, which are the most ancient body o[illegible] after Magna Charta, and consist of [illegible] articles. In this assembly, upon a mot[illegible] the bishops for establishing a constitut[illegible]

...or; but this did not continue ...y-five miles SSW. Wurzburg, ...E. Heidelberg. *Long.* 27. 21. E. *Lat.* 49. 21. N.

... a town of Persia, in the pro... ...egestan: thirty-two miles SSW.

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...a, a river of Asiatic Turkey, ... into the Mediterranean, near ... the province of Caramania.

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Merlera, a small island in the Mediterranean: four miles N. Corfu.

Merlerault, a town of France, in the department of the Orne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of L'Aigle: six leagues NNE. Alençon, and four and a half W. L'Aigle.

Merlingen, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Berne: seven miles SE. Thun.

Merlou, or *Mellou*, a town of France, in the department of the Oise, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Senlis: two leagues and a half S. Clermont, and three and a half W. Senlis.

Mermeredgik, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: forty-four miles E. Smyrna.

Mermosen, a town and castle of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria: five miles SW. New Oetting.

Merosaglia, a town of the island of Corsica: fourteen miles NE. Corte.

Merpins, a town of France, in the department of the Charente: two leagues SW. Cognac.

Merrimack, a town of United America, in the state of New Hampshire, on a river of the same name: forty miles E. Chesterfield.

SW. Morocco. *Long.* 7. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 29. 58. N.

Messac, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Bain: one league and a half W. Bain, and five NNE. Redon.

Messe, a town of France, in the department of the Orne, on the Sarte: ten miles NE. Alençon.

Mes-Seelab, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers.

Messene, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea: twenty-four miles NE. Navarin.

Messerag, a town of the duchy of Courland: thirty-eight miles E. Goldingen.

Messerof, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw: forty miles NW. Braclaw.

Messey, a town of France, in the department of the Orne: seven miles N. Domfront.

Messjana, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo: six leagues SW. Beja, and seventeen SE. Setuval.

Messines, a town of Flanders: ten miles NNW. Lille.

Messigny, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Dijon: two leagues N. Dijon.

Messina, a city and seaport of Sicily, in the vally of Demona, the see of an archbishop, situated on the east coast towards the narrow sea, called *The Straits of Messina*. It is large and tolerably well built, partly near the sea, and partly on some rising ground. Besides an irregular fortification, it has a citadel of five large and regular bastions, and several eminences, also defended by forts. The city has four suburbs, one of them inhabited only by fishermen. The number of inhabitants is estimated at not more than 20,000. Its churches and convents are numerous, and generally elegant, with considerable incomes. The archbishop's palace is large and well built. The general hospital, called, *La Loggia*, is one of the most beautiful public buildings in the city, besides which there is also a large and rich hospital, and near it a spacious well built lombard-house, under good regulations. The harbour is oval, large, and towards the faro, inclosed by a crooked neck of land, on the broadest part of which, to the east, stands the citadel, but towards its west end a fort called *St. Salvador*, which defends the narrow entrance to the harbour. Near this neck of land is the Lazaretto, built on a rock projecting out of the sea. The trade of the city has declined very much, yet is still considerable, especially since the year 1728, when the harbour was declared a free port. An annual fair is held here in August, at which great quantities of foreign goods are exposed to sale. This city claims the prerogative of being styled the cap[illegible] kingdom, but Palermo disputes [illegible] of precedency with it: 104 miles [illegible] lermo. *Long.* 33. 30. E. Ferro. [illegible] 10. N.

Messing, a town of Germany, in [illegible] of Franconia, and bishopric of [illegible] eight miles NW. Beilngries, and [illegible] NNE. Aichstatt.

Mesta, a cape on the west coa[illegible] island of Scio, in the Archipelag[illegible] 43. 39. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 25. N.

Mestero, a cape of Egypt, on th[illegible] coast of the Mediterranean: ten m[illegible] Rosetta. *Long.* 48. 40. E. Ferro. [illegible] 25. N.

Mestinek, a town of Germany, in [illegible] cle of Upper Saxony, and Middle [illegible] Brandenburg: five miles S. Bran[illegible]

Mestre, a town of Italy, in the T[illegible] fifteen miles NE. Padua, and eig[illegible] Venice.

Mestura, a town of Africa, in the [illegible] of Tunis.

Mesua, a town of Arabia, in the [illegible] of Yemen: forty miles N. Chamir.

Mesuraca, a town of Italy, in th[illegible] dom of Naples, and province of [illegible] Ultra: eight miles SW. St. Severin[illegible]

Mesurata, a seaport town of Afri[illegible] country of Tripoli, and residen[illegible] governor; caravans travel from he[illegible] the internal parts of Africa, which [illegible] occasion a considerable commerce: [illegible] ESE. Tripoli. *Long.* 32. 48. E. [illegible] *Lat.* 31. 55. N.

Mesvre, a town of France, in the [illegible] ment of the Saône and Loire, and ch[illegible] of a canton, in the district of Au[illegible] league and three quarters S. Au[illegible] two and a half NW. Montcenis.

Metapara, a town of the island of [illegible] seventy miles SE. Negara.

Metauro, a river of Italy, in the [illegible] of Naples, which runs into the [illegible] miles S. from Nicotera, in the pro[illegible] Calabria Ultra.

Metchetnaia, a fort of Russia, in [illegible] vernment of Saratov: twelve m[illegible] Tzaritzin.

Metchicot, a lake of Canada. *L*[illegible] 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 56. 22. N.

Metelar, one of the Laccadive Is[illegible] the Indian Sea. *Long.* 72. 25. E. [illegible] wich. *Lat.* 12. 18. N.

Metele, a town of Lithuania, in [illegible] tinate of Troki: thirty-six miles N. [illegible]

Metelen, a town of Germany, in the [illegible] of Westphalia, and bishopric of M[illegible] nineteen miles NW. Munster. *Lo*[illegible] 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 11. N.

Metelin, or *Mytilene*, anciently *L*[illegible] island of the Grecian Archipelago, [illegible] to the north of the Gulf of Smyrna,

[illegible] which marriage could legi-
[illegible] previously born, the lay lords
[illegible] celebrated answer, *Nolumus leges*
[illegible] Walter de Merton (probably
[illegible] this place) bishop of Rochester,
[illegible] of England, had begun his
[illegible] on his manor of Malden, here, in
[illegible] ten years afterwards removed it
[illegible] and died about four years after.
[illegible] considerable for its calico-
[illegible] and bleaching: four miles E. King-
[illegible] S. London.

[illegible], a town of Scotland, in the coun-
[illegible] wick: ten miles S. Lauder.

[illegible], a town of Silesia, in the prin-
[illegible] of Neisse: two miles and a half
[illegible]

[illegible], a town of France, in the depart-
[illegible] the Moselle, on the Sarte: three
[illegible] Sarlouis.

[illegible] a town of France, in the depart-
[illegible] the Oise, and chief place of a can-
[illegible] district of Chaumont: three
[illegible] a half E. Chaumont, and four
[illegible]

[illegible], a town of France, in the depart-
[illegible] Saône and Loire, and chief place
[illegible], in the district of Louhans, near
[illegible] La Guiotte: three leagues and a
[illegible] Louhans, and four and a half E.
[illegible] Saône.

[illegible], a town of France, in the depart-
[illegible] North, and chief place of a can-
[illegible] district of Hazebrouck, on the
[illegible] leagues E. Aire, and five W.

[illegible], or *Meruvor*, the north branch of
[illegible] Meuse, so called.

[illegible] town of France, in the depart-
[illegible] Seine and Oise, on the Oise:
[illegible] NE. Pontoise.

[illegible] *Seine*, a town of France, in the
[illegible] of the Aube, and chief place of
[illegible] in the district of Arcis: five leagues
[illegible], and eight E. Provins. *Long.*
[illegible] Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 31. N.

[illegible], a town of Hindoostan, in the
[illegible] Benares, on the Ganges: twenty-
[illegible] WSW. Benares, and forty-two
[illegible]

[illegible] river of Russia, which runs into
[illegible] Gulf. *Long.* 97. E. Ferro.
[illegible] 12. N.

[illegible], a town of Asiatic Turkey, in
[illegible] Irak, on the Euphrates: fifty
[illegible] SW. Bagdad.

[illegible], a town of Germany, in the cir-
[illegible] Lower Rhine, on the Roer: seven
[illegible] Arensberg.

[illegible] *Ali*, a town of the Arabian
[illegible] near a large lake, called *Rahe-*
[illegible] miles in circumference, which
[illegible] by a canal with the Eu-
[illegible]: 130 miles S. Bagdad.

Meschehed-Hussain, a town of the Arabian Irak, situated on a canal, which passes from the Euphrates to the lake Rahemat; containing in the beginning of the seventeenth century 4000 houses: seventy-five miles SSW. Bagdad.

Meschid, or *Metched*, a city of Persia, in the province of Chorasan. This was only a small town before the reign of Abas I, who built a magnificent mosque to the memory of an Imam, who was buried there, which brought a number of pilgrims to his tomb, and soon increased the number of buildings. Here is a manufacture of beautiful pottery, and a manufacture of skins: sixty-five leagues NNW. Herat, and 333 NE. Ispahan. *Long.* 74. E. Ferro, *Lat.* 37. 20. N.

Mescinzugh, a town of Asia, in Thibet: twelve leagues W. Tankia.

Mesembria, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania, situated at the foot of Mount Hæmus: sixteen miles ENE. Burgas.

Mesemma, or *Bousemme*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, inhabited by Arabs.

Mesercan, a town of Persia, in the province of Chusistan: fourteen leagues SSE. Suster.

Meserah, a river of Africa.

Meseré, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte: three leagues N. La Fleche.

Meseritsch, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Prerau: thirty miles E. Olmutz, and twenty E. Prerau.

Mesiano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: six miles NE. Bova.

Mesiano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: three miles N. Bova.

Mesick, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and bishopric of Liege: one mile S. Stockem.

Mesinan, a town of Persia, in the province of Mezanderan: eighteen leagues S. Astarabad.

Mesly, a town of France, in the department of Paris: two leagues SE. Paris.

Mesnière (La), a town of France, in the department of the Orne, and chief place of canton, in the district of Mortagne; one league and a half SW. Mortagne.

Mesnoi, an island of Russia, in the Straits of Vaigatskoi. *Long.* 78. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 70. 4. N.

Messa, a town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco, situated on the river Sus, not far from the Atlantic, at the foot of the Atlas. It is large, and divided into three parts, and surrounded with walls. Near it is a mosque, in which are the bones of a whale, which the inhabitants consider as the bones of the whale which swallowed Jonah: 165 miles SW.

off the yoke, and put themſelves, as free cities, under the protection of the emperor. The power was divided betwixt the biſhop and the magiſtrates; but the latter, with the aſſiſtance of the people, got the ſuperiority over the former, inſomuch that the biſhop had no other power remaining to him in the city of Metz, and country of Meſzin than a ſhare in the election of the magiſtrates, and in the adminiſtration of the oath of office. In the year 1552, Metz, Verdun, and Toul, put themſelves under the protection of the French, under the name of the protected diſtrict, till the year 1648, when at the peace of Weſtphalia, the three biſhoprics were abſolutely transferred to France. In the year 1556, the biſhop was obliged to cede to the king the right he had in the election of the magiſtrates, and the adminiſtration of the oath to them: ten leagues S. Luxemburg, and thirty-eight E. Paris. *Long.* 23. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 7. N.

Metzenſeiffen, a town of Hungary: fifteen miles S. Kapſdorf.

Meva, or *Gniew*, a town of Pruſſia, in Pomerelia, on the Viſtula: twenty-two miles S. Dantzig.

Meudon, a village of France, where was a magnificent royal palace, on the Seine: two leagues below Paris.

Meves, a town of France, in the department of the Nyevre: one league and a half N. La Charité, and three and a half S. Coſne.

Meulan, a town and fort of France, in the department of the Seine and Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Germain, on the Seine: two poſts E. Mantes, and five W. Paris.

Meun, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Beaugency: one league and a half NE. Beaugency, and three and a half SW. Orleans.

Meuro, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and electorate of Saxony: three miles NW. Schmiedelberg.

Meurs, or *Mors*, a principality of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, ſurrounded by the duchy of Juliers, Cleves, and Berg, by the archbiſhopric of Cologn, and the duchy of Guelders, being ſomewhat above eight miles in length, and as many broad. It abounds in corn, cattle, and veniſon. To the eaſt its limits are formed by the Rhine, and it is likewiſe watered by ſeveral ſmall rivers and brooks. This country is an ancient fief of Cleves, which the firſt counts of Mors, ſo early as the year 1287, received of the counts thereof. On the death of Hermann, the laſt count of Mors, William duke of Cleves, wanted to take poſſeſſion of the county of Mors, as an open fief; but Walpurgis, ſiſter of the laſt count, made a preſent of, and bequeathed this county to Maurice of Naſſau Orange; and the duke of Cleves, on her death, took thereof in the year 1600, yet it was from him by prince Maurice, and ed neutral in the poſſeſſion of the Naſſau Orange, till the death of III, king of Great Britain, after king of Pruſſia, partly as lord, and his heir, ſeized on this county. The pality of Mors has its own peculiar who look to the affairs of the ſover alſo thoſe relating to fiefs, limits, geſher with eccleſiaſtical, civil, fiſcal, and matrimonial matters. F territories of this principality, the k yearly about 30,000 rixdollars. the capital.

Meurs, or *Mors*, a town of Germ capital of a principality of the ſame the circle of Weſtphalia. It is a fortified town, containing a citade place at which the provincial col their meetings. In it is a Calvini and a Latin ſchool. The State garriſoned this town and citadel, year 1712; but in that year the troops, on their retiring into winter out of Brabant, quietly made th maſters thereof, and compelled the garriſon to withdraw from thence miles NNW. Duſſeldorp, and thir Gueldres. *Long.* 24. E. Ferro. 29. N.

Meurſac, a town of France, in the ment of the Lower Charente: three SW. Saintes.

Meurſalt, a town of France, in partment of the Côte d'Or, and ch of a canton, in the diſtrict of Be league and a half S. Beaune, and Arnay le Duc.

Meurte, a river of France, which St. Diey, in the department of the paſſes by Raon l'Etape, Luneville, Roſieres, Nancy, &c. and Moſelle, five miles below Nancy.

Meurte, a department of France, on the north by the department of ſelle, on the eaſt by the departmen Lower Rhine, on the ſouth by the ment of the Voſges, and on the we department of the Meuſe; about miles from eaſt to weſt, and thirty north to ſouth. Nancy is the capi

Meuſe, a river which riſes in Fra Montigny le Roy, at a village calle in the department of the Upper paſſes by or near to St. Thibaut, V teau, where it is joined by the M Vaucoleurs, Commercy, St. Mihiel, Dun, Stenay, Mouzon, Sedan, D Mezieres, Chagleville, Charlemont, Namur, where it is joined by the Sam

Vi[illegible], Maestricht, Maesyck, Rure-[illegible], Grave, Loevenstein, Megen. [illegible] divides into two streams, the [illegible] towards the north takes the name [illegible], which name it seems to preserve, [illegible] that of Meuse, till it joins the Ocean, after passing the islands of [illegible] Zealand.

[illegible] a department of France, bounded [illegible] by the duchy of Luxemburg, [illegible] by the departments of the Mo[illegible] the Meurte, on the south by the [illegible] of the Marne and the Vosges, [illegible] west by the departments of the [illegible] the Ardennes; about seventy miles [illegible] from north to south, and thirty [illegible] to west. Bar le Duc is the capital.

[illegible]itz, a town of Germany, in the [illegible] Upper Saxony, and principality of [illegible]: seven miles NW. Altenburg.

[illegible] a town of France, in the depart[illegible] the Indre, and chief place of a can[illegible] district of Issoudun: two leagues [illegible] S. Issoudun, and three and [illegible] E. Chateauroux.

[illegible] town of France, in the depart[illegible] the Upper Marne, and chief place [illegible], in the district of Bourmont: [illegible] S. Bourmont.

[illegible] Les, a town of France, in the de[illegible] of the Oise, and chief place of a [illegible] in the district of Compiegne: five [illegible] Compiegne.

[illegible], a large rock in the English [illegible] the east coast of Devonshire, at [illegible] of Start Bay: fourteen miles [illegible] Start Point.

[illegible], a large rock in the English [illegible] on the south coast of Devonshire, [illegible] Bolt Head.

[illegible], a country of Hindoostan, situ[illegible] west of the river Jumnah, south [illegible] north-west of Agra.

[illegible] St. Lan, an island of Portugal, [illegible]: four leagues above Lisbon.

[illegible], or *New Spain*, a country of America, bounded on the north-west [illegible] Mexico, on the east by the Gulf of [illegible] the south-east by the isthmus of [illegible] on the south and west by the Ocean; about 550 leagues in length; [illegible] is very unequal, in some parts [illegible], but towards the isthmus of [illegible] hardly twenty. The greater part [illegible] under the torrid zone, the heat [illegible], but generally moderated by partial [illegible] rains, or by sea breezes, which [illegible] ely. In some districts the ex[illegible] of lakes and rivers cool the air, and [illegible] it mild and agreeable. From Fe[illegible] to April the air is burning during the [illegible] intercepts the rays of the sun, [illegible] rivers are dried up, and water can [illegible] found. In April the rains commence, and continue till September, attended with dreadful thunder and lightning, inundating the low lands. Upon the east coasts the soil is low, marshy, always inundated in the rainy seasons, and bounded by impenetrable forests. the prospect is gloomy, and the air unhealthy. In the interior parts the air is milder, and more pure, the soil fertile, and the country agreeably diversified; on the western coasts the soil is good, the borders more elevated, and a greater variety is observed in the productions. The Spaniards have abandoned the east coasts; and the malignant air, forests almost impervious to man, morasses and inhospitable deserts, are a better security than fortresses and garrisons of soldiers. The mines of gold and silver are abundant, of the latter they count above a thousand; gold is found in the brooks and rivers, as well as in the mines: these mines are only found in barren rocks or mountains; some of the veins are followed to an astonishing depth, even to a thousand feet below the general surface of the earth. The person who discovers a mine has a right to work it, on paying to the king a tenth of its produce. This property includes a circle, whose diameter is 800 feet, beyond that another adventurer has a right to search. These are not the only riches produced; here are also mines of iron, copper, lead, alum, crystal, vitriol, different kinds of precious stones, emeralds, turquoises, jasper, porphyry, marble, fossil salt, &c. Mineral springs are abundant, and in several parts volcanos. No country produces a greater abundance of grain, fruits, or legumes; among the forest trees are the cedar, brazil-wood, mahogany, and many others unknown in Europe. Among the animals may be reckoned lions, tygers, wild cats, bears, wolves, foxes, deer, goats, squirrels, rats, armadillos, hogs, &c. Mexico produces maize, wheat, barley, rice, peas, beans, and other grain; with a great variety of drugs since added to the European list, such as copal, anime, tacamahac, caranna, liquid amber, balsam of Tolu, guaiacum, mechoacan root, sarsaparilla, and many more. Other productions are cotton, which employs the manufactures of the country, cochenil, cacao, honey, dying woods, tobacco, ginger, pearls, sugar, indigo, &c. Innumerable herds of cattle run wild in the savannas and woods, whose skins and fat form an important article of commerce. Sheep are numerous, but the wool is of little value; the lions are grey, and not so formidable as those of Africa; the tygers are smaller; bears are uncommon. Among the birds may be reckoned those of the domestic kind, goldfinches, nightingales, and upwards of twenty species of singing birds, pigeons, parrots, parroquets, eagles, vultures, pelicans,

pelicans ravens, macaws, &c. &c. Serpents are numerous, as likewiſe ſcorpions, ſpiders, ants, and muſquetos; and at ſome times locuſts, in the ſpace of a night, will deſtroy the harveſt of a diſtrict. In the rivers, in the lakes, and on the coaſts, are found variety of fiſh, and a great number of alligators. The empire of Mexico was at firſt called *Anahac*, and does not appear to have been very ancient; it was occupied by different tribes, of which the moſt civilized formed themſelves into ſocieties. The Mexicans are ſaid to come from the borders of the Gulf of California, and fixed themſelves near a large lake, in the midſt of which they founded the city of Mexico, which increaſed inſenſibly. For a long time they had no kings, only electing chiefs in time of war, but one of theſe contrived means to make his power continual and hereditary. Montezuma was the ninth in ſucceſſion; theſe princes were deſpotic, fear was the ſupport of their government. The empire was not formed of the provinces which enjoyed the ſame laws; ſome of the provinces were only tributary, enjoying their own laws, others were governed by grandees named by the monarch. Agriculture was imperfect, and conſiſted principally in the cultivation of rice and cacoa, which were the chief food of the people; the rich only indulged themſelves in fowl, fiſh, and game, among which were reckoned ſmall dogs; drunkenneſs was by all ranks held as an odious vice. They went almoſt naked, they painted their bodies, and ornamented their heads with feathers, their noſes and their ears with bone and ſmall works of gold. The king was only diſtinguiſhed from the reſt of the people by a cloke of knit cotton thrown over his right ſhoulder; his palace had no windows, the ordinary houſes were huts, ſome of ſtone, the roofs covered with branches of trees; veſſels of earth, mats, ſome ſeats of palm leaves, were their principal furniture; the arts of luxury were rude, their paintings were without grace, and without deſign; their application to hiſtory did honour to their genius; their wars and their funerals were bloody; their towns were extenſive, but their houſes ſcattered; their moſt beautiful temple was only partly built of ſtone, in which they placed a ſtatue of their divinity, and upon his altars they ſacrificed their victims. Their religion was atrocious and terrible; their divinities inſpired terror, and ſeemed only to breathe vengeance; they were ſurrounded with ſerpents, tygers, and the moſt obnoxious animals. To theſe divinities, it is ſaid, they ſacrificed yearly 2000 human victims. Such, in general, was the ſtate of Mexico when conquered by Cortez, in the year 1519. The country is now governed by a viceroy, who repreſents the the king of Spain, and is as abſolute in ſelf, in all things political, military, and criminal; his allowable revenue 40,000 ducats a year, his ſecret ſums to a much greater ſum; his employment tinues five years. Under him are tribunals, called audiences, for the adm tion of juſtice, theſe audiences tak names from different cities, Mexic dalajara, and Guatimala. The inh of Mexico, conſiſt of native Spani oles, who are the deſcendants of Sp Mulattoes, the iſſue of an Europe an African ſlave; Metifs, born of pean and an Indian; Meſtizes, the ants of Metiffs; Terceroens, their ants, Quarteroens, after which the neration enjoys all the privileges of They reckon in Mexico 500,000 Sp one million of Negroes, Mulattoes an tizes, and two million of Indians. T dience of Mexico contains the pro Mexico Proper, Mechoacan, Guaſſac cala, Guaxaca, Tabaſco, and Yucatan. is the moſt important of the Spa ſeſſions to the north of the line, and the other audiences in riches and ext

Mexico Proper, a province of North rica, which is ſaid to owe its name ancient idol, named *Mixitli*, from is formed the word Mexico. It is to exceed all the provinces of Americ tenſive beautiful vallies, rich arable and delicious paſturage. Fruits are the greateſt variety, perfection, and ance; the great lakes, rivers, and the bourhood of the ſea, afford fiſh of ever In a word, it enjoys every externa ternal advantage, being waſhed, to ſouth by the Pacific Ocean, by which the inhabitants trade with the other m provinces, while the richneſs of the furniſhes every article of commerce, a roads, lakes, and rivers, every fac domeſtic induſtry and intercourſe. T mate is indeed variable: ſtrangers c of its exceſſive heat, while the nat quently ſhiver with cold; however, who are bleſſed with ſound conſtitu agree, that it is temperate and ple general. The ſoil is ſo fruitful, th withſtanding the great abundance of and the external luxury of the Mexican neceſſaries of life are exceedingly reas a pregnant proof of the plenty that re the provinces. The ſilver mines are richer than thoſe of Mechoachan, or of any other province of the empire. their value is ſtill augmented by the containing a conſiderable portion of g

Mexico, a city of America, and ca the government ſo called, ſituated on a lake, ſurrounded by high mountains. T ſituation is now, where it always wa

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...s not thinking it necessary to desert ... well built and magnificent. In point ...larity it exceeds all the cities in the ... the streets being so straight, and ex...sed, that from any part of the ...e whole is visible. The want of ...ls, and artillery, together with the ...t causeways leading to the city, ren...ico extremely remarkable. All the ...s are convenient, but the public edi... magnificent. It is the see of an arch..., and contains twenty-nine churches, ...nty-two monasteries and nunneries, ...ulence of which we may form some ...nt from the revenue of the cathe...t amounts to nearly 80,000l. a year, ... which the archbishop has 15,000l. ..., besides vast sums that arise by way ...sites. All the inhabitants are, in...mmensely wealthy; and nothing can ... a higher idea of the vast grandeur and ...of Mexico, than the prodigious quan...which are daily exposed to sale in the ... of the most valuable commodities of ...d Asia. The great square in the ...f the town is extremely magnifi...d the palace of the marquis de Valle, ...called, one of the noblest pieces of ...ture any where to be met with. It ...in the very spot where formerly stood ...ce of Motezuma, and occupies near...same space. Several of the hospitals ...; but what most strikes the eyes ...veller, is the vast abundance of silver, ...and jewels, exposed in plate and toys ... streets, by the goldsmiths and shop...; and though it has no seaport, nor ...mmunication with the sea by navi...rivers, it enjoys a prodigious commerce, ...itself the centre of all that is carried ...tween America and Europe on one ... and between America and the East ...on the other. The goods from Aca... to La Vera Cruz, or from La Vera ... Acapulco, for the use of the Phi..., and in a great measure for the use ... and Lima, pass through this city, ...ploy an incredible number of horses ...es. Hither all the gold and silver is ...t to be coined; here the king's fifth ...osited; and all that immense quan... plate wrought which is annually sent ... Europe. *Long.* 82. 26. W. Ferro. ... 16. 54. N.

...co (New). This large region, some...called the kingdom, and sometimes ...vince of New Mexico, lies eastward ...lifornia, being divided by the Gulf ...that peninsula. It extends a great way ...ds the north pole, bounded on that side ...ery high mountains, and a country ...n is utterly unknown. On the east it ...the country of Louisiania, on the west the ...ornian Lake and Rio Colorado, while on the south it borders on some of the provinces of Mexico Proper, or New Spain, but the limits are uncertain. The division of the country is equally uncertain with its limits. Some geographers divide it into fifteen provinces, others into four only: but the bulk of the Spanish writers reckon eighteen provinces, concerning which they give us nothing besides a dry catalogue of the names. A favourable judgment of the excellency of the climate will be formed from its lying within the temperate zone. The summers are warm indeed, and the winters pretty sharp, but then the former are neither scorching hot or unwholsome, nor the latter intensely cold, or deluged with floods of heavy rain; on the contrary, they are represented to be clear, healthy, and bracing, neither partaking of the stifling moisture of the West Indies, and some parts of South America, nor of the rigorous congealing colds of Canada, and the countries round Hudson's Bay. The greatest encomiums are lavished on the fertility of the soil, the richness of the mines, and the variety of the valuable commodities produced in New Mexico, which abounds with fruit and timber, fields and meadows, precious stones, silver and gold, fine rivers, and the most beautiful variety of hill and vale, land and water. All kinds of wild and tame cattle, especially cows and oxen, are found here in the greatest plenty. The hills are stocked with fowls of different kinds, and the rivers abundantly stored with the most delicious fish. Upon the whole, we may easily affirm, that New Mexico is among the pleasantest, richest, and most plentiful countries of America, or any other part of the world. The chief divisions are New Mexico Proper, New Leon, New Navarre, and California.

Mexico (Gulf of), a large bay or gulf of the Atlantic, extending north to south, from the coast of Florida to the coast of Tabasco and Yucatan, about 600 miles, and east and west, from Cuba to the coast of Mexico, about 700.

Meximeux, a town of France, in the department of the Ain, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Montluel: five leagues and a half NE. Lyons.

Me-yang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: thirty-two miles ESE. Hoang.

Meyenberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Mark of Pregnitz: twenty-one miles NE. Perleberg, and sixty NNW. Berlin. *Long.* 30. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 20. N.

Meyenfeld, a town of the Grisons, and principal place of a jurisdiction. It is the residence of a bailiff, and seat of a council; and has the reputation of being the first place in the country in which the reforma-

tion was encouraged. It is a kind of ſtaple for goods paſſing to and from Germany and Italy. The lordſhip of Meyenfeld was purchaſed of the count of Tockenburg: fifty-two miles E. Lucerne, and eleven N. Coire. *Long.* 27. 9. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. N.

Meymat, a town of France, in the department of the Correze: ſix leagues ENE. Tulle.

Meyne, a town of France, in the department of the Gard: one league W. Beaucaire.

Meyringen, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Berne: twenty-eight miles SE. Thun.

Meyrveis, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Lozere: nine leagues W. Alais, and ſeven and a half S. Mende. *Long.* 21. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 10. N.

Meywar, ſee *Oudipour*.

Mez le Carhaix, a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſts, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Roſtrenen: two leagues E. Carhaix, and one and three quarters NW. Roſtrenen.

Meza, a river of Ruſſia, in the government of Polotzk, which runs into the Dwina: ſixteen miles NE. Veliz.

Mezana (Le), a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: ſeventeen miles SSW. Turſi.

Mezanderan, or *Mazenderan*, a province of Perſia, bounded on the north by the Caſpian Sea, on the eaſt by Choraſan, on the ſouth by Chuſiſtan and Irak, and on the weſt by Ghilan. The ſouthern part is mountainous, and nearly deſert, nevertheleſs, it contains ſome charming vallies, and the air is healthy. This part is called *Taberiſtan*. Towards the north it is aſtoniſhingly fertile, ſo that it is called *The Garden of Perſia*, and from the month of September to April, the whole country appears like a vaſt parterre of flowers. The inhabitants collect 16,000 pounds of ſilk, but inferior in quality, to that produced in Ghilan, a great deal of cotton, which they dye and manufacture, ſugar, excellent fruit, eſpecially raiſins, of ſome of which they make wine, but dry the chief for ſale, a great deal of rice, corn, and ſalt. Among the animals are tygers, deer, ſheep, goats, &c. This province is well ſituated for trade on the Caſpian Sea, but the towns on the coaſts are much infeſted by pirates. Ferabad is the capital.

Mezanderan, a town of Perſia, in the province ſo called: eighty miles WSW. Ferabad.

Mezdaga, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fez, and province of Chaus, ſituated at the foot of Mount Atlas.

Meze, a town of France, in the department of the Herault, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Beziers: three leagues NE. Pezenas, and five SW. Montpe[illegible] *Long.* 21. 16. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 25. [illegible]

Mezel, a town of France, in the de[illegible]ment of the Lower Alps, and chief p[illegible] a canton, in the diſtrict of Digne [illegible] leagues S. Digne, and ſix ENE. Ferr[illegible]

Mezemna, a ſeaport of Africa, in t[illegible]dom of Fez, on the coaſt of the M[illegible]ranean: eighty miles E. Tetuan. [illegible] 13. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 35. 22. N.

Mezen, a ſeaport town of Ruſſ[illegible] government of Archangel, near the [illegible] Sea, at the mouth of a river of t[illegible] name: 128 miles NNE. Archange[illegible] 61. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 66. 30. N.

Mezen, a river of Ruſſia, which r[illegible] government of Archangel, *Long.* 67. F[illegible] *Lat.* 64. 15. runs ſouth-weſt to the [illegible] Poſlanſkoi, when it changes its co[illegible] runs north-weſterly to *Long.* 61. [illegible] 66. 30. where it runs into the Fr[illegible]

Mezen, a mountain of France, w[illegible] name to a diſtrict, in the departm[illegible] Ardeche: nine leagues W. Valence, [illegible] WNW. Privas.

Mezidon, a town of France, in the [illegible]ment of the Calvados, and chief [illegible] canton, in the diſtrict of Liſieux: th[illegible]gues and three quarters WSW. Li[illegible] four and a quarter SE. Caen.

Meziere, a town of France, in the [illegible]ment of the Moſelle, and chief p[illegible] canton, in the diſtrict of Metz: one [illegible] and three quarters N. Metz, and th[illegible] Thionville.

Meziere, or *Subtray Meziere en Br[illegible]* town of France, in the department [illegible] Indre: three leagues S. Chatillon ſur [illegible] and ſix W. Chateauroux.

Mezieres, a town of France, in the de[illegible]ment of the Ardennes, and chief place [illegible] canton, in the diſtrict of Charleville. I[illegible] ſtrong town, ſituated on an iſland form[illegible] the river Meuſe, over which it h[illegible] bridges, with a citadel. This place beſieged in the year 1521. by the [illegible] the emperor Charles V, under the c[illegible] of the count of Naſſau, but the ch[illegible] Bayard, who defended the town, comp[illegible] them to raiſe the ſiege. The citade[illegible] built by captain St. Paul, one of the [illegible] of the leaguers, who called himſelf [illegible] of France, and hoped to become [illegible] Rethelois and Mezieres, under the pr[illegible] of the king of Spain: half a [illegible] Charleville. *Long.* 22. 23. E. Ferro. [illegible] 49. 46. N.

Mezille, a river of France, which [illegible] into the Loir, near Montargis.

Mezilles, a town of France, in the de[illegible]ment of the Yonne, and chief pl[illegible] canton, in the diſtrict of St. Fargeau: [illegible] leagues NE. St. Fargeau.

Mezin, a town of France, in the d[illegible]

[illegible] the Lot and Garonne, and chief [illegible] canton, in the district of Nerac: [illegible] SSW. Nerac, and two and a [illegible] W. Condom. *Long.* 17. 55. E. [illegible] *Lat.* 44. 3. N.

[illegible], a town of Asia, in the country [illegible]shar: twenty-one leagues NE. [illegible]

[illegible], a town of the island of Corsica: [illegible] miles SW. Corte.

[illegible], a town of Russia, in the govern- [illegible] Novgorod Sieverskoi, on the Iput: [illegible] six miles NNW. Novgorod Siever- [illegible] 50. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 12. N.

[illegible], a mountain of Arabia, in the [illegible] of Yemen: sixteen miles W. [illegible]

[illegible] town of China, of the third rank, in [illegible] of Ho-nan: thirty-seven miles [illegible]-king.

[illegible] of China, which rises five miles [illegible] in the province of [illegible] into the Eastern Sea. [illegible] E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 12. N.

[illegible] of China, which runs into the [illegible] Tcha-lin-tcheou.

[illegible], a town of Poland, in the [illegible] of Kiov: thirty-six miles SSE. [illegible]iew.

[illegible], a mountain of Scotland, in [illegible] of Perth: ten miles ENE. [illegible] Town.

[illegible] (*Little*), a river of North America, [illegible] into the Ohio, at Columbia. [illegible] 34. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 3[illegible]

[illegible] (*Great*), a river of North America, [illegible] into the Ohio. *Long.* 85. 5. W. [illegible] *Lat.* 38. 57. N.

[illegible] a town of Persia, in the province [illegible]tzan. This is the place where [illegible] traveller M. Thevenot died, [illegible] return from Ispahan: nineteen [illegible] SE. Tauris.

[illegible], a town of China, of the third [illegible] the province of Chan-si: seventeen [illegible] W. Kiai.

[illegible], a town of Africa, in the empire [illegible], and province of Duguela, situ- [illegible] mountain of the same name.

[illegible] one of the smaller Molucca Islands.

[illegible], a town of Russia, in the go- [illegible] of Kiazan: twenty-four miles [illegible] Kiazan. *Long.* 56. 24. E. Ferro. [illegible] 20. N.

[illegible], a town of Poland, in the [illegible] of Volhynia: fifty-two miles N. [illegible]

[illegible], a town of Germany, in the [illegible] Carinthia: five miles NE. Wil- [illegible]

[illegible], a town of Prussia, in the terri- [illegible]oim: thirty-six miles E. Culm.

[illegible], a town of Silesia, in the principality of Brieg, six miles NE. Grottgau, and eight SSE. Brieg.

Michelbach, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and county of Schwarzenberg: twenty miles W. Anspach, and eight S. Rotenburg.

Michelspach, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: twelve miles SE. St. Polten.

Michelsdorf, a town of Hungary: twelve miles S. Podolicz.

Michelsdorf, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: nine miles NE. Leutmischl.

Michelstadt, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and county of Erbach: one mile NE. Erbach.

Michelstetten, or *Velesalo*, a cloister of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola: four miles NNE. Crainburg.

Michigan, a lake of North America, in Upper Canada, 260 miles in length, and above fifty in breadth. This lake, which has depth enough for vessels of any size, has a communication with lake Huron, by the river or channel of Michilimackinack. *Long.* 84. 40. to [illegible] W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 41. 15. to 45. [illegible] N.

Michilimackinack, a broad river between lake Huron, and lake Michigan.

Michilimackinack, an island and fort situated in the straits or river Michilimackinack. *Long.* 84. 30. [illegible] Greenwich. *Lat.* 45. 33. N.

Michipicoton, a town of North America, on the east coast of Lake Superior. *Long.* 84. 5[illegible] W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 47. 56. N.

Michiscoui, a river of United America, which runs into lake Champlain, in the north-west part of the state of Vermont.

Michio Cove, a cove or bay of Canada, on the south coast of the river St. Lawrence: seventy-six leagues below Quebec. *Long.* 66. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 4[illegible]. [illegible]. N.

Mickle Roce, one of the smaller Shetland Islands: about eight miles in circumference. *Long.* 1. 24. E. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 60. 30. N.

Middelburg, a seaport town of the state of Zealand, situated in the centre of the island of Walcheren, of which it is the capital. It was at the beginning only a village, which the lords of Borssele enlarged and surrounded with walls, in the year 1132. It is at present a large and handsome city, and has the first seat in the assembly of the states of Zealand. The town-house is a magnificent building, ornamented with a great number of statues of the comtes and comtesses of Holland and Zealand; it was formerly a rich and celebrated abby, founded in the year 125[illegible], by William, king of the Romans, and comte of Holland and Zealand, who was interred, with the queen Isabella, in the abby church, with a magnificent monument, erected

erected by Florent V. In this church was held a chapter of the order of the Golden Fleece, in 1505, by Philip the Fair, duke of Burgundy, afterwards king of Spain, when he created ten new knights. It was destroyed by lightning in 1712. The revenues of the abby were granted to the bishop, when pope Paul IV established an episcopal see, at Middelburg, in 1562; and the collegiate church of St. Peter was made a cathedral. The diocese was under the archbishopric of Utrecht, and its jurisdiction extended over ten cities, and about one hundred villages; and was divided into four deaneries, in which were included nine chapters of canons, one abby, and thirty-three monasteries. The bishopric continued but a very short time, for in the year 1574, the city was taken by the Hollanders, after a siege of twenty-two months, during which it was bravely defended by Christopher de Montdragon, the Spanish general, who, after enduring extreme hardships, surrendered on the terms, that the sacred vessels, church ornaments, ecclesiastics, and the garrison should be safely conducted to Flanders; and that the baron of Ste. Aldegonde, the intimate friend of the prince of Orange, who had been taken prisoner by the Spaniards, should be set at liberty, which were faithfully executed by both parties. Since that time the reformed religion has taken place, and the bishopric been dissolved. Spain made every possible effort to oblige the Hollanders to raise the siege, and expended vast sums in fitting out divers fleets and armaments to succour the inhabitants, but they were all defeated by the brave Zealanders. The fortifications of Middleburg are very strong and regular, having been much augmented by the Dutch since they became masters of it. They have eight gates, and twelve bastions to defend the walls and ramparts, with large and deep ditches filled with water; besides which its situation is such as to enable the inhabitants to lay the country about it under water when they please. The number of inhabitants is about 26,000. *Long.* 21. 7. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 34. N.

Middelburg, a town of Dutch Flanders, which was originally only a hamlet to the village of Heyle, and belonged to an abby called *Middelburg*, from whence it took its name: In the year 1433, the abbot obtained permission to alienate it, after which it passed into the possession of many different lords, and was, in the year 1617, erected into a comté by archduke Albert in favour of Isabella de Merode, who brought it as a portion to Philip, comte of Issenghein. Though situated in the dominions of the Dutch, free exercise of the Roman Catholic religion is allowed: seven miles NE. Bruges, and four SE. Sluys.

Middelbourgh, see *Eaoowe*.

Middelfahrt, a town of Denmark, [illegible] on the west coast of the island of F[illegible] the little Belt, which is here hardl[illegible] wide, and is called *Middelfahrt Sound*. [illegible] hence is a ferry to Snogboy, in [illegible] twenty-four miles W. Odensee. *L*[illegible] 39. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 32. N.

Middleby, a town of Scotland, in the [illegible] ty of Dumfries: fourteen miles E. [illegible] fries.

Middle Island, an island in the S[illegible] Sunda, in the Indian Sea. *Long.* [illegible] E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 5. 57. S.

Middle Lake, a lake of Canada: 300 [illegible] N. Quebec.

Middle Point, a cape on the east [illegible] Labrador. *Long.* 63. W. Greenwich. [illegible] 59. N.

Middleham, a town of England, [illegible] North riding of the county of York, [illegible] weekly market on Monday: twenty [illegible] NW. Boroughbridge, and 229 N. [illegible] don.

Middlesex, a county of England, [illegible] on the north by Hertfordshire, on th[illegible] by Essex, from which it is separated [illegible] river Lea, on the south by Surry, an[illegible] part of Kent from both which it is sep[illegible] by the river Thames, and on the w[illegible] Buckinghamshire, from which it is sep[illegible] by the river Coln and a small part of [illegible] about twenty-four miles in length, and fourteen in breadth. It is divided [illegible] hundreds, and contains two cities, L[illegible] and Westminster, seven market town[illegible] about 200 parishes, without including [illegible] in the cities. This county, although [illegible] the smallest, is the richest and most p[illegible] in the kingdom. The soil in ge[illegible] loamy, in some places tending to gr[illegible] some to clay, in others to sand; [illegible] neighbourhood of London where m[illegible] easily to be obtained, the land is mo[illegible] ployed in gardens and nurseries, [illegible] down to grass. At a farther distance, [illegible] cially towards Buckinghamshire, th[illegible] some considerable tracts of arable land, produce good crops of corn. There [illegible] very extensive meadows on the sid[illegible] rivers Thames, Lea, and Coln. T[illegible] ber of cows kept by the London co[illegible] ers, for the supply of the metrop[illegible] milk in the county of Middlesex, [illegible] 7200, besides 1300 kept on the other [illegible] the Thames, in Surry and Kent, [illegible] these cows is supposed to produce [illegible] quarts of milk a day, on an averag[illegible] towns are Barnet, Brentford, Edgew[illegible] field, Hounslow, Stanes and Uxbridge. [illegible] dlesex sends eight members to the [illegible] parliament, that is, two for the county, [illegible] for London, and two for Westminster.

Middlesex, a county of United A[illegible] in the state of Massachusetts.

...x, a county of United America, ...re of Virginia.

...x, a county of United America, ...re of New Jerſey.

...on, a town of United America, in ... of Connecticut, on the Connecticut ...hty miles SW. Boſton, and eighty- ... New York.

...on, a town of Ireland, in the coun- ...k, which ſends two members to the ... ament: twelve miles W. Youghal, ...en E. Cork.

...on, a town of United America, in ... of Rhode Iſland.

...on, a town of Scotland, in the ... Edinburgh: ſix miles S. Dalkeith.

...on, a town of United America, ...te of Pennſylvania: nine miles E. ...rg.

...on, a town of United America, ...tate of New Jerſey: fourteen miles ...Brunſwick.

...wich, a town of England, in the ...f Cheſter, ſituated on a canal which ...communication between the Merſey, ...ſe, Trent, Severn, Humber, Thames, ... principal manufacture is making ... Here are two ſalt ſprings, very rich ...t not abundant in brine. A cotton ...ure has been lately eſtabliſhed. The ...s on Tueſday: twenty-two miles ...ſter, and 166 NNW. London.

...fels, or *Miterfels*, a town and caſtle ...many, in the circle of Bavaria: twelve ... NE. Straubing.

...ſt, a town of England, in the coun- ...Suſſex, ſituated in the road from Lon- ... Chicheſter. It is a borough town, ...ds two members to the Britiſh parlia- ...nd has a weekly market on Thurſ- ...ven miles N. Chicheſter, and fifty ... London.

...r, a town of European Turkey, in ...vince of Romania: ſixty miles E. ... c.

...ur, a town of Hindooſtan, in the ...t Bengal: ſixty miles W. Calcutta, ... SSW. Moorſhedabad.

...s, an iſland belonging to Ruſſia, in ...ific Ocean: twenty miles SE. Ber- ...land. *Long.* 183. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* ... N.

...n, a river of France, which runs into ...ur, a little below Tartas.

...s, a river of Africa, in the kingdom ...s, which runs into the Sheliff.

...es, a river of Spain, which runs into ...n, near Calataiud.

...ki, a town of Lithuania, in the pala- ...of Wilna: eighteen miles E. Wilna.

...dzial, a town of Lithuania, in the pa- ...te of Wilna: fifty-two miles S. Braſ- ...

...dzirzeczka, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: fifty-two miles NNW. Zytomiers.

Miedzyrzecz, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodek. This town was taken by the Pomeranians, in the year 1094, and retaken by the Poles ſoon after: forty-four miles WSW. Novogrodek.

Miedzyrzycz, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiov: thirty-two miles WSW. Czerkaſon.

Mjeibow, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodek: fifty-eight miles WSW. Novogrodek.

Miekow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow: twelve miles N. Cracow.

Mielan, a town of France, in the department of Gers, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mirande: two leagues SSW. Mirande, and two and a quarter NE. Rabaſteins. *Long.* 17. 58. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 25. N.

Mielec, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz: thirty-ſix miles SW. Sandomirz.

Mielnick, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Bielſk: forty-four miles SW. Bielſk.

Mien, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-ſi: twenty-three miles WNW. Han-tcheng.

Mien, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: fifty-ſix miles W. Pao-king. *Long.* 122. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 31. 28. N.

Mien-tam-keou-touka, a town of Chineſe Tartary. *Long.* 137. 28. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 1. N.

Mien-tchou, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: eighteen miles N. Han.

Mien-yang, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Hou-quang: 617 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 130. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 30. 12. N.

Mier-chas-kun, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan, containing about 400 houſes, and ſeveral bazars, ſituated near the ruins of Perſepolis: forty miles N. Schiras.

Mies, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilſen: fourteen miles W. Pilſen, and fifty-ſix WSW. Prague.

Miglere (La), a town of Piedmont, on the river Stura: ſeven miles and a half S. Cereſola, and twenty-four NNW. Turin.

Miglianica, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Citra: ſeven miles E. Civita di Chieti.

Migliano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Ultra: fifteen miles NNE. Conza.

Miglionico, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: nine miles SW. Matera.

Mignano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of

of Naples, and province of Lavora: eleven miles N. Sezza.

Migne, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne: one league N. Poitiers.

Mignovillard, a town of France, in the department of the Jura, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Arbois: four leagues and a quarter SE. Salins, and one and a quarter NE. Nozeroy.

Migreevo, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Novgorod: thirty-ſix miles S. Tchereponvetz.

Migron, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente: ten miles NE. Saintes.

Migu, a town of Arabia, in the province of Oman: 140 miles SW. Julfar.

Miguel Eſtevan, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: forty miles S. Huete.

Miguel Turra, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: four miles SE. Civdad Real.

Miguliñſkaia, a fort of Ruſſia, in the country of the Coſacs, on the Don: ſeventy-two miles WSW. Archadinſkaia.

Mihaly, a town of Hungary: ten miles N. Zatmar.

Mihau, a ſmall iſland of France, on the weſt coaſt, near the iſland of Molene: five leagues W. from the iſland of Bas.

Mihel, a river of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, which runs into the Danube: ſixteen miles above Lintz.

Mihel, a quarter or diſtrict of the archduchy of Auſtria, between the Danube and Bohemia.

Mihlack, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: eighteen miles SW. Freyſtadt.

Mijab, a town of Japan, on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Niphon.

Mijas, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada: ten miles NE. Marbella.

Mijeka, a river of Ruſſia, which riſes at fort Tchebarkuliſkaia, and runs into the Iſet, near Uſta Mijaſka, in the government of Tobolſk.

Mijaſkaia, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Upſka, on the Mijas: ſixteen miles NE. Tcheliabinſk.

Mijeſka (Uſt), a fortreſs of Ruſſia, at the union of the Mias and Iſet: ſixty-eight miles SSW. Tiumen.

Mikalitz, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia, ſituated on a river which runs into the ſea of Marmora, with a fort, about two miles from the town, whence they ſend ſilk, wool, grain, and fruit to Smyrna, Conſtantinople, &c.: thirty-five miles W. Burſa. *Long.* 46. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 10. N.

Miken, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Caucaſus, on the Malka: forty miles E. Ekaterinograd.

Mikloſvar, a town of Tranſilvania, on the river Alaut: ſixteen miles N. Cronſtadt.

Mikolaiow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg: twenty-eight miles SSW. Lemberg.

Mikolaiow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: twenty-four miles S. Lucko.

Mikolinzc, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Podolia: fifty-ſix miles N. Kaminiec.

Mila, a town of Aſia, in Thibet: forty-four leagues SW. Lutac.

Mila, a town of Africa, in the ſtate of Tunis: thirty miles S. Conſtantine.

Milan (Duchy of), a country bounded on the north by the Griſons, eaſt by the Venetian States, on the ſouth the ſtates of Piedmont and Parma, on the weſt by Piedmont and Savoy. Its breadth from north to ſouth is 80, 100 miles; and its greateſt length from eaſt to weſt 108. Scarce a country in Europe is more fertile, in a variety of excellent productions. Every where it is watered either by rivulets or canals; and yields a plentiful harveſt of the uſual kinds of grain, as well as ſome Turkey wheat, chiefly called *Saraſin*. Of their poultry. They likewiſe ſow rice, though the culture of both theſe grains is deemed pernicious to health. The paſtures are very rich, eſpecially in the diſtrict of Lodi, which is famous for the breed of its cattle. The cheeſe made in the country, and improperly called *Parmeſan*, is well known. Here is alſo excellent wine, with all manner of vegetables and fruits in perfection, together with a very conſiderable number of mulberry-trees, for ſilk. The rivers of the country are beſides well ſtocked with large fiſh. The trade of the Milaneſe is conſiderable; but the greater part of the commodities the country affords is conſumed by the inhabitants, their exports not coming far ſhort of their imports. Great quantities of cloth and linen are manufactured, and ſilk is in great plenty, but not ſo fine as the Piedmonteſe. The ſilk is chiefly for home conſumption; but ſtockings, gloves, and handkerchiefs are uſually exported. Milan is alſo famous for curious works in ſteel, cryſtal, agate, cornelian, and other gems; and the ſtreets are every where ſtored with ingenious mechanics and artiſts. From the extraordinary fertility and richneſs of this country, it may be concluded that it produces a conſiderable revenue for its ſovereign. It is ſaid to be brought in to the king of Spain, two millions of dollars. In the fourteenth century Matthew Viſconti, a nobleman of this country, affected the ſovereignty, and was ſupported in his pretenſions by the emperor Henry VII. Towards the

century, John Galeatius bought the ...le from the emperor Wenzel; and ...ghter marrying with Louis, duke of ...s, gave rise to the pretensions of the ... France to this duchy. After the ... of the last duke of this line, Francis ... so ingratiated himself with the Mi... that in 1450, they unanimously ... him duke. Under his successors, ... endeavoured to get possession of this ...ntry; but the emperor Charles V, ... it a fief of the empire, on the death ... duke, invested his son Philip II, ... Spain, with it; and accordingly it ... annexed to the crown of Spain, ... demise of Charles II. In the ex... and long war about his succession, ... Milanese being, in 1706, overrun by ...perial troops, the emperor took pos... of it, as a fief; and it was confirmed ... house of Austria by the treaty of ... in 1714, the quadruple alliance of ... and the peace of Aix la Chapelle in ... those parts notwithstanding being ex... which the house of Austria ceded to ... of Savoy. What now remains to ... of Austria of the duchy of Milan, ... with the dukedom of Mantua, is ... a general governor, and includes the ... Proper, the territories of Como, ... Lodi, and Cremona.

..., a city of Italy, and capital of a ... called. This city is said to be ten ... circumference; but would not take ...haps, half this space, were the many ... excluded. Its chief defence is a ... rampart, and at some distance, a ... which consists of six bastions, and is ... a place of strength. Broad and ... streets are but few, in comparison of ...arrow and crooked; and the many ... windows, or glass and paper panes ...xed, even in the finest palaces, have a ... appearance. Here are twenty-two ... churches, of which ninety-six are ...al, ninety convents, 100 religious fra...es, 120 schools, and about 250,000 in...ts. The nobility are very numerous, ... places can claim such a freedom of ... and acting as one pleases. It is the ... an archbishop. The cathedral, dedi... to St. Maria and Thecla, is more ...able for its largeness than its gran... at least this grandeur wants order, ...rch being a vast pile of marble, which, ... the statues, also of marble, is disposed ... ut taste or regularity. Its treasury, of ... value, contains, among other precious ..., the almost invaluable coffin of rock ..., wherein the body of St. Charles ...meo, cardinal and archbishop of Milan, ...posited. The chief church for antiquity ... of St. Ambrose, where lie the bodies ... father, and the kings Pepin and Bernard. The Ambrosian college, in the centre of the town, is a foundation of Frederic Boromeo, where sixteen professors teach gratis. He also began to build a fine library, which cardinal Gilbert Boromeo finished, with many large additions. It is said to contain upwards of 40,000 printed volumes, and some thousands of manuscripts. In this college is also an academy of painting, and a museum. The seminary for sciences, where the students are both taught and maintained, and the college of the nobles, are stately buildings; but inferior to the Helvetian college, founded for a certain number of Switzers. Here is also a mathematical academy. The large lazaret is only made use of in time of any reigning contagious disorder. The great hospital is a very fine building, and very liberally endowed by duke Francis Sfortia IV. Its income is said to be between ninety and 100,000 rixdollars. And into it are admitted, not only sick persons, but also foundlings and lunatics. Here are also several other receptacles for the poor and distressed. The large hospital has six smaller depending on it. In the Dominican convent, near the church of Madonna della gratia, is held the court of inquisition. Among the civil buildings is the old and spacious regency-house, near the cathedral, now the usual residence of the governor-general; also the new and stately town-house, where stands an equestrian statue of Philip II. This city, which was built by the Gauls, in the three hundred and ninety-fifth year after the foundation of Rome, was since besieged forty times, taken twenty times, and four times almost totally demolished; to which may be added, a multiplicity of other misfortunes it had been involved in, but out of which it always recovered. Here are manufacturers, artificers, and handicraftsmen of all kinds; besides several rivers and many canals, all which are very instrumental to promote and increase its trade: 132 miles W. Venice, and 65 N. Genoa. *Long.* 26. 41. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 25. N.

Milasa, or *Marmora*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: sixteen miles SW. Mogla.

Milatin, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: 44 miles SW. Lucko.

Milay, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz: sixteen miles S. Leitmeritz.

Milberg, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: four miles SW. Laab.

Milborn Port, a town of England, in the county of Somerset, on the borders of Dorsetshire, which sends two members to the British parliament: three miles E. Sherborn, and 115 W. London.

Milce, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: thirty-four miles NNW. Lucko.

Mildenhall, a town of England, in the county of Norfolk, with a weekly market on Friday: twelve miles NW. Bury St. Edmund's, and ſixty-nine NNE. London.

Mildorff, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: ten miles W. Crems.

Mildſtede, a town of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleſwick; near this town formerly ſtood the town and caſtle of Mildeſborg, which were deſtroyed by an inundation, in the year 1300: two miles SE. Huſum.

Milecza, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna: 76 miles E. Wilna.

Mi-lei, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Yun-nan. 1155 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 121. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 24. 34. N.

Mileſimo, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Montferrat: ten miles E. Ceva.

Miletin, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: twelve miles NNW. Konigingratz.

Mileto, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra, the ſee of a biſhop, held immediately under the pope: eight miles ENE. Nicotera.

Miletz, anciently *Miletus*, a town on the weſt coaſt of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: ſixty-four miles S. Smyrna. *Long.* 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 22. N.

Milford, a town of South Wales, in the county of Pembroke, ſituated on the north coaſt of Milford Haven, where a company of Quakers, from America, have formed a plan for eſtabliſhing a whale fiſhery in the South Seas; a new quay has been built, and a conſiderable number of buildings erected towards forming a town: ſix miles WNW. Pembroke, and ſix SSW. Haverfordweſt.

Milford, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Delaware: 150 miles S. Philadelphia.

Milford, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts: 8 miles NW. Boſton.

Milford, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Connecticutt: five miles SW. Newhaven.

Milford (North), a town of United America, in the ſtate of Connecticutt: twelve miles N. Danbury, and 116 SW. Boſton.

Milford Haven, a large and ſpacious bay of the Iriſh Sea, on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of Wales, in Pembrokeſhire; and ſaid to be one of the moſt commodious harbours in the kingdom: in the year 1757, 10,000l. were voted by parliament to fortify it againſt the attack of an enemy.

Milhars, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Gaillac: four leagues and a half N. Gaillac.

Milhau, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Aveiron, on the Tarn. The proteſtants formerly fortified it, but Louis XIII diſmantled it, in the year 1629. In 1744, the proteſtant inhabitants had three troops of dragoons quartered upon them, the maintenance of whom for three months, coſt them 30,000 livres, by which means the town was almoſt ruined: fourteen leagues ENE. Alby, and nine SE. Rhodez. *Long.* 20. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 5. N.

Milhaud, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Niſmes: 14 leagues SW. Niſmes, and 7 NE. Montpellier.

Milhauſen, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: ten miles E. Graz.

Mili, a river of Sicily, which runs into the ſea, ſeven miles S. Meſſina.

Mili, a town of Aſia, in Thibet: five leagues NE. Tchiatam.

Milicia, a river of Sicily, which runs into the ſea, ten miles ESE. Palermo.

Militello, a town of Sicily, in the val di Noto: eight miles SSE. Lentini.

Militſch, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Oels: eighteen miles N. Oels, and twenty-ſeven NNE. Breſlau.

Milk, a river of the iſland of Ireland, which runs into the ſea, four miles N. Maccaree Bay.

Milkcove, a creek of Ireland, on the eaſt ſide of the entrance into Roſs Bay, Gally Head.

Milkhaven, a bay on the weſt coaſt of Ireland, and county of Sligo, a little to the ſouth of Donegal Bay.

Mill Iſlands, four ſmall iſlands in Hudſon's Bay. *Long.* 78. 30. to 79. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 64. 30. N.

Millach, a town of France, in the department of the Charente: ten miles N. Cognac.

Millas, a town of France, in the department of the Eaſt Pyrenées, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Perpignan: 3 leagues W. Perpignan, and 4 NE. Prades.

Millebach, a river of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which runs into the Rhine a little to the eaſt of Rheinfelden.

Millen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Juliers: 12 miles NNE. Sittart.

Millenbach, a town of Tranſilvania, 10 miles W. Hermenſtadt, and 10 SE. Weiſſenburg.

Millençay, a town of France, in the department of the Loir and Cher: two leagues NE. Romorantin.

Millers, a river of United America, in the ſtate of New England, which runs into the Connecticut, a little below Deerfield.

Miller's Bay, a bay on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Jamaica, a little to the north of Portland Point.

Millery, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône, and Loire, and

of a canton, in the district of Camp de : seven leagues NE. St. Etienne, and d a half S. Lyons.

Lw, a mountain of Bohemia, in the f Leitmeritz.

...lk, a town of Sweden, in the pro- Warmeland: 25 miles S. Carlstadt.

a town of France, in the depart- f the Seine and Oise, and chief place anton, in the district of Estampes: gues W. Fontainbleau, and four E. es.

, anciently *Melos*, an island in the n Archipelago. This island was long nd populous, and in early antiquity d perfect freedom. The Athenians, e to bring the people of Melos to de- in their favour, in the Peloponnesian made a descent upon their coasts, and waste before them with fire and sword. e did they fail in their enterprize, but ing with more numerous forces, they ge to Melos, and having reduced the ed to surrender at discretion, put to the every man capable of bearing arms. spared only the women and children, n they carried off into captivity. Ly- r, the Lacedæmonian general, having s turn subdued the Athenians, obliged to recal the colony they had sent to , and to restore to the island the wretch- ains of its inhabitants. This island s liberty when the Romans, aspiring to empire of the world, conquered the e archipelago. In the partition of that rchy, it fell to the eastern emperors; terwards governed by its own dukes, finally was conquered by Soliman II. that period it has groaned beneath Ot- despotism, and is completely deprived importance. It was, in the memory of , extremely fertile in corn, wine, and , and contained upwards of 20,000 in- ants. M. Tournefort, who visited it , gives a delightful description of this d. The earth, constantly heated by sub- ous fires, produces, almost without in- ssion, wheat, barley, cotton, exquisite , and delicious melons. All the pro- ns of the island are of incomparable ence. Its partridges, quails, kids, and , are in high estimation, yet extremely . Could M. Tournefort return to he would no longer find the beauteous h has described. He would still see the ered alum, with silver threads, suspend- from the roofs of caverns, fragments of e sulphur filling the crevices of the rocks, ous mineral springs, hot baths, and ame fires which, in his time, heated the m of the earth, and rendered it so fer- . He would now find, on a surface of teen leagues in circumference, only about inhabitants. He would sigh to behold the finest parts of the country without cultivation, and fertile vallies changed into morasses. Milo has assumed a very different appearance within the course of the last fifty years. The plague, every where propagated by the Turks, has cut off the greatest part of its inhabitants; and the detestable government of the Porte, and the oppressions of the captain pacha, have completed its destruction. *Long.* 42. 22. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36 38. N.

Milopotamo, a town and fortress of the island of Candia: twenty-eight miles WNW. Candia.

Milregos, a fort on the west coast of Portugal, in the province of Estremadura: five leagues and a half N. Cascaes, and seven NW. Lisbon.

Milsbach, a river of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, which rises about four miles S. from Breckerfeld, in the county of Mark, and runs into the Volme, one mile before its conflux with the Roer.

Milstatt, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia, situated on the Milstatter See: 40 miles N. Goritz, and 28 W Clagenfurt.

Milstatter See, a lake of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: nine miles E. Saxenburg.

Miltenberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and bishopric of Mentz, on the Maine: twenty-six miles NE. Heidelberg, and forty-six ESE. Mentz.

Milthorp, a town of England, in the county of Westmoreland, on the borders of Lancashire: eight miles S. Kendal, and 251 NNW. London.

Milton, or *Milton Abby*, or *Abby Milton*, a town of England, in the county of Dorset, so called on account of an abby founded here by king Athelstan, said to be on account of the murder of his brother Edwin. This abby, at the dissolution, was preserved entire by Sir John Tregonwell. In the year 1771, the whole, except the great hall, was taken down by lord Milton. It has a weekly market on Tuesday. eight miles SW. Blandford, and 112 WSW. London.

Milton, or *Milton Royal*, a town of England, in the county of Kent, situated on a river which runs into the Swale; once the residence of king Alfred, who had a palace there. It is celebrated for its oysters, and has a weekly market on Saturday: 15 miles W. Canterbury, and 42 E. London.

Milwalde, or *Midwalde*, a town of the state of Groningen: eight miles SSE. Dam.

Mimere, a river of England, in the county of Hertford, which joins the Beane, near Ware.

Mina, a river of Africa, which runs into the Sheliff, twelve miles E. Musti-gannim, in Algiers.

Mina, a seaport town, at the entrance of the

the Gulf of Perſia, in an unhealthy air, at the mouth of the river Ibrahim, it is ſurrounded with walls, and defended with towers: fourteen leagues W. Ormus.

Mina, a Dutch factory of Africa, in the country of Fetu, on the Gold Coaſt.

Minaes Geraes, a juriſdiction of South America, in Brazil, ſituated between the 45th and 33d degrees of longitude W. from Greenwich, and 15th and 22d of S. *Lat.* The inhabitants amount to about 35,180 whites, 26,075 Indians, and 108,400 ſlaves. The fifth part of the gold found in this juriſdiction, paid to the king of Portugal, amounts yearly to about five millions of livres.

Minchbach, a river of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which runs into the Eger, two miles E. Nordlingen.

Minching Hampton, ſee *Hampton*.

Mincio, a river of Italy, which riſes in Lake Garda, paſſes by Peſcheira, Monzanbano, &c. forms the lake which ſurrounds the city of Mantua, and afterwards runs into the Po, near Sachetta.

Minckendorff, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, on the river Trieſſing: ſix miles ENE. Baden.

Mindanao, one of the Philippine Iſlands, and next to Luçon in point of ſize; of a triangular form, the circumference near 300 leagues, but with ſo many points running out into the ſea, and deep bays, that a man may go acroſs it any where in a day and a half. It lies ſouth-eaſt of Manilla, at the diſtance of 200 leagues. All the country, except upon the ſea-coaſt, is mountainous, yet it abounds in rice, and produces very nouriſhing roots. There are infinite numbers of that ſort of palm-trees which are called ſago, of the pith of which, reduced to meal, they make bread and biſcuit throughout all the iſland of Mindanao. This iſland likewiſe produces all ſorts of fruits that are to be found in other iſlands of this archipelago; but the cinnamon is a tree peculiar to this of Mindanao, grows on the mountains, without any improvement, and has no owner but him that finds it. Whoever is ſo lucky as to meet firſt with ſuch a valuable tree, begins immediately to make advantage of his good fortune. With this view, he takes off the bark before it is ripe; and ſo, though at firſt it be ſtrong, like that of Ceylon, yet in a ſmall time, and at fartheſt in two years, it loſes all its taſte and virtue. The inhabitants of Mindanao find very good gold by digging deep into the ground, as alſo in the rivers, making trenches before the floods. There is ſulphur enough for all ſorts of uſes, which may be eaſily collected in the ſeveral burning mountains. In 1640, a high mountain broke out into flames, and clouded the air, land, and ſea with its aſhes. In the ſea, between this iſland and that of Xolo, there very large pearls taken. *Long.* 141. E. ro. *Lat.* 8. N.

Mindelheim, a town of Germany, capital of a lordſhip, in the circle of Swa this lordſhip is about eight miles ſquar formerly belonged to the dukes of being at that time the only remaining all their lands. On their extinction volved to the family of Rechberg, an them to that of Freundſberg, who ing, a conteſt aroſe about it betwixt milies of Fugger and Maxelrain; latter transferring their right to duke milian, of Bavaria, in the year 16 made himſelf maſter of the lordſh tranſmitted it to his deſcendants. T tor of Bavaria, being put under the the year 1706, the emperor raiſed ſhip into a principality, conferring fief on the moſt illuſtrious duke of rough, who was created a prince of pire, and inveſted alſo with a ſeat not only in the bench of princes of of Swabia, but likewiſe in the imper By the peace of Raſtadt and Baden ever, in the year 1714, Mindelheim ed again, under its ancient title of ſhip, to the elector of Bavaria. In tricula of the empire, this lordſhip is at three horſe, and ten foot, or ſeven florins. Its quota to the chamber of lar, ninety-two rixdollars two krutzer three-quarters: twenty-two miles Augſburg, and twenty-ſix SE. Ulm. 28. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 5. N.

Minden, a principality of Germany the circle of Weſtphalia, bounded north by the counties of Diepholz and on the eaſt by the county of Schaumbu the ſouth by the county of Ravensber on the weſt by the biſhopric of Osnab It is about ninety-ſix miles in circumfe This principality conſiſts, for the moſt of good corn land, and agriculture is on here with the greateſt diligence. alſo it is enabled to ſupply the neighb countries with corn and flax, and in pa with wheat and barley. Its meadow paſtures are likewiſe good, and its b cattle conſiderable. They have alſo turf, coal, and an important ſalt-work. ſupplies both the Proſſian, and the bouring countries with that commodity, plenty of fiſh. In Minden are two ſtate, two immediate towns, and ei rough, all ſtanding under the ame offices, in which they lie, together wit villages and peaſantries, forty-ſix tleman's eſtates and ſeats, and one mandery. The three provincial ſtates are the chapter of Minden, the prelates knights, and the towns and boro In this country alſo as in other diſtri

...cle of Weſtphalia, ...bondſmen, ...caſes of diſobedience and contu... may be puniſhed by their lords. The ...Catholics enjoy only in the town of ...n, and the Calviniſts every quarter of ...at the citadel of Peterſhagen, their ...worſhip; but all other churches in ...try belong to the Lutherans. This ... was a part of Engern. Charle... erected a biſhopric at Minden, but ...ciſe year of its foundation is not cer... known. In the year 1648, at the ...of Oſnabruck, the hitherto biſhopric ...den was reſigned, as a principality, to ...ectoral houſe of Brandenburg, inſtead ...ceded countries of Pomerania. On ...er 15, 1649, the elector Frederic ...m cauſed the citadels of this principa... be poſſeſſed by his officers, and on ...ry 12, 1650, received the homage ...s. This principality is rated for a ...n month, at ten horſe and ſixteen foot, ...122 rix-dollars. Towards the main... ...of the chamber-court, it is taxed to ...rm 54 rix-dollars, 12 kruitzers. Min... the capital.

...den, a town of Germany, in the circle ...eſtphalia, and capital of a principality ...e ſame name, ſituated on the Weſer, formerly one of the Hanſe towns. It is ...ſed with ramparts and ditches, and ...two miles in compaſs. The ſitua... for navigation and trade is commodious, ...me of the inhabitants carry on a con... brewery; while others are em... in agriculture and breeding of cattle. ...cathedral here is a conſiderable building ...near it is a noble chapter-houſe, conſiſt... eighteen perſons, who are partly Ro... Catholic, and partly Lutheran. This ... was a place of conſideration ſo early as ...me of Charlemagne. In the year 1026, ...emperor Conrad II held here a diet of the ...re, at which his ſon, Henry III, was ...d king of the Romans. In 1547, it ... beſieged by the Imperialiſts, but made ...atters with the emperor, by a ſtipula... paying down to him 6000 rix-dollars. ...e year 1625, it was ſurpriſed by a gar... of Imperialiſts, which, for two years ...ſtood the town in at leaſt 600,000 rix... ...ars, and which, to this day, has entail... great load of debts. In 1634, it was ...ed and taken by the Swedes, after it ...been occupied for nine years and twelve ...by the Imperialiſts. The Swedes ...quit it till September 7, 1650. In ...e year 1759, a battle was fought on a ...n near this town, between the allies, un... the command of prince Ferdinand of ...unſwick, and the French, under the com... of M. de Contades, in which the lat... were defeated, with the loſs of 7000 men ...ed, wounded, and priſoners. The loſs of the allies was about 2000: thirty miles E. Oſnabruck. *Long.* 26. 14. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 22. N.

Mindoro, one of the Philippine Iſlands, ſituated about nine leagues ſouth from the iſland of Luçon; of a triangular form, and about fifty leagues in circumference. The iſland is high and mountainous, abounding in cocoa and other fruit-trees, with ſome rice. *Long.* 137. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 13. N.

Minehead, a ſea-port town of England, in the county of Somerſet, ſituated on the north coaſt of the county of Devon, in the Briſtol Channel. It is a borough town, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament; and has a weekly market on Wedneſday. It was a conſiderable place of trade, both for the great quantities of wool and linens it imported from Ireland, as for the conſiderable manufactures carried on in the woollen branch at home, but it is now gone much to decay; there being only a few veſſels employed in the coal-trade, and a ſmall herring fiſhery. This port is the beſt ſituated of any in the Briſtol Channel, being a ſafe and commodious harbour, and of the moſt eaſy acceſs; it was but little frequented otherwiſe till lately; but on account of the pleaſantneſs of the ſituation, and ſalubrity of the air, a number of perſons have been induced to viſit it as a bathing-place in the ſummer ſeaſon. This borough was incorporated by queen Elizabeth, with great privileges, on condition the corporation ſhould keep the quay in repair; but its trade falling off, the quay was neglected, and they loſt their privileges. A ſtatute was obtained in the reign of king William, for recovering the port and keeping it in repair, by which they were to have the profits of the quay and pier for thirty-ſix years, which have been computed at about 200l. a year: and they were at the expence of new building the quay. In purſuance of another act, confirming the former, a new head has been built to the quay, the beach cleared, &c. ſo that the largeſt ſhip may enter, and ride ſafe in the harbour. The town contains about 500 houſes, and 2000 ſouls. It was ſome years ſince nearly deſtroyed by fire: twenty-four miles WNW. Bridgewater, and 161 W. London. *Long.* 3. 34. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 12. N.

Minehead, a cape of Ireland, on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of the county of Waterford: four miles SSW. Helwick Head.

Mineo, a town of Sicily, in the vally of Noto, near a lake of the ſame name: nine miles ENE. Calatagirone.

Minerva (La), a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: twenty miles ESE. Matera.

Minervino, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Bari, the

ſee

ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Bari: twenty-four miles SW. Trani, and eighteen N. Acerenza.

Minfeld a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and duchy of Deux Ponts: ſix miles ESE. Bergzabern, and eight S. Landau.

Minfeld, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine: two leagues and a half S. Landau, and two and a half ENE. Wiſſemburg.

Mingalla, one of the ſmall weſtern iſlands of Scotland: nine miles S. Barra.

Mingan Iſlands, a cluſter of iſlands near the ſouth coaſt of Labrador, in the Gulf of St. Laurence; ſo called from the principal one. *Long.* 64. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 15. N.

Ming-chan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: ten miles NE. Ya.

Mingolzheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and biſhopric of Spire: fourteen miles SE. Spire.

Mingray, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: fifteen miles E. Gerona.

Mingrelia, a country of Aſia, bounded on the north by Circaſſia, on the eaſt and ſouth-eaſt by Imeretta, on the ſouth by Trebiſond, and on the weſt by the Black Sea. The country is covered with foreſts of wood, with a ſmall proportion of arable land. Rain is frequent, which renders the air unwholeſome, eſpecially to ſtrangers, neither do the natives often live longer than ſixty years. Vines are numerous, which produce excellent wine. The paſtures are excellent, and feed a great number of horſes. The inhabitants are handſome, eſpecially the women; but are, in general, thieves, perfidious, cruel, drunken, and immodeſt. They think it an act of charity to put to death the new born infants, when they are unable to ſupport them, and ſuch as are ſick, when they have no hopes of their recovery. Their general occupation is the chaſe, and their greateſt happineſs conſiſts in the poſſeſſion of a horſe, a good dog, and a well-trained falcon. The peaſants are ſlaves to the nobility: their religion is ſaid to be that of the Greek church. The principality is hereditary; the prince takes the title of Dadian, or the chief of juſtice. The tribute exacted by the Turks is a quantity of linen cloth, made in the country. Their principal commerce is in ſlaves.

Ming-iſing, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Fo-kien: twenty-five miles NW. Fou-tcheou.

Minho, a river of Spain, which riſes near Mondonedo, and runs into the ſea, fifteen miles SW. Tuy.

Minhoang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Honan: thirty WSW. Tchen.

Miniac, a town of France, in the ment of the Ille and Vilaine, and of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. two leagues and a quarter, NE. D three S. St. Malo.

Miniet Ebn Koſib, a town of E capital of a diſtrict on the weſt f Nile: twenty-two miles S. Abu G. fourteen N. Aſhmunein.

Miniet-Semennud, a town of Egy miles S. Manſora.

Miniſka, a river of Sileſia, which to the Oder, near Lange, in the pr ty of Breſlaw.

Minitoba, a lake of Canada, 100 long, and from ten to fifteen wide. 100. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52.

Minnie, a river of Pruſſian L which runs into the Curiſch Haff, fe miles S. Memel.

Minnigaff, a town of Scotland, county of Kirkcudbright: fifteen mi New Galloway.

Minong, an iſland of Canada, in perior: thirty miles long, and ten *Long.* 89. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 4

Minorca, an iſland in the Medite one of thoſe anciently called *Balear* thirty miles in length, and ab breadth; ſituated about eight le from Majorca. The ſouth ſhore of t is ſmooth, but, towards the north ged, which is occaſioned by the w from that quarter. The ſea has f drawn from this iſland, that near bour are ſeveral new flats, which are into garden-grounds. The air is m heat in a Fahrenheit thermometer, the ſun, riſes to 102, and, conſequent very intenſe. The quick-ſilver, to dom known to ſink under 41, which of the freezing point. The ſoil ex extolled for its fertility. The wate is hard, whence nephretic diſorders a mon here. Here is great plenty of fi ticularly of wilks, which are of gr vice to the commonalty in lent. Or moſt profitable commodities of the is ſalt, which the ſun prepares in betwixt the rocks. Here are lead but no flints; likewiſe a vaſt variet trified ſhells, and fine marble. Some wine is excellent; and the inhabitants they had the Engliſh for cuſtomers, ſaid to make 27,000l. ſterling, a year They have alſo a certain kind of che which they are extremely fond. R are in great plenty; there are plantat olives, cotton, and capers. The palm here bear no fruit. The opuntia common, and plentifully eaten, as are the acorns. The myrtles are of gre

tanners. Their chief neceſſaries, ſuch as corn, beef, brandy, tobacſtuffs, books, &c. they are ſupfrom abroad; and theſe, collectivem yearly in not leſs than 71,200l. They live moſtly on vegetables, g, and have ſuch a turn for poethe very peaſants challenge each tria s of genius that way. They ery dextrous with their ſlings, nd their cattle with them; howwant induſtry, whence they ney profitable occupations in farming The houſes on the iſland are at 3089, and the inhabitants at The Engliſh took it from the in the year 1708, and kept it when, after a very brave reſiſtr general Blakeney, they ſurrenr the French, who had inveſted Philip, with an army of 15,000 provided with all military ſtores. is divided into four quarters. is the capital.

, a town of Italy, in the kingples, and province of Bari: eighes E. Naples, and twenty-eight Matera.

a town of Italy, in the kingdom , and province of Principato Citra, a biſhop, ſuffragan of Amalfi, ſi- the ſea: ſeven miles SW. Sand three NE. Amalfi.

, a town of France, in the departhe Côte d'Or, and chief place of a in the diſtrict of Chatillon ſur ſix leagues SE. Chatillon.

, or *Mensfelden*, a town of , in the circle of the Lower Rhine, biſhopric of Treves: twenty-five Coblentz, and fifteen ESE. Monta-

a town of Ruſſian Lithuania, and a palatinate of the ſame name; ſi- the Swiſlocz: 250 miles NE. and 255 ESE. Konigſberg. *Long.* E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 45. N.

, a town of Germany, in the Bavaria; ſeven miles NE. Braueleven S. Vilzhofen.

, an iſland in the Indian Sea, near ern coaſt of the iſland of Sumatra, the ſouth of the line. *Long.* 97. 8. nwich. *Lat.* 20. 55. S.

bach, a town of Germany, in the y of Auſtria: eight miles W.

, a town of Italy, in the kingdom , and province of Principato Citra: s SW. Salerno.

, a town of Sweden, in the pro- of Weſt Gothland, thirty-ſix miles theborg.

, a town of the duchy of Savoy, at the conflux of the Arche and Iſere: ten miles E. Chambery.

Molans, a town and fortreſs of France, in the department of the Lower Alps: three leagues W. Barcelonetta.

Mionikielle, a town of Perſia, in the province of Mezanderan: fourteen leagues S. Ferabat.

Moſs, an extenſive lake of Norway, in the government of Aggerhuus, near fifty miles in length, from north to ſouth, from two to ſixteen in breadth. It contains one iſland, eight miles in circumference: the ſouthern extremity, thirty miles NE. Chriſtiania.

Miprovatz, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria; the ſee of a Greek archbiſhop: fifty-two miles NW. Sophia.

Miquelon, an iſland in the Atlantic Ocean, near the ſouth coaſt of Newfoundland. This iſland was ceded to the French by the peace of Paris, in 1763. In the year 1778, the Engliſh deſtroyed the ſettlement, and kept the iſland till the year 1783, when it was reſtored by the peace; and, in the year 1793, taken from them by the Engliſh, about three leagues W. from Cape May. *Long.* 56. 5. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 46. 56. N.

Mir, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodeck: twenty-four miles SE. Novogrodek.

Mira, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia: forty-four miles SW. Birlat.

Mira, a town of South America, in the government of Quito; ſituated to the north of Quito.

Mira, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: four leagues and a half S. Bragança Nova, and five leagues and a half NW. Coimbra.

Mirabat, or *Mirbat*, a town of Arabia, in the province of Oman: 260 miles SW. Maſcat.

Mirabel, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Nions: one league and a half SSW. Nions.

Mirabel, a town of France, in the department of the Lot, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montauban: three leagues N. Montauban, and ſix S. Cahors.

Mirabella, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and county of Moliſe: fourteen miles SE. Moliſe.

Mirabella, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Ultra: ten miles SE. Benevento.

Miraloux Fort, a fortreſs of Piedmont, in the diſtrict of the Four Vallies, to guard the paſs from France to Piedmont: ſix miles WNW. Lucerna, and eleven W. Pinerola.

Miradoux, a town of France, in the department of the Gers, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lectoure; two leagues

leagues and a quarter NE. Lectoure, and four and a half S. Agen. *Long.* 18. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. N.

Miraflores, or *Sana*, ſee *Sana*.

Mirambeau, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pons: four leagues S. Pons, and five NW. Montlieu.

Mirambel, a town of Spain, in the province of Aragon: thirty-two miles NE. Teruel.

Miramberch, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: five miles S. Vique.

Miramont, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lauſun: two leagues and a half WSW. Lauſun, and three and a quarter NE. Marmande.

Miranda, a town of Spain, in Navarre: thirteen miles SE. Eſtella.

Miranda, or *Miranda de Ebro*, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, on the Ebro: fifteen miles NE. Frias.

Miranda, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and county of Moliſe: eleven miles W. Moliſe.

Miranda de Duero, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tras-os-montes, ſituated in a barren mountainous country, on the Duero, on the frontiers of Spain; the ſee of a biſhop. It was once a fortreſs, but in the year 1762, when the Spaniards were beſieging it, the powder magazine blew up, and deſtroyed the fortifications: ſince which time, it has remained a poor mean town: nine leagues and a half SE. Bragança, and NW. Salamanca, in Spain. *Long.* 12. 38. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 24. N.

Miranda do Corvo, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, containing about 2700 inhabitants: five leagues SE. Coimbra, and eleven N. Thomar.

Miranda, ſee *Eo*.

Mirande, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Gers: two poſts and a half SW. Auch, and 92 SSW. Paris. *Long.* 18. 3. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 31. N.

Mirandela, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tras-os-Montes: ten leagues SW. Bragança, and nine and a half NE. Lamego. *Long.* 11. 37. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 25. N.

Mirandol, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn: four leagues N. Alby.

Mirandola (Duchy of), a ſmall principality of Italy, almoſt ſurrounded by the duchy of Modena: raiſed from a county to a duchy, in the year 1619. The former dukes were of the houſe of Pico, and vaſſals of the Roman empire. But the laſt Duke, Francis Maria, ſiding with Spain, in the war for the Spaniſh ſucceſſion, having, upon this account, put under of the empire; the principality, in 1711, transferred, for a million ers, to the Duke of Modena, and confirmed to him, by the peace of Chapelle, in 1748.

Mirandola, a city of Italy, in the of the ſame name; the ſee of a is ſtrong, and defended by a citad ſides the cathedral, contains fifteen and convents. In 1702, it was fortified by the imperialiſts; and, taken by the French, but, in 1707, dered again. In 1734 and 1735, rialiſts bravely defended it, and repu enemy: twenty-two miles SSE. and fourteen NNE. Modena. *Long.* E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 50. N.

Mirano, a town of Italy, in the belonging to the ſtate of Venice: miles NE. Padua.

Miravalles, a town of Spain, in vince of Biſcay: nine miles S. Bilbo.

Miravel, a town of Spain, in New built on the ſide of a hill, and defen a caſtle ſtrongly fortified. In the ye it took the part of Charles, archduke tria; and, in the month of Februa it was attacked by Mareſchal Tel commanded a body of troops for lip. The marſhal began to bom town, and declared, if the gover not ſurrender within a certain time, ſhow no quarter. On the third gates were opened, and the whole declared in favour of king Philip miles SSW. Plaçencia.

Miravet, a town of Spain, in vince of Catalonia: thirteen mile toſa.

Miraumont, a town of France, partment of the Somme, and chief a canton, in the diſtrict of Peron leagues and a half NW. Peronne.

Mirebeau, a town of France, in partment of the Vienne, and chief a canton, in the diſtrict of Poitier leagues and a half NNW. Poitiers, and a half S. Loudun. *Long.* 17. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 47. N.

Mirebeau, a town of France, in the ment of the Côte d'Or, and chief a canton, in the diſtrict of Dijon leagues and a half NE. Dijon, and four half NNW. Auxonne.

Mirebel, a town of France, in the ment of the Iſere; ten miles N. Gren

Mirecourt, a town of France, and pal place of a diſtrict, in the departm the Voſges: four leagues and a half Epinal, and eight S. Nancy. *Long.* E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 18. N.

Mireſleur, a town of France, in

pr

nt of the Puy de Dôme, and chief : a canton, in the district of Billom: ues SW. Billom, and two and a half rmont.

mont, a town of France, in the de- t of the Dordogne: three leagues alf SW. Montignac, and five SE. ux.

ont, a town of France, in the de- t of the Upper Garonne: two and a half SE. Muret, and four NE.

pex, a town of France, in the de- t of the Lower Pyrennées: three SE. Pau.

yssel, a town of France, in the de- t of the Aude: three leagues NW. e.

ix, a town of France, and princi- e of a district, in the department of ge, before the revolution, the see of a : six leagues NE. Tarascon, and eight . Carcassonne. *Long*. 19. 32. E. *Lat*. 43. 4. N.

aux, a town of France, in the de- of the Herault: two leagues SW. ier.

a, or *Maraga*, a town of Persia, in ince of Adirbeitzan: forty miles S.

od, a town of Russia, in the go- nt of Kiev: 100 miles ESE. Kiev. . 40. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 50. N.

k, a river of Wales, which runs into y, in the county of Cardigan.

sito, a town of European Turkey, province of Romania: twenty-four NE. Gallipoli.

mande, a town of France, in the de- nt of the Drôme: five leagues S. e, and three N. Montelimart.

r, a town of Savoy, in the duchy blais, on the lake of Geneva: two W. Evian, and twenty-three NE. va.

opel, a town of Poland, in the pala- of Volhynia: forty miles WNW. row.

polbe, a town of Russia, in the go- nt of Charkov: eighty-eight miles . Charkov. *Long*. 52. 30. E. Ferro. 1. 22. N.

art or *Mirwart*, a town of the of Luxemburg, on the river Homme: es WNW. St. Hubert.

w, a town of Germany, in the cir- Lower Saxony, and duchy of Meck- : forty-four miles N. Spandau.

gno, a town of Italy, in the king- of Naples, and province of Otranto: miles SSE. Ottoni.

ani, a town of the island of Corsica: s W. Cervione.

kanello, a town of Italy, in the king- dom of Naples, and province of Basilicata: twenty-six miles SE. Potenza.

Mischaron, a town of Persia, in the province of Irac: thirty-seven leagues SE. Amadan.

Mischka, a river of Russia, in the country of the Cosacs, which runs into the Don, near Verchnei Tchirkovskaia.

Misciano, a town of Italy, in the province of Otranto: eight miles WSW. Brindisi.

Misckkin, a town of Russia, in the government of Jaroslavl: sixty miles W. Jaroslavl. *Long*. 58. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 58. 42. N.

Misco, a town of Mexico, in the province of Guatimala.

Misinabe House, a station or factory, at the north end of Misinabe Lake.

Misinabe Lake, a lake of Canada. *Long*. 84. 2. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 48. 30. N.

Misitra, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea; defended by a castle, on a rock, which is said to be impregnable. It was the ancient Sparta. The Christians have several churches, one among them called Perileptos, said to be one of the most beautiful in the world. The Jews have three synagogues; and the Turks have a superb mosque and hospital. It is the see of a Greek archbishop, and the residence of a bey, an aga, and a waywode, and contains 12,000 inhabitants: forty miles SSW. Argos, forty ENE. Navarin, and sixty S. Corinth. *Long*. 40. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 37. 11. N.

Moskotz, a town of Hungary: thirty miles W. Tokay.

Mislava, a town of Hungary: ten miles E. Libeten.

Misna, a river of Bosnia, which rises near Krosseva, and runs into the Bosna, eight miles SE. Serajo.

Misnia, see *Meissen*.

Mison, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Sisteron: two leagues NW. Sisteron.

Mispach, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and lordship of Upper Waldeck; thirty miles E. Weilhaim, and twenty-seven SSE. Munich.

Misque Pocona, a town of South America, in the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, and province of Santa Cruz de la Sierra: sixty leagues from Santa Cruz.

Miss, a river of Germany, which runs into the Drave, five miles E. Lavamund, in the duchy of Carinthia.

Mississippi, a river of North America, which is said to rise about the 47th degree of north latitude, and between the 95th and 96th degrees of longitude west from Greenwich. It receives a great number of rivers in its course, and some of them very large: the direction is, with considerable windings, southerly to the Gulf of Mexico, where it empties

empties itſelf, between the 89th and 90th degrees of longitude weſt from London, and the 29th and 30th north latitude.

Miſſiſſaque, a river of Canada, which runs into Lake Huron. *Long.* 83. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 46. N.

Miſſouri, a river of North America, which runs into the Miſſiſippi. *Long.* 91. W. Greenwich. *Lat* 38. 28. N.

Miſtek, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Prerau: ſeven miles ENE. Freyburg.

Miſtelpach, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: ten miles W. Ziſterſtorff, and eighteen N. Vienna.

Miſtiſſinny, a lake of Canada. *Long.* 75. 15. to 73. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 18. to 51. N.

Miſtretta, a town of Sicily, in the vally of Demona, the ſee of a biſhop: ſixty-four miles W. Meſſina, and fifty ESE. Palermo. *Long.* 32. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 55. N.

Miſty, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: fifty miles S. Yurcup.

Miſtylaw, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Renfrew: ſeven miles S. Port Glaſgow.

Mi-tan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Koei-tcheou, on the river Milan: thirty miles WNW. Chetſien.

Mitchelſtown, a town of Ireland, in the county of Cork: twenty-ſix miles SSE. Limerick, and twenty-three NE. Cork.

Mi-tcheou, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: 875 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 121. 17. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 30. 5. N.

Mitinſchou, an iſland in the Frozen Ocean, near the weſtern coaſt of Nova Zembla, at the entrance of the Matochik Schan. *Long.* 73. 24. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 75. 20. N.

Mitlbach, a river of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe, which runs into the Neiſſe: two miles ESE. Ottmuchau.

Mitoc, a lake of Aſia, in Thibet, about twelve leagues in circumference. *Long.* 111. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 31. 50. N.

Mitomba, a kingdom of Africa, in the country of Sierra Leona, ſituated on the banks of the river Sierra Leona, which is alſo called *Mitomba*.

Mitreke, a town of Arabia, in the province of Oman: forty-four miles W. Halfek.

Mitrovatz, a town of Sclavonia: thirty-two miles ENE. Gradiſca, and ſeventy-ſix WNW. Peter Wardein.

Mitry, a town of France: twelve miles N. Paris.

Mittaw, the capital of the duchy of Courland, the reſidence of the duke, and the regency of the country. It is ſituated on the river Aa, in that part of Courland called *Semigallia*. It is an extenſive town, but within its circuit contains a great gardens and open places or area houſes, for the moſt part, have no pa elegance to attract the eye; and the moats of the town are decayed. H it is pretty well inhabited. Her Lutheran churches, a beautiful Ca church, completed in the year 17 Popiſh church. This city is alſo th the regency, and ſuperintendants duchies. The town ſchool, though principal in the whole country, is far from being in a flouriſhing c The palace built by the late duke, is pile of buildings, containing a la handſome ſuite of apartments, but totally without furniture. It is ſo m cent, and upon ſo large a ſcale, for ſo ſovereignty, as almoſt to juſtify the w of a traveller, who affirmed that the was larger than the dukedom, eſtim country not from its ſize, but from it conſequence in the ſcale of the north. academy, inſtituted by the preſent d conſiderable expence, contained, in 1785, almoſt as many profeſſors as there being eight profeſſors, and only ſtudents: 140 miles N. Konigſb fifty-ſix W. Riga.

Mittelberg, a mountain of Ger the ſouth-eaſt part of Swabia: two m Oberſdorf.

Mittelbuchen, a town of Germany, circle of the Upper Rhine, and Hanau-Munzenburg: two miles N. F

Mittelhauſen, a town of Germany, circle of Upper Saxony, and princip Eiſenach: four miles N. Erfurt.

Mittelwalde, or *Miedzyborz*, a t Sileſia, in the principality of Oels: a NNW. Wartenberg.

Mittenberg, a town of Germany, archduchy of Auſtria. two miles Schwanafiat.

Mittenwald, a town of Germany, circle of Bavaria, and biſhopric of Fr ten miles NNW. Inſpruck, and tw eight SSE. Weilhaim.

Mittenwalde, a town of Germany, circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle of Brandenburg: eight miles SE. T and twelve S. Berlin. *Long.* 31. 1 Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 19. N.

Mitter, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Auſtria: three miles E. Ro

Mitteraz, a town of Germany, archduchy of Auſtria: five miles W Polten.

Mitterberg, a decayed town of Ger in the archduchy of Auſtria: ten mile Grein.

Mitterburg, a town of Auſtrian Iſtria, capital of a country. It contains ſe churches, and a convent; it is defended

..., situated on a rock: thirty miles SE. ..., and fifteen W. St. Veit.

...rkirch, a town of Germany, in the ...hy of Austria, on the Naarn: six ... SW. Grein.

...ersili, a town of Germany, in the ... Bavaria, and archbishopric of Salz... on the Salzbach: thirty-six miles ... Salzburg, and forty W. Radstadt.

...ur, a river of Russia, which rises and ...self in the desert. its extent about ... miles SW. and NE. *Long.* 83. 20. ... 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 50. to 47. ...

..., a small river of Russia, in the coun... the Cosacs, which runs into the lake ...ph, near Taganrog.

..., a town of China, of the third rank, ... province of Pe-tche-li: thirty-five ... NNE. Peking.

..., a river of Bohemia, which runs ...he Moldaw, near Konigsall, in the ...f Beraun.

...ael, a town of Norway, in the diocese ...ntheim: forty-four miles NE. Roms...

...ell, a town of Bohemia, in the circle ...slaw: nine miles SE. Jung Buntzel.

...ehead, the south-west point of Ire..., in the county of Cork: twenty-one ... WSW. Skibbereen. *Long.* 9. 43. W. ...wich. *Lat.* 51. 23. N.

...enhead, a cape on the east coast of ...d. and county of Wicklow. *Long.* 9. ... Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 52. N.

...la, a town of Bohemia, in the circle ...slaw: four miles SE. Benatek.

...o, a river of Sclavonia, which runs ...e Drave: six miles N. Veronitza.

...owny, a town of Poland, in the ...nate of Kiov: forty miles SW. Czer...

...de, a town of Poland, in the palatinate ...w: eight miles SE. Bialacerkiew.

...keb, a town of Arabia, in the province ...men: twelve miles W. Sana.

...ethel, a town of Persia, in the pro... of Chusistan: thirty-four leagues S. ...

...ab, a town of Arabia Felix, in the pro... of Yemen, and residence of the prince, ... in the year 1708, between Damar and ...

...ab, a town of Arabia, in the province ...dramaut: eighty-four miles W. Hadra...

...bile, a river of North America, formed ...he union of several considerable rivers ...e Indian country, north of West Florida, ... empties itself into a bay of the Gulf ...Mexico, called *Mobile Bay*.

...bile Island, an island of West Florida, ...ed by the divided stream of the river ...bile, about twenty-six miles long, and five wide. *Long.* 87. 55. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 31. N.

Mocaumpour, a town of Asia, and capital of a country of the same name, situated to the north of the country of Bengal: 120 miles N. Patna, and forty SSE. Catmandu. *Long.* 85. 37. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 27. 35. N.

Mocha Island, an island in the South Pacific Ocean, near the coast of Chili. *Lat.* 38. 28. S.

Mochales, a town of Spain, in New Castile: seventeen miles NNW. Molina.

Mochan Hotun, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Corea: 600 miles ENE. Peking. *Long.* 146. 31. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 12. N.

Moche, a town of South America, in the Audience of Lima, and jurisdiction of Santa.

Mocha, or *Mochha*, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen. This city stands in a very dry and barren situation. Its fortifications are the walls which surround it, some towers on the way to Musa, which are dignified with the name of castles, and two other castles of the same sort, upon the two arms of the harbour. The greatest of these two castles is called *Kalla Tejar*, and the smallest *Kalla Abdurrah*, from the names of two saints, buried in these two places. They are provided with some few pieces of cannon. The houses in the city are built of stone, and some are handsome. However, there are others, both within and without the walls, no better than the huts common through all the Tehama. In the environs of this city are abundance of date-trees, and many agreeable gardens. Mocha is not an ancient city. It was built about four centuries since. It, like many other cities in the Tehama, owes its origin to a saint, the celebrated Schech Schœdeli. Mocha was the last city in Yemen, of which the Turks retained possession. It is said that the Arabs did not conquer, but buy it. Since the Turks were dispossessed, it has never had another master than the imam. A dola having enriched himself in his government, had fortified the city, and drawn a trench round it, which is now filled up. He was suspected of an intention to make himself independent, but his views were frustrated, and himself cast into prison. From that time, a dola has never been continued above three years in this lucrative government. A good many Jews live here, in a separate village, as in the other cities of Yemen. Here are nearly 700 Banians, Rajaputs, and other Indians, some of whom are merchants, and others earn their livelihood by exercising different mechanic arts. When they have made a small fortune, they commonly return home to India; and on this account are always looked upon as strangers. In the year 1738, Mocha was bombarded by the French, to recover a debt from the imam of 82,000 crowns.

crowns. Several nations formerly traded to this port, which now frequent it no more. The Portugueſe, who were, two centuries ago, very powerful on the Arabic Gulf, have long ſince ceaſed to ſend ſhips thither. The Dutch rarely appear here; and the French never in time of war, although they ſtill continue to rent warehouſes here. The Engliſh at preſent engroſs, almoſt excluſively, the trade of this place. The Arabs have ſcarcely any article for exportation, except coffee, of which the Indians are not very fond. The Engliſh ſhips muſt return empty to India, if they did not gain conſiderably by carrying money, with which the Arabian merchants entruſt them. There is a great quantity of iron ſold in Arabia, which the Engliſh purchaſe chiefly from the Danes. *Long.* 43. 23. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 13. 19. N.

Mocling, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: ſix miles E. Eberndorff.

Mochrum, a town of Scotland, in the county of Wigton: nine miles W. Wigton.

Mockeln, a lake of Sweden, in the province of S land: twenty five miles SW. Wexio.

Mockengrund, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which unites with the Hennerſbach to form the Seydewitz.

Moclin, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada: twenty-two miles S. Loja.

Moco, a town of South America, in the Audience of Lima, and juriſdiction of Guanuco.

Mocomogo, a town of the iſland of Sumatra, on the ſouth-weſt coaſt: thirty miles SW. Indrapoura.

Mocone, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which runs into the Crate, four miles N. Biſignano.

Mocos, ſeveral ſmall iſlands in the Indian Sea, near the coaſt of Siam. *Long.* 97. 52. to 97. 54. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 13. 40. to 14 N.

Modane, a town of Savoy, in the county of Maurienne; near which are ſome mines of iron and copper: fifteen miles E. St. Jean de Morienne.

Modbury, a town of England, in the county of Devon, with a weekly market on Thurſday. It is ſaid to have once ſent members to parliament in the reign of Edward I: fourteen miles E. Plymouth, and 208 WSW. London.

Modena (Duchy of), a principality of Italy, bounded on the north by the duchy of Mantua; on the eaſt by the Bologneſe, on the ſouth by the republic of Lucca; and on the weſt by the duchy of Parma, and ſome part of Tuſcany, about ſixty miles in its greateſt length, and from twenty to thirty-ſix in breadth. It abounds in corn, excellent wine, and other productions. In ſome parts, particularly near St. Polo, not far from Reggio, is found an excellent alcaline earth, ſometimes as a powder, yet more frequently a moiſt oleaginous tophus, which being reduced to powder, is bright, ſmooth, and quite inſipid. It is uſed as a remedy againſt poiſon, fevers, dyſenteries and diſorders. In a mountain called *Capo monte Baranzone*, and elſewhere, wells dug, to the depth of forty or ſixty feet, on the water a reddiſh petroleum is ſeen to float, which abounds moſt in autumn and ſpring. Theſe wells are incloſed, and a fortnight the oil is ſkimmed off the ſurface. On the drying up of one of theſe wells, either digged down much deeper, or a new one is made, this oil is uſed for ſeveral varniſhing, painting, and as an ingredient in ſome medicinal preparations. Amber is found out of a ſoil impregnated with petroleum. Two Italian miles from Saſſuolo, is a curious nature in the earth called *La Salſa*, which frequently, but moſt commonly in ſpring and autumn, emits ſmoke, flame, aſhes, and ſtones of a ſtrong ſulphureous ſmell, ſometimes to the height of ſixty or eighty feet. Theſe eruptions are often attended with very loud noiſe: the hill alſo where it contains the hiatus is quite barren, and the ejaculation is ſtrong and brisk, the petroleous wells are obſerved to become more turbid. Some parts of the country afford ſeveral kinds of petrefactions. The chief rivers here are the Croſtolo, the Secchia, and the Panaro. The preſent ducal houſe of Eſte had for the founder a perſon of the name of Azo, who was by deſcent a Saxon count or marquis of Eſte, which family lies in the diſtrict of Padua. Among the deſcendants was Obiſſo III, marquis of Eſte and Ferrara, who again united the duchy of Modena to his houſe. His great-grandſon Nicholas III, acquired Reggio, Forli, and other places in Romandiola. His ſon, Borſo, in 1452, was, by the emperor Frederic, created duke of Modena and Reggio, and count of Rovigo, and in 1470, pope Paul II conferred on him the title of duke of Ferrara. Of the ſons of duke Alphonſus, the moſt remarkable were Alphonſus, Hercules II, fourth duke of Ferrara and Modena; and Alphonſus I, marquis of Eſte, who was his natural ſon by a woman of mean birth, but afterwards his third wife. Hercules II, ſon of Alphonſus II, and fifth duke of Ferrara and Modena, dying without iſſue, the emperor Radolphus II gave to Cæſar, ſon of Alphonſus I, with Mirandola, Reggio and Carpi, as fiefs: but the duchy of Ferrara being claimed by pope Clement VIII, it was accordingly aſſumed as a fief of the eccleſiaſtical ſtate. Duke Francis, Cæſar's grandſon, received afterwards Carpi, Reggio, as a fief, from the emperor Ferdinand II. His grandſon, Francis II, dying without heirs, his ſon, Rinaldo, whom he had by

[illegible] resigned his cardinal's hat, and [illegible] his brother's son in the govern- [illegible] 1710, he purchased the duchy of [illegible], and was invested with it by the [illegible]. His son and successor, Francis [illegible] with Spain in the last wars, [illegible] death of Charles VI, lost his domi- [illegible] at the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle [illegible] stated, pursuant to the same man- [illegible] possessed them before the war. [illegible] of the duke consist of the duchy [illegible] Proper, the duchies of Reggio [illegible], and the principalities of Cor- [illegible], and Novellara, with a few [illegible].

[illegible] a city of Italy, and capital of the [illegible] same name, and usual residence [illegible]. It is a pretty large and popu- [illegible], but the streets are narrow, and [illegible] without beauty or symmetry. [illegible] all parts it has piazzas, but the [illegible] both low and dark. The churches [illegible] little or nothing worth notice. It [illegible] of a bishop, suffragan of the arch- [illegible] Bologna. In a chamber under the [illegible] tower, the Secchia rapita, so much [illegible] in travels, is seen hung up by an [illegible]. This Secchia rapita is nothing [illegible] a well-bucket, with iron-hoops, [illegible] taken in a petty war, from the [illegible] of Bologna, at one of their doors, [illegible] preserved as a monument of [illegible] victory. In the college founded [illegible] Borromeo, seventy or eighty young [illegible] are maintained and instructed. [illegible] palace is large and splendid. The [illegible] gallery, including the lobby, consists [illegible], all filled with select pieces of [illegible] famous masters. The most admired [illegible]'s night-piece, representing the [illegible] Christ, with the Virgin Mary and [illegible]. The city is fortified, and [illegible] side stands the citadel. The [illegible] has been in possession of the [illegible] since the year 1288: eighty miles [illegible], and thirty S. Mantua. *Long.* [illegible] Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 39. N.

[illegible], a town of Hungary: fourteen [illegible] Presburg.

[illegible], a town of Germany, in the [illegible] Upper Saxony, and circle of Neu- [illegible] mile SE. Neustadt.

[illegible] an island of European Turkey, in [illegible] Mediterranean. *Long.* 41. 30. E. Ferro. [illegible] 27. N.

[illegible], a town of Sicily, in the vally of [illegible] eight miles W. Noto. *Long.* 32. 27. [illegible] Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 50. N.

[illegible], a town of Poland, in the pala- [illegible] of Volhynia: thirty-six miles NE. [illegible].

[illegible], a town of Norway, in the pro- [illegible] of Aggerhuus: twenty miles W. [illegible].

Modling, or *Medling*, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria, celebrated for its wine: four miles N. Baden, and eight S. Vienna.

Modon, a seaport town of European Turkey, on the south-west coast of the Morea. The harbour is large and safe. It is the residence of a pacha, and the see of a Greek bishop, suffragan of Patras. Modon has several times changed masters between the Venetians and the Turks, and underwent some severe sieges: eight miles S. Navarin, forty-two WSW. Misitra, and twenty W. Coron. *Long.* 39. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 58. N.

Modrsew, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow: twenty-four miles W. Cracow.

Modrusch, a town of Croatia, belonging to Austria; the see of a bishop: twenty-four miles WNW. Sluin.

Modzien, a town of Persia, in the province of Mezanderan: eighteen leagues SW. Astarabad.

Moeckern, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Magdeburg: sixteen miles E. Magdeburg.

Moen, or *Mona*, an island of Denmark, situated in the Baltic, separated from the south end of the island of Zealand, and from the north-east coast of Falster, by a narrow sea, about sixteen miles in length, and from three to five in breadth. It contains one town, Stoege, or Stege, and several villages. *Long.* 12. 20. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 2. N.

Moerdyck, a village of Brabant, situated on the south side of the Bies Bosch, the place from whence boats generally go from Brabant to Holland. John William of Nassau, stadtholder of Friesland, a prince of great hopes, was drowned here, as he was going to Holland, in the year 1711: four miles NE. Clundert.

Moersbergen, a town of the state of Utrecht: ten miles E. Utrecht.

Moesche, a town of Flanders; one league NE. Dendermond.

Moeskirch, a town of Germany, and capital of a lordship, in the circle of Swabia, belonging to the princes of Furstenburg: eighteen miles N. Constance, and fifty-two S. Stuttgart.

Moffat, a town of Scotland, in the county of Dumfries, containing about 220 families. In the neighbourhood are two mineral springs: eighteen miles NNE. Dumfries.

Mogador, or *Mogodor*, a seaport town of Africa, in the empire of Morocco. This place, which the Moors call, indifferently, *Suera*, or *Mogodor*, receives its name from a saint, held here in great veneration, by the name of Sidi Mogodoor, whose tomb is to be seen at a small distance to the south of the

rudera are ſtill ſeen. The great numbers of large orange-trees in the open fields between this place and Gaeta, make the road very pleaſant: eight miles SE. Fundi, and three NE. Gaeta.

Mola di Bari, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Bari, on the coaſt of the Adriatic: twelve miles E. Bari.

Molands, a town of Norway: twelve miles NNE. Chriſtianſand.

Molans, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saône, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lure: two leagues SW. Lure.

Molans, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Nions: three leagues SSE. Nioms.

Molard'er, a town of the duchy of Savoy, on the Seeran: eight miles NE. Chambery.

Molbetzkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Novgorod: twenty-four miles SE. Tichvin.

Molchina, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk: ſixty miles SE. Narim.

Molczar, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodeck: ſixteen miles S. Novogrodeck.

Mold, or *Mould*, a town of North Wales, in the county of Flint, formerly defended by a caſtle, taken and deſtroyed by Owen Gwynedd, in the year 1144: thirteen miles WNW. Wrexham, and 188 NW. London.

Moldau, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz: twenty-one miles NW. Leitmeritz.

Moldava, a river of European Turkey, which riſes on the borders of Hungary, in Buccovina, paſes by Niemecz, &c. and runs into the Siret, near Roman, in Moldavia.

Moldavia, a province of European Turkey; bounded on the north and north-eaſt by Poland, from which it is ſeparated by the Dneiſter, on the eaſt by Beſſarabia, on the ſouth by Walachia, and on the weſt by Tranſilvania: about 180 miles in its greateſt length, from north to ſouth; and ſomething leſs in breadth, from eaſt to weſt. The river Pruth croſſes it from north to ſouth. The country has ſome very fertile lands, but a conſiderable part of the eaſtern diviſion lies uncultivated, conſiſting chiefly of deſerts; and the weſtern is very mountainous. Its principal rivers are the Pruth, and the Sereth. The inhabitants are of Walachian extraction, and profeſs the Greek church; but many of them are alſo Mahometans, Ruſſians, Poles, Raſcians, and Armenians. Towards the cloſe of the twelfth century, a Walachian colony came from Tranſilvania, and ſettled in this country. Their leader, named Bogdan, the their civil and eccleſiaſtical gover and, for the ſupport of the latter, an archbiſhop and other eccleſiaſtics f patriarch of Conſtantinople. He firſt prince of Moldavia, and laid the dation of the principal towns, fr reaſon the country was originally cal him, Bogdania. The increaſe of the of the king of Hungary, was a m to this country; the inhabitants, a vere ſtruggles, being made tributary monarch, in the 14th century. In 1280, the Turks firſt made an attem Moldavia. This country has a pr waywode, of its own, who is alſo ſty podar, and is a vaſſal of the Ottoman to which he is obliged to pay an tribute. Moldavia is divided into and Lower. Upper Moldavia reac moſt to Jaſſy, being bounded tow eaſt by the river Dneiſter, to th partly by that ſtream, and partly by and weſtward by Tranſilvania. Moldavia borders, to the weſt, up mountains of Tranſilvania; its ſ boundary is the Danube; to the ſouth is bounded by Beſſarabia, and to by the Dneiſter. Jaſſy is the capital.

Moldavitza, a town of European T in the province of Moldavia: forty W. Suczava.

Moldebach, a river of Germany, circle of Upper Saxony, which runs Unſtrutt, three miles NE. Weiſſen Thuringia.

Mole, a river of England, which the borders of Suſſex, and croſſing th ty of Surry, from ſouth to north, to the Thames, oppoſite Hampton This river is ſaid to hide itſelf under in its courſe; but, according to the continuator of Cambden, in reality it lows (as they are more truly called, the ſingular number *ſwallow*) a trac low ground, for near two miles, in ſeaſons, abſorb the waſte water in on the ſides of the banks, but not ſ prevent a conſtant ſtream from tak courſe, in an open channel above winding round in the vallies from D to Letherhead, except in a very dry though not of that breadth and curre when it croſſes the road at Mickleham yond which, at Burford bridge, its c is ſometimes dry in ſuch ſeaſons. In of the time of Henry VIII, it is called ley river, and gives name to the hundr

Mole St. Nicholas, ſee *Cape St. Nicho*

Moledin, a river of Germany, in duchy of Carinthia, which runs into Geil, near Mauern.

Molenes, a ſmall iſland in the Eng Channel, near the weſt coaſt of France

SE. Ushant. *Long.* 12. 42. E. Ferro. 48. 24. N.

..., a small island, in the English ..., near the coast of France: four ... and a half W. the island of Bas. ... 3. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 47. N.

..., a town of Germany, in the ..., of Austria: sixteen miles SW. ...

..., a town of France, in the de... of the Côte d'Or, and chief place ..., in the district of Châtillon-sur... three leagues WNW. Châtillon.

..., a town of Italy, in the king... Naples, and province of Bari, on ... of the Adriatic: the see of a bi... mediately under the pope: eight ... Trani.

..., a town of France, in the depart... the Somme, and chief place of a ... in the district of Amiens: three ... and a half W. Amiens.

..., a town of France, in the de... of the Lot, and chief place of a ... in the district of Montauban: three ... a half N. Montauban, and five and a ... S. Cahors.

..., a town of France, in the depart... of the Eastern Pyrennées, and chief ... a canton, in the district of Prades: ... NW. Prades.

..., a town of Spain, and capital of a ..., in the province of New Castile, ... on a river of the same name: 100 ... NE. Madrid, and sixty N. Cuença.

..., a river of Spain, which runs into ..., fifteen miles SW. Molina.

..., a town of Spain, in the province ..., eight miles N. Murcia.

...ges, a town of France, in the de... of the Jura, and chief place of a ... in the district of St. Claude: one ... and a half SW. St. Claude, and ... three quarters SE. Orgelet.

..., a town of Italy, in the kingdom ..., and province of Abruzzo Ultra: ... miles SSE. Aquila.

..., a town of Italy, in the kingdom ..., which gives name to a county, ... not the capital: ninety-five miles ... Rome, and forty-eight NNE. Naples. ... E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 39. N.

... (*Contado di*, or *County of*), a pro... Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, ... on the north by Abruzza Citra, on ... by Capitanata, on the south by the ... of Lavora; and, on the west, by ... states of the Church. It is the smallest ... the Neapolitan provinces, being only ... miles long, and eight wide. In the ... of Grimoald, a Longobardian king, ... his son Romuald, who was governor of ... duchy of Benevento, Alzeco, a duke ... Bulgarians, came with his subjects ... Italy, and soliciting the protection of Grimoald, requested also that he would grant him a settlement; Grimoald referred him to his son, who assigned him several places in this province; as Supino, Boiano, Isernia, &c. but on condition that he should relinquish the title of duke. It is fertile in corn, wine, and saffron, and abounds in game, and silk. Campo-basso is the capital.

Molivo, a seaport town, on the north-west coast of the island of Metelen, defended by a castle. The Greek Christians have three churches.

Molk, see *Melck*.

Moll, a town of Brabant: ten miles E. Herentals.

Moll, a river of Germany, which rises in the bishopric of Saltzburg, and soon after enters Upper Carinthia, passes by the town of Welach, and runs into the Drave, near Saxenburg.

Molle, a town of Norway, in the province of Drontheim. *Long.* 7. 36. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 62. 48. N.

Mollen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Saxe-Lauenburg: twenty-two miles NNE. Lauenburg, and six S. Lubeck.

Mollenbeck, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of Schauenburg: three miles WNW. Rinteln.

Mollerstorf, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: four miles ENE. Baden.

Molleruſa, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: ten miles ENE. Lerida.

Molleville, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine: four leagues NNE. Caudebec.

Mollis, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Glarus: two miles N. Glarus.

Molmajeca, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: twenty miles W. Astorga.

Molnpatty, a town of the island of Ceylon: eighteen miles NW. Trincomaly.

Molochi, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: three miles NE. Oppido.

Molodive, a town of the island of Ceylon: forty-six miles N. Trincomaly.

Mologa, a river of Russia, which rises near Bezetzk, in the government of Tver, and runs into the Volga, near Mologa, in the government of Jaroslavl.

Mologa, a town of Russia, in the government of Jaroslavl, at the union of the river Mologa with the Volga: sixty miles NW. Jaroslavl. *Long.* 56. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 58. N.

Molognaia, a river of Russia, which runs into a lake situated near Mariopol, in the province of Tauris.

Molos, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: sixteen miles NNE. Jerim.

Molſen, or *Hoben Molſen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia: ſeven miles ESE. Weiſſenfels.

Molſheim, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Straſburg: three leagues and a half WSW. Straſburg, and ſix and a half SSW. Haguenau. *Long.* 25. 9. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 33. N.

Molſchana Piatiskia, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Toboliſk, on the Oby: eighty miles SSE. Narim.

Molſchanovka, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Toboliſk, on the Oby: ninety-two miles SSE. Narim.

Moltifao, a town of the iſland of Corſica: fifteen miles N. Corte.

Molucca Iſlands, iſlands in the Eaſtern Indian Sea. Theſe valuable iſlands, ſtrictly ſpeaking, conſiſt of no more than five: viz. Ternate, Timor or Motir, Tydor, Machian, and Bachian; but Amboyna, Bourſo, Ceram, and ſeveral others, are now included in the name of Moluccas. The five former are not out of ſight of each other, and lie all of them within the compaſs of twenty-five leagues. They are famous for producing ſeveral ſorts of valuable ſpices, but eſpecially nutmegs and cloves, and are under the dominion of three kings. Their coaſts are rendered very dangerous by ſands and ſhelves. They were formerly ſubject to the Chineſe, fell next under the Javaneſe, were, in proceſs of time, ſubdued by the Malayans; and the Mahometans had begun to ſettle in them, and convert the inhabitants to their religion, but a very little while, before they were diſcovered by the Portugueſe. Their chief riches conſiſt in cloves: they have extraordinary parrots, which exceed in beauty thoſe of the Weſt Indies: and many birds of paradiſe. They have alſo almonds, and coarſe tobacco. During their wars with the Portugueſe, they burnt all their clove-trees, retired to the mountains and deſarts, and forbad ſelling any thing to that nation, on pain of death: a prohibition which reduced them to great extremity. Though they burnt the cloves out of deſpair, their aſhes ſo enriched the ſoil, that it produced cloves in greater abundance than ever, in a few years. Many of theſe iſlands had their particular kings, but all ſubject to the king of Ternate; and they ſerved under him to revenge the death of of King Aerio, who was treacherouſly murdered by the Portugueſe. This great king's name was Cachil Babu, Aerio's third ſon. He allowed the Dutch to trade here; in 1599 entered into a ſtrict friendſhip with them, and they aſſiſted him to ſhake off the yoke of the Spaniards and Portugueſe.

Molkwitz, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Brieg, famous for a battle between the Auſtrians and Pruſſians, in April 1741: three miles and a half W. Brieg.

Momapane, a lake of Canada: [illegible] leagues N. Quebec.

Mombaça, or *Mombaſo*, a kingdom of Africa, near the coaſt of the Indies, ſituated to the ſouth of Melinda; the extent toward the ſouth and weſt is not known. The ſoil is exceedingly fruitful, and produces rice, millet, and other grain, a variety of fruit-trees, and other vegetables and eſculents: here are alſo bred vaſt quantities of cattle, and variety of poultry: the country abounds with excellent ſprings of freſh water. The climate is temperate, the air healthy. The capital was formerly a peninſula; but hath been ſince turned into an iſland, by cutting a canal through the land in ſuch a manner, that one part of it waſhes the city, ſo that it is not ſeen, till we enter the port. The houſes are built of ſtone, cemented with mortar, and embelliſhed with curious paintings, and other ornaments: the ſtreets ſtraight, though narrow: the houſes contiguous and terraced on the top. The city is defended by a ſtrong caſtle, into which the Portugueſe afterwards retired, when they could hold the town no longer: they were afterwards driven from this laſt retreat, in the year 1631, by the Arabian ſheyk, who made it the place of his reſidence, where the inhabitants of Mombaſo, as well as other trading towns, applied to him for the liberty of commerce. Before the town, is formed by the land a commodious bay, which opens in the form of a cockle-ſhell, into which the largeſt veſſels have ſufficient depth of water, and room to ſail and tack about, the channel being wide enough for the largeſt ſhips to enter with all their ſails diſplayed. The port carries on a great commerce with the iſlands and kingdoms adjacent. It is of great variety of inhabitants, ſome black, ſome white, olive, and ſwarthy; the habit of them dreſs after the Arabian manner, the richer ſort very ſumptuouſly. The people are ſaid to be more affable and civil to ſtrangers than any on this coaſt. The town conſiſting of ſo many nations, complexions and religions, as Mahometans, Jews, and Chriſtians. The Portugueſe made a number of converts upon their ſettling this kingdom. The far greater part afterwards either returned to their original paganiſm, or turned Mahometans. Long. 58. 28. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 3. 45. S.

Mombel, a town of the duchy of Savoy, ten miles WNW. Chambery.

Mamdſona, a town of Aſia, in Turcomania, fifty-three leagues S. Laſſa.

Momegaſtro, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon: twelve miles E. Balbaſtro.

Monfiot, or *Monfalout*, a town of Egypt, e west coast of the Nile: thirteen miles W. Siut, and 150 S. Cairo. *Long.* 48. .. Ferro. *Lat.* 27. 42. N.

...ano, a town of Istria: seven miles half S. Cape d'Istria.

...a, a small island of the West Indies, ...en St. Domingo and Porto Rico. *Long.* ... W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 10. N.

...a, see *Moen*.

...aco, a small principality of Italy, si... on the coast of the Mediterranean, ...en the county of Nice, and the Ge... territories. It is only four or five Ita... miles in circuit. The princes of Mo... had continued for 200 years under the ...ction of Spain; but prince Honoratus ...on some disgust, throwing himself, in ..., into the arms of France, received a ...ch garrison into Monaco. By this step, ...t some fiefs in the Spanish dominions, ...e amount of 25,000 scudi per annum; the king of France, in return, gave ... the duchy of Valentinois, and the ba... of Buis, in Dauphiné, the marquisate ...Beaux, and the lordship of S. Remi, in ...vence, the barony of Calvinet, in Au...ne, and the county of Cardalez, in the ...ernment of Lyons, and likewise created ... a duke and peer of France. The chief ... of the Grimaldi, which had ruled this ...cipality 800 years successively, failed in ..., in the person of Antony Grimaldi, ...e eldest daughter, in 1715, being de...ed heiress of the principality of Monaco, ... its dependencies, was married to Fran... Leonorus, count de Torrigny, son to the ...quis de Matignon, marshal of France; ... afterwards took on him the title of ...e of Valentinois. The fruit of this ...age was Honoratus Camillus Leono...s, who adopted the name and arms of ...maldi.

Monaco, a city of Italy, and capital of the ...hy to which it gives name, and residence ... the duke, which stands on a rock, near ... sea. It is small, and the streets nar...; but, besides its fortifications, it has a ...on, with a good harbour, and can ...pel all ships passing by, to put in, and ... toll: two leagues NE. Nice. *Long.* 25. ... E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 43. N.

Monadnick, a mountain of United Ame...a, in the south-west part of the State of ...w Hampshire.

Monaghan, a town of Ireland, and capi... of the county of the same name. This ...n was fortified with a castle and a fort, ...unst the Irish, in the reign of Queen ...zabeth. It sends two members to the ...ish parliament: forty miles SW. Belfast, and sixty NNW. Dublin. *Long.* 6. 49. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 16. N.

Monaghan, a county of Ireland, in the province of Ulster: thirty miles in length, from north to south, and from eleven to twenty in breadth, from east to west. It contains nineteen parishes, and about 21,523 houses, and 118,000 souls. The soil is, in general, deep and fertile, in some places damp and wet; some places are hilly, but hardly can be called mountainous, except Sliebh-Baught, on the borders of Tyrone. The linen manufacture flourishes, especially in the north and west parts of the county. Two members are returned for the county and two for the town of Monaghan.

Monambaschagatt, a town of Africa, on the river Camarones.

Monasteer, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, built by the Arabs, on a peninsula which advances into the sea: fifteen leagues SE. Tunis.

Monasterolo, a town of Piedmont: three miles NW. Savigliano.

Monastervan, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kildare, on the river Barrow, near the grand canal: nineteen miles N. Carlow, and thirty-two SW. Dublin.

Monastier, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Puy-en-Velay: four leagues NNE. Pradelles, and three SSE. Le Puy.

Monastirska, a town of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk, on the Mura: 252 miles ESE. Eniseisk. *Long.* 117. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 57. 4. N.

Monbahus, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Lausun: one league and three quarters SSW. Lausun, and three and a half NW. Villeneuve-d'Agen.

Monbazens, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Albin: one league S. Albin, and five and a half NW. Rhodez.

Monbechio, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Ultra: fifteen miles E. Conza.

Monblanc, a town of Spain, which gives name to a viguery, in the province of Catalonia, on the river Francoli: seventeen miles N. Taragon.

Moncalier, a town of Piedmont, situated on an eminence near the Po, containing two churches, several convents, and a royal palace: four miles S. Turin.

Moncalvo, a town of Istria: seven miles E. Rovigno.

Moncalvo, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Montferrat: seven miles SSW. Casale, and nine N. Asti.

Monçaon, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre-Duero-e-Minho, on the Minho; it is small, but fortified: eight leagues

[illegible] N. Lat. [illegible] and
[illegible] E. Long. [illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] of 2 regts. in the
[illegible] in the Grisons,
[illegible] NW. Mayen and
[illegible]
[illegible] of France, in the de-
[illegible] the Lot and Garonne: two
[illegible] E. Nerac and three and a half SW.
[illegible]
[illegible] of Mexico, a town of Ge-
[illegible] in the circle of Westphalia, and ti-
[illegible] three leagues W. Coesvelt.
[illegible] of France, in
[illegible] partment of the Nievre, and chief
[illegible] of a canton, in the district of Cor-
[illegible] the league NE. Clamecy.
[illegible] a town of Africa, in the
[illegible] N. Arzila, and
[illegible] E. Gibraltar.
[illegible] N
[illegible] of France, in the de-
[illegible] the Vienne, and chief place of
[illegible] of Mirebeau, and five
[illegible] Chatellerault.
[illegible] of France, in the de-
[illegible] of Charente: two le
[illegible] Saintes.
[illegible] a town of Ger-
[illegible] of Rhine, and
[illegible] NE.
[illegible] of France, in the
[illegible] Straits of Calais, and
[illegible] of a canton, in the district of
[illegible] and seven NE. St. Pol.
[illegible] of France, in the de-
[illegible] and chief place of a
[illegible] of Montreuil, three
[illegible] SSE. Montreuil, and
[illegible] N. Calais. Long. 19. 25.
E.
[illegible] of France, in the depart-
[illegible] and chief
[illegible] of a canton, in the district of Ver-
[illegible] and a half W.
[illegible] and seven NE. Ton-
[illegible]
[illegible] a town of Spain, in the king-
[illegible] Arragon, on the Ebro. This town
[illegible] by the French in the year 1642,
and retaken the following year. It is fifty-
seven miles S. Palhatro,
and two hundred and twenty-five NW. Lerida.
Montmorillon, a town of France, in the de-
partment of the North Coasts, and chief
place of a canton, in the district of Lam-
balle: three leagues SSW. Lamballe, and
seven and a half SSE. St. Brieuc.
Montmorillon, a town of France, in the
department of the Vienne, and chief place
of a canton, in the district of Loudun:
leagues and three quarters SSW. Lo
and seven and a half NNW. Parie
1°. 39. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 53. N.
Moncontant, a town of France, i
department of the Two Sevres, an
place of a canton, in the district of
n-sur-Sevre: four leagues and
NW. Parthenay, and four and a half
Chatillon
Moncrabeau, a town of France, i
department of the Lot and Garonn
chief place of a canton, in the dis
Nerac: two leagues S. Nérac, and fo
three quarters SW. Agen.
Moncoq, a town of France, in
partment of the Lot, and chief pl
canton, in the district of Lauzerte
leagues NNE. Lauzerte, and fou
Cahors. *Long.* 18. 52. E. Ferro. *L*
20. N.
Monda, or *Munda*, a town of Sp
the province of Grenada, near which C
gained a victory over the sons of P
seven miles N. Marbella.
Mondego, a river of Portugal, which
near Guarda, in the province of Be
runs into the Atlantic, four leagues
Montemor-e-Velho.
Mondejar, a town of Spain, in New
tile: twenty-five miles E. Madrid.
Mondello, a town of Sicily, in the
of Mazara: fourteen miles NW. Pa
Monteville, a town of France, in
partment of the Calvados, and chief
of a canton, in the district of Caen:
league E. Caen.
Mondim, a town of Portugal, in the
vince of Beira: three leagues and a
SSE. Lamego, and five WSW. St. Jo
Pesqueira.
Mondonedo, a town of Spain, in the
vince of Galicia, the see of a bishop
gan of Compostella: sixty-two m
Compostella, and ninety NW. Leon.
9. 25. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *La*
25. N.
Mondovi, a town of Italy, and
a district or small province in the p
dmont, to which it gives
It is situated at the foot of the Apen
mountain, near the river Ellero: th
part of the mountain began to be i
in the year 1038; the date of the
tion of the city is marked on a
cathedral 1232. The troubles of
created the number of inhabitants
the rest came many of th
when Frederic Barbar
place. These new col
enlarge their town, a
the whole of the
visible
of th

[illegible]ſs, in the year 1573, Emanuel [illegible], duke of Savoy, built a citadel. to [illegible] the place. Mondovi was at firſt a [illegible] the diſſenſions among the inha[illegible] [illegible]pelled them to ſeek a maſter. In [illegible] 1347, they ſurrendered themſelves [illegible] princes of Savoy, and ſucceſſively to [illegible] princes, till the death of Robert [illegible] Naples, whoſe heireſs, Jane, reſtored [illegible] their liberty, which they enjoyed [illegible], for freſh diſſenſions broke out, and, [illegible], they came under the power of [illegible] of Savoy, prince of Achaia, on [illegible] conditions, partly favourable, and [illegible] compulſory: from him it deſcended [illegible] of Sardinia, as duke of Savoy. [illegible] erected into a biſhopric by pope U[illegible], in the year 1388, under the arch[illegible] Turin. Beſides the cathedral, it [illegible] churches, an univerſity, twelve [illegible] and about 10,000 inhabitants: [illegible] miles SE. Saluzzo. and thirty S. [illegible] *Long.* 25. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44.

[illegible]*gon*, a town of Spain, in the pro[illegible] [illegible]puſcoa, in the neighbourhood of [illegible] ſome medicinal ſprings, and a [illegible] of ſuperior quality: twenty[illegible] SSW. St. Sebaſtian.

[illegible]*gon*, a town of France, in the de[illegible] of the Tarn: four leagues NNW. [illegible] and three and a quarter S. Alby.

[illegible]*ne*, a town of Italy, in the king[illegible], and province of Lavora, near [illegible], celebrated for its medicinal [illegible] miles NW. Capua.

[illegible]*koi*, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the [illegible] of Irkutſk. on the borders of [illegible] miles WSW. Selenginſk. *Long.* [illegible] Ferro. *Lat* 50. 8. N.

[illegible] a town of Sweden, in the pro[illegible] Smaland: fourteen miles NW.

[illegible], a town of Italy, in the ſtate of [illegible] miles and a half W. Brugneto.

[illegible] a town of France, in the de[illegible] of the Lower Pyrennées, and chief [illegible] canton, in the diſtrict of Oleron: [illegible] W. Pau.

[illegible] a town of France, in the de[illegible] of the Tarn, and chief place of a [illegible] the diſtrict of Alby: three leagues [illegible] N. Alby, and four and a half [illegible]

[illegible] *de Clermont (Le)*, a town of [illegible] department of the Iſere, [illegible] canton, in the diſtrict [illegible] for its medicinal [illegible] Di[illegible] and

department of the Higher Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Briançon: three leagues NW. Briançon.

Monfalco, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: five miles NE. Cervera.

Monfaucon, a town of France, in the department of the Lot, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Gourdon: two leagues and three quarters ESE. Gourdon, and five and a half NNE. Cahors.

Monferran, a town of France, in the department of the Gers, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of L'Iſle-en-Jourdain: five leagues and a half E. Auch, and one and a half W. L'Iſle-en-Jourdain.

Monferrand, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Belvez: two leagues SW. Belvez.

Monfia, an iſland in the Eaſtern Sea, near the coaſt of Africa, governed by a king tributary to the Portugueſe, about eighty miles in circumference. *Long.* 38. 50. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 7. 30. S.

Monflanquin, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Lot and Garonne: ſix leagues and three quarters N. Agen, and eight E. Marmande. *Long.* 18. 28. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 32. N.

Monformoſo, a town of Italy, in the lordſhip of Vercelli: eight miles NNW. Vercelli, and ten NE. St. Ja.

Monfort, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tras-os-Montes: two leagues E. Chaves, and eleven W. Bragança.

Monforte, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia: thirteen miles WNW. Alicant.

Monforte, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo: two leagues and a half WSW. Aronches, and four S. Portalegre. *Long.* 11. 23. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38, 56. N.

Monforte, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: two leagues and a half NW. Roſmarilhal, and five SE. Caſtel Branco.

Monforte, a town of Sicily, in the vally of Demona: ten miles WSW. Meſſina.

Monforte, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia: fifteen miles NNE. Orenſe.

Monfortinho, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, on the borders of Spain: three leagues and a half E. Idanha a Velha, and one SE. Penha-Garcia.

Mong, a town of China, of the third [illegible] province of Ho-nan: fifteen [illegible] king.

[illegible]*llo*, a kingdom of Africa, [illegible] of Monomotapa, with

a half N. Braga, and seven and
Bayona, in Spain. *Long.* 10. 23.
Lat. 49. 1. N.

Montejo, a town of Portugal, in the
of Alentejo, on the Guadiana,
above 1500 inhabitants: one
a quarter NNW. Mourao, and
half E. Elvora.

a town of France, in the de-
of the Lot and Garonne: two
Nerac, and two and a half SW.

Moncheau, or *Moncheau*, a town of Ger-
the circle of Westphalia, and li-
Liege: two miles W. Charleroy.

Montlé le Comte, a town of France, in
partment of the Nyevre, and chief
canton, in the district of Cor-
league and a half N. Corbigny.

Moncoa, a town of Asia, in the king-
Aracan. *Long.* 97. 40. E. Greenw.
22. 34. N.

Montaigu, a town of France, in the de-
the Vendée, and chief place of
the district of Montaigu: five
Montaigu, and seven and a half
Fayole Comte.

a town of France, in the de-
the Lower Charente: twelve
Saintes.

Monchberg, a town of Ger-
the circle of the Lower Rhine,
of Mentz: four miles ENE.

Montreuil, a town of France, in the
of the Straits of Calais, and
of a canton, in the district of
one league and a half NE. St. Pol.

a town of France, in the de-
of the Lot, and chief place of
in the district of Montauban: three
canton, and a quarter ESE. Montauban, and
and a half S. Cahors. *Long.* 1. 55.
Lat. 43. 55. N.

Montreuil, a town of France, in the depart-
of the Lot and Garonne, and chief
place of a canton, in the district of Vil-
d'Agen: two leagues and a half W.
d'Agen, and three NE. Ton-

Montalvan, a town of Spain, in the king-
of Aragon, with a castle. This town
was taken by the French in the year 1642,
and retaken the following year. It is sit-
ated on the Cinca: seven miles S. Palbastro,
and twenty-five NW. Lerida.

Montoitour, a town of France, in the de-
partment of the North Coasts, and chief
place of a canton, in the district of Lam-
balle: three leagues SSW. Lamballe, and
three and a half SSE. St. Brieuc.

Montontoury, a town of France, in the
department of the Vienne, and chief place

of a canton, in the district
leagues and three quarters S
and seven and a half NNW. Poitiers.
17. 39. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 5. N.

Montcoutant, a town of France, in
department of the Two Sevres, and
place of a canton, in the district of
tillon-sur-Sevre: four leagues and a half
NW. Parthenay, and four and a half
Chatillon.

Montcuberon, a town of France, in
department of the Lot and Garonne, in the district
chief place of a canton, in the district
Nerac: two leagues, S. Nérac, and four
three quarters SW. Agen.

Montcuq, a town of France, in the
partment of the Lot, and chief place
canton, in the district of Lauzerte: two
leagues NNE. Lauzerte, and four
Calvis. *Long.* 1. 52. E. Ferro. *Lat.*
44. 27. N.

Montdidier, or *Mandi*, a town of Spain, in
the province of Grenada, near which C
gained a victory over the sons of Pelayo.

Montemor, a town of Portugal, which
seven miles N. Morella.

Montemor, a river of Portugal, in the province of Beira
near Guarda, in the province of Beira
runs into the Atlantic, four leagues
Montemor-o-Velho.

Montemor, a town of Spain, in New
five twenty five miles E. Madrid.

Montalto, a town of Sicily, in the
five twenty miles NW. P

Montaigu, a town of France, in
partment of the Cotes du Nord, and
of a canton, in the district of
Montaigu, a town of Portugal, in the
partment of Beira, and chief place of a
canton, in the district of
Montaigu, a town of Spain, in the king-
dom of Arragon, with a castle. This town
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three and a half SSE. St. Brieuc.

Montontoury, a town of France, in the
department of the Vienne, and chief place

...ch, and partly by the Imperialists. ...ss, in the year 1573, Emanuel ... duke of Savoy, built a citadel. to ...lace. Mondovi was at first a ... the dissensions among the inha... pelled them to seek a master. In ..., they surrendered themselves ...ces of Savoy, and successively to ...r princes, till the death of Robert ...les, whose heiress, Jane, restored ...ir liberty, which they enjoyed ...r fresh dissensions broke out, and, ...hey came under the power of ... of Savoy, prince of Achaia, on ...ditions, partly favourable, and ...ilory: from him it descended ... of Sardinia, as duke of Savoy. ...ted into a bishopric by pope U... ...e year 1388, under the arch... ...rin. Besides the cathedral, it ...churches, an university, twelve ...nd about 10,000 inhabitants: ...les SE. Saluzzo. and thirty S. ... 25. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44.

...*n*, a town of Spain, in the pro... ...puscoa, in the neighbourhood of ...me medicinal springs, and a ...n of superior quality: twenty-... SSW. St. Sebastian.

...*n*, a town of France, in the de... ...the Tarn: four leagues NNW. ...three and a quarter S. Alby.

...*e*, a town of Italy, in the king... ..., and province of Lavora, near ..., celebrated for its medicinal ...n miles NW. Capua.

...*ai*, a fortress of Russia, in the ...t of Irkutsk. on the borders of ...miles WSW. Selenginsk. *Long.* ... Ferro. *Lat* 50. 8. N.

... a town of Sweden, in the pro... ...nland: fourteen miles NW.

... a town of Italy, in the state of ...n miles and a half W. Brugneto.

... a town of France, in the de... ...the Lower Pyrennées, and chief ...anton, in the district of Oleron: ... W. Pau.

... a town of France, in the de... ...the Tarn, and chief place of a ... district of Alby: three leagues ...r N. Alby, and four and a half ...

...r *de Clermont (Le)*, a town of ...n the department of the Isere, ... place of a canton, in the district ... ...ted for its medicinal ... E. Die, and five and ...

...vn of France, in ...her Alps, and ...he district of

Monestier (Le), a town of France, in the department of the Higher Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Briançon: three leagues NW. Briançon.

Monfalco, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: five miles NE. Cervera.

Monfaucon, a town of France, in the department of the Lot, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Gourdon: two leagues and three quarters ESE. Gourdon, and five and a half NNE. Cahors.

Monferran, a town of France, in the department of the Gers, and chief place of a canton, in the district of L'Isle-en-Jourdain: five leagues and a half E. Auch, and one and a half W. L'Isle-en-Jourdain.

Monferrand, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Belvez: two leagues SW. Belvez.

Monfia, an island in the Eastern Sea, near the coast of Africa, governed by a king tributary to the Portuguese, about eighty miles in circumference. *Long.* 38. 50. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 7. 30. S.

Monflanquin, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Lot and Garonne: six leagues and three quarters N. Agen, and eight E. Marmande. *Long.* 18. 28. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 32. N.

Monformoso, a town of Italy, in the lordship of Vercelli: eight miles NNW. Vercelli, and ten NE. St. Ja.

Monfort, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tras-os-Montes: two leagues E. Chaves, and eleven W. Bragança.

Monforte, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia: thirteen miles WNW. Alicant.

Monforte, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo: two leagues and a half WSW. Aronches, and four S. Portalegre. *Long.* 11. 23. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 56. N.

Monforte, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: two leagues and a half NW. Rosmarilhal, and five SE. Castel Branco.

Monforte, a town of Sicily, in the vally of Demona: ten miles WSW. Messina.

Monforte, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia: fifteen miles NNE. Orense.

Monfortinho, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, on the borders of Spain: three leagues and a half E. Idanha a Velha, and one SE. Penha-Garcia.

Mong, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan: fifteen miles SSW. Hoai-king.

Mongallo, or *Gallo*, a kingdom of Africa, situated on the north of Monomotapa, with a capital of the same name, situated on a river called

leagues and a half N. Braga, and seven and a half E. Bayona, in Spain. *Long.* 10. 23. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 1. N.

Monçaras, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, on the Guadiana, containing above 1500 inhabitants: one league and a quarter NNW. Mourao, and eight and a half E. Elvora.

Moncau, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne: two leagues E. Nerac, and two and a half SW. Agen.

Monceau, or *Moncheau*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Liege: two miles W. Charleroy.

Monceaux le Comte, a town of France, in the department of the Nyevre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Corbigny: one league and a half N. Corbigny.

Monchaboe, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Ava: fifty-two miles N. Ava, and 284 ENE. Aracan. *Long.* 97. 40. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 22. 34. N.

Munchamp, a town of France, in the department of the Vendée, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montaigu: five leagues SE. Montaigu, and ſeven and a half NW. Fontenay le Comte.

Monchaud, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente: twelve miles SE. Saintes.

Monchberg, or *Munciberg*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and biſhopric of Mentz: four miles ENE. Clingenberg.

Monchy Breton, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Pol: one league and a half NE. St. Pol.

Monclar, a town of France, in the department of the Lot, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montauban: three leagues and a quarter ESE. Montauban, and nine and a half S. Cahors. *Long.* 19. 25. E. Ferro *Lat.* 43. 59. N.

Monclar, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Villeneuve-d'Agen: two leagues and a half W. Villeneuve-d'Agen, and three NE. Tonneins.

Moncon, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon, with a caſtle. This town was taken by the French in the year 1642, and retaken the following year. It is ſituated on the Cinca: ſeven miles S. Balbaſtro, and twenty-five NW. Lerida.

Moncontour, a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſts, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lamballe: three leagues SSW. Lamballe, and three and a half SSE. St. Brieuc.

Moncontour, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Loudun leagues and three quarters SSW. L... and ſeven and a half NNW. Poitiers. 17. 39. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 53. N.

Moncoutant, a town of France, in department of the Two Sevres, and place of a canton, in the diſtrict of ... tillon-ſur-Sevre: four leagues and a NW. Partenay, and four and a half ... Châtillon.

Moncrabeau, a town of France, in department of the Lot and Garonne: chief place of a canton, in the diſtr... Nérac: two leagues S. Nérac, and fo... three quarters SW. Agen.

Moncucq, a town of France, in the partment of the Lot, and chief place canton, in the diſtrict of Lauzerte: leagues NNE. Lauzerte, and four ... Cahors. *Long.* 18. 52. E. Ferro. *La...* 20. N.

Monda, or *Munda*, a town of Spa... the province of Grenada, near which C... gained a victory over the ſons of P... ſeven miles N. Marbella.

Mondego, a river of Portugal, which ... near Guarda, in the province of Be... runs into the Atlantic, four leagues ... Montemor-e-Velho.

Mondejar, a town of Spain, in New C... ſtile: twenty-five miles E. Madrid.

Mondello, a town of Sicily, in the ... of Mazara: fourteen miles NW. Pa...

Monderville, a town of France, in the partment of the Calvados, and chief ... of a canton, in the diſtrict of Caen: league E. Caen.

Mondim, a town of Portugal, in the ... vince of Beira: three leagues and a SSE. Lamego, and five WSW. St. Jo... Peſqueira.

Mondoneda, a town of Spain, in the ... vince of Galicia, the ſee of a biſhop, ... gan of Compoſtella: ſixty-two mi... Compoſtella, and ninety NW. Leon. ... 9. 25. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *La...* 25. N.

Mondovi, a town of Italy, and ... a diſtrict or ſmall province in the ... lity of Piedmont, to which it gives ... it is ſituated at the foot of the Apen... mountain, near the river Ellero: the ... part of the mountain began to be ... in the year 1038; the date of the ... tion of the city is marked on a ſtone ... cathedral 1232. The troubles of It... created the number of inhabitants; ... the reſt came many of the citizens of M... when Frederic Barbaroſſa deſtroyed ... place. Theſe new colonies obliged the ... enlarge their town, and the walls en... the whole of the mountain, the veſtige... which are yet viſible. They were ruin... during the wars of the 16th century, ...

...ch, and partly by the Imperialists. ...s, in the year 1573, Emanuel ... duke of Savoy, built a citadel. to ... place. Mondovi was at first a ... the dissensions among the inha... ...pelled them to seek a master. In ...347, they surrendered themselves ...ces of Savoy, and successively to ...er princes, till the death of Robert ...ples, whose heiress, Jane, restored ...eir liberty, which they enjoyed ...or fresh dissensions broke out, and, they came under the power of of Savoy, prince of Achaia, on ...nditions, partly favourable, and ...pulsory: from him it descended ... of Sardinia, as duke of Savoy. ...ted into a bishopric by pope U... in the year 1388, under the arch... Turin. Besides the cathedral, it ... churches, an university, twelve ... and about 10,000 inhabitants: ... miles SE. Saluzzo. and thirty S. ... 25. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44.

...*on*, a town of Spain, in the pro... ...puscoa, in the neighbourhood of ... some medicinal springs, and a ...n of superior quality: twenty... SSW. St. Sebastian.

...*on*, a town of France, in the de... ...f the Tarn: four leagues NNW. ... three and a quarter S. Alby.

...*ne*, a town of Italy, in the king... ..., and province of Lavora, near ..., celebrated for its medicinal ...en miles NW. Capua.

...*koi*, a fortress of Russia, in the ...nt of Irkutsk, on the borders of ... miles WSW. Selenginsk. *Long.* ... Ferro. *Lat* 50. 3. N.

... a town of Sweden, in the pro... Smaland: fourteen miles NW.

... a town of Italy, in the state of ...n miles and a half W. Brugneto.

... a town of France, in the de... ...f the Lower Pyrennées, and chief ... canton, in the district of Oleron: ...s W. Pau.

... a town of France, in the de... ...f the Tarn, and chief place of a ... the district of Alby: three leagues ...er N. Alby, and four and a half ...

...*r de Clermont (Le)*, a town of ... in the department of the Isere, ...f place of a canton, in the district ...ble, celebrated for its medicinal ... five leagues NE. Die, and five and ... Grenoble.

...*er-d'-Ambel*, a town of France, in ...artment of the Higher Alps, and ...ce of a canton, in the district of ...ve leagues NW. Gap.

Monestier (Le), a town of France, in the department of the Higher Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Briançon: three leagues NW. Briançon.

Monfalco, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: five miles NE. Cervera.

Monfaucon, a town of France, in the department of the Lot, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Gourdon: two leagues and three quarters ESE. Gourdon, and five and a half NNE. Cahors.

Monferran, a town of France, in the department of the Gers, and chief place of a canton, in the district of L'Isle-en-Jourdain: five leagues and a half E. Auch, and one and a half W. L'Isle-en-Jourdain.

Monferrand, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Belvez: two leagues SW. Belvez.

Monfia, an island in the Eastern Sea, near the coast of Africa, governed by a king tributary to the Portuguese, about eighty miles in circumference. *Long.* 38. 50. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 7. 30. S.

Monflanquin, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Lot and Garonne: six leagues and three quarters N. Agen, and eight E. Marmande. *Long.* 18. 28. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 32. N.

Monformoso, a town of Italy, in the lordship of Vercelli: eight miles NNW. Vercelli, and ten NE. St. Ja.

Monfort, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tras-os-Montes: two leagues E. Chaves, and eleven W. Bragança.

Monforte, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia: thirteen miles WNW. Alicant.

Monforte, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo: two leagues and a half WSW. Aronches, and four S. Portalegre. *Long.* 11. 23. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 56. N.

Monforte, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: two leagues and a half NW. Rosmarilhal, and five SE. Castel Branco.

Monforte, a town of Sicily, in the vally of Demona: ten miles WSW. Messina.

Monforte, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia: fifteen miles NNE. Orense.

Monfortinho, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, on the borders of Spain: three leagues and a half E. Idanha a Velha, and one SE. Penha-Garcia.

Mong, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan: fifteen miles SSW. Hoai-king.

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Monceaux le Comte, a town of France, in the department of the Nyevre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Corbigny: one league and a half N. Corbigny.

Monchaboe, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Ava: fifty-two miles N. Ava, and 284 ENE. Aracan. *Long.* 97. 40. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 22. 34. N.

Monchamp, a town of France, in the department of the Vendée, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montaigu: five leagues SE. Montaigu, and ſeven and a half NW. Fontenay le Comte.

Monchaud, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente: twelve miles SE. Saintes.

Monchberg, or *Munchberg*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and biſhopric of Mentz: four miles ENE. Clingenberg.

Monchy Breton, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Pol: one league and a half NE. St. Pol.

Monclar, a town of France, in the department of the Lot, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montauban: three leagues and a quarter ESE. Montauban, and nine and a half S. Cahors. *Long.* 19. 25. E. Ferro *Lat.* 43. 59. N.

Monclar, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Villeneuve-d'Agen: two leagues and a half W. Villeneuve-d'Agen, and three NE. Tonneins.

Moncon, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon, with a caſtle. This town was taken by the French in the year 1642, and retaken the following year. It is ſituated on the Cinca: ſeven miles S. Balbaſtro, and twenty-five NW. Lerida.

Moncontour, a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſts, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lamballe: three leagues SSW. Lamballe, and three and a half SSE. St. Brieuc.

Moncontour, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Loudun: leagues and three quarters SSW. L... and ſeven and a half NNW. Poitiers. ... 17. 39. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 53. N.

Moncoutant, a town of France, ... department of the Two Sevres, an... place of a canton, in the diſtrict of ... tillon-ſur-Sevre: four leagues and a ... NW. Partenay, and four and a half ... Châtillon.

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Moncucq, a town of France, in ... partment of the Lot, and chief place ... canton, in the diſtrict of Lauzerte ... leagues NNE. Lauzerte, and four ... Cahors. *Long.* 18. 52. E. Ferro. *La...* 20. N.

Monda, or *Munda*, a town of Spain ... the province of Grenada, near which ... gained a victory over the ſons of Po... ſeven miles N. Marbella.

Mondego, a river of Portugal, which ... near Guarda, in the province of Be... runs into the Atlantic, four leagues ... Montemor-e-Velho.

Mondejar, a town of Spain, in New C... ſtile: twenty-five miles E. Madrid.

Mondello, a town of Sicily, in the ... of Mazara: fourteen miles NW. Pa...

Monderville, a town of France, in ... partment of the Calvados, and chief ... of a canton, in the diſtrict of Caen: ... league E. Caen.

Mondim, a town of Portugal, in the p... vince of Beira: three leagues and a ... SSE. Lamego, and five WSW. St. Jo... Peſqueira.

Mondoneda, a town of Spain, in the ... vince of Galicia, the ſee of a biſhop, ſ... gan of Compoſtella: ſixty-two mile... Compoſtella, and ninety NW. Leon. *L...* 9. 25. E. Peak of Tenerife. *Lat.* ... 25. N.

Mondovi, a town of Italy, and capit... a diſtrict or ſmall province in the pro... ny of Piedmont, to which it gives na... it is ſituated at the foot of the Appenine ... mountain, near the river Ellero: the ... part of the mountain began to be in... in the year 1038; the date of the fo... tion of the city is marked on a ſtone in ... cathedral 1232. The troubles of Italy ... creaſed the number of inhabitants; an... the reſt came mainly of the citizens of M... when Frederic Barbaroſſa deſtroyed ... place. Theſe new colonies obliged them ... enlarge their town, and the walls enc... the whole of the mountain, the veſtiges ... which are yet viſible. They were ruin... during the wars of the 16th century, par...

…ench, and partly by the Imperialiſts. …leſs, in the year 1573, Emanuel …t. duke of Savoy, built a citadel. to …he place. Mondovi was at firſt a …, till the diſſenſions among the inha… …ompelled them to ſeek a maſter. In …r 1347, they ſurrendered themſelves …rinces of Savoy, and ſucceſſively to …ner princes, till the death of Robert Naples, whoſe heireſs, Jane, reſtored … their liberty, which they enjoyed …; for freſh diſſenſions broke out, and, …, they came under the power of …s of Savoy, prince of Achaia, on …n conditions, partly favourable, and …ompulſory: from him it deſcended …ng of Sardinia, as duke of Savoy. …erected into a biſhopric by pope U… …I, in the year 1388, under the arch… …t Turin. Beſides the cathedral, it …riſh churches, an univerſity, twelve …, and about 10,000 inhabitants: …n miles SE. Saluzzo. and thirty S. … *Long.* 25. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. …

…*agon*, a town of Spain, in the pro… …f Guipuſcoa, in the neighbourhood of … are ſome medicinal ſprings, and a … of iron of ſuperior quality: twenty… …miles SSW. St. Sebaſtian.

…*agon*, a town of France, in the de… …ent of the Tarn: four leagues NNW. …s. and three and a quarter S. Alby.

…*agone*, a town of Italy, in the king… …f Naples, and province of Lavora, near …a coaſt, celebrated for its medicinal … thirteen miles NW. Capua.

…*lukol-koi*, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the …ment of Irkutſk. on the borders of … 132 miles WSW. Selenginſk. *Long.* …. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 8. N.

…*a*, a town of Sweden, in the pro… … of Smaland: fourteen miles NW. …

…*elia*, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of … ſeven miles and a half W. Brugneto.

…*ens*, a town of France, in the de… …ent of the Lower Pyrennées, and chief … of a canton, in the diſtrict of Oleron: … leagues W. Pau.

…*ges*, a town of France, in the de… …ent of the Tarn, and chief place of a …, in the diſtrict of Alby: three leagues … quarter N. Alby, and four and a half … Gaillac.

Monſtier de Clermont (Le), a town of …e, in the department of the Iſere, … chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict Grenoble, celebrated for its medicinal …gs: five leagues NE. Die, and five and … S. Grenoble.

Monſtier-d'-Ambel, a town of France, in … department of the Higher Alps, and … place of a canton, in the diſtrict of …: five leagues NW. Gap.

Monſtier (Le), a town of France, in the department of the Higher Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Briançon: three leagues NW. Briançon.

Monſuelo, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: five miles NE. Cervera.

Monfaucon, a town of France, in the department of the Lot, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Gourdon: two leagues and three quarters ESE. Gourdon, and five and a half NNE. Cahors.

Monferran, a town of France, in the department of the Gers, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of L'Iſle-en-Jourdain: five leagues and a half E. Auch, and one and a half W. L'Iſle-en-Jourdain.

Monferrand, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Belvez: two leagues SW. Belvez.

Monfia, an iſland in the Eaſtern Sea, near the coaſt of Africa, governed by a king tributary to the Portugueſe, about eighty miles in circumference. *Long.* 38. 50. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 7. 30. S.

Monflanquin, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Lot and Garonne: ſix leagues and three quarters N. Agen, and eight E. Marmande. *Long.* 18. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 32. N.

Monformoſo, a town of Italy, in the lordſhip of Vercelli: eight miles NNW. Vercelli, and ten NE. St. Ja.

Monfort, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tras-os-Montes: two leagues E. Chaves, and eleven W. Bragança.

Monforte, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia: thirteen miles WNW. Alicant.

Monforte, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo: two leagues and a half WSW. Aronches, and four S. Portalegre. *Long.* 11. 23. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 56. N.

Monforte, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: two leagues and a half NW. Roſmariſhal, and five SE. Caſtel Branco.

Monforte, a town of Sicily, in the vally of Demona: ten miles WSW. Meſſina.

Monforte, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia: fifteen miles NNE. Orenſe.

Monfortinho, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, on the borders of Spain: three leagues and a half E. Idanha a Velha, and one SE. Penha-Garcia.

Mong, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan: fifteen miles SSW. Hoai-king.

Mongallo, or *Gallo*, a kingdom of Africa, ſituated on the north of Monomotapa, with a capital of the ſame name, ſituated on a river

called Mongallo, which runs into the Indian Ocean, in *Long.* 57. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 10. 5. S.

Mongan, a town of Chineſe Tartary. *Long.* 141. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 46. N.

Mongan, a town of Chineſe Tartary. *Long.* 141. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 54. N.

Mong-bir, a town and fortreſs of Hindooſtan, in the country of Bahar, on the ſouth coaſt of the Ganges: ſeventy miles E. Patna, and forty E. Bar.

Mong-boa, or *Mung-boa*, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Yun-nan, ſurrounded with high mountains; abounding with the animals which yield muſk: 1217 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 117. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 25. 18. N.

Mongia, or *Mugia*, a ſeaport town of Spain, in the province of Galicia, near the ſea-coaſt: thirty-five miles WNW. Compoſtella.

Mongiardia, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa: twenty miles N. Genoa.

Mongie (La), a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Iſſoire: two leagues SE. Iſſoire.

Mongou Kiamen, a poſt of Chineſe Tartary. *Long.* 143. 14. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 46. N.

Mong-tcbing, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: thirty-two miles SSW. Sieou-tcheou.

Mong-tſe, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Yun-nan: thirty miles ESE. Ling-nan.

Mong-tſin, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan: twelve miles and a half NE. Ho-nan.

Monguillem, a town of France, in the department of the Gers: two leagues and three quarters NW. Nogaro, and eight W. Condom. *Long.* 17. 28. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 52. N.

Monguyon, a town of France, and ſeat of a tribunal, in the department of the Lower Charente: one league SE. Montlieu, and three NW. la Roche-Chalais.

Monheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Berg, on the Rhine: nine miles SSE. Duſſeldorp.

Monheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and principality of Neuburg: eighteen miles WNW. Neuburg, and twenty-eight W. Ingolſtadt. *Long.* 28. 29. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 46. N.

Monheuret, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne: one league W. Clairac.

Monjaux, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron: four leagues W. Millhaud.

Monikedam, or *Monikendam*, a ſeaport town of Holland, ſituated on the river Monick, on the borders of the Zu- with a ſmall port. It has a ter among the ſmall cities of the pro- is governed by an eſcout and tw council, out of whom are choſen go-maſters, ſeven echevins, and taries. In the year 1515, the w was burned down, except the chu Nicolas. After it joined the States it was ſurpriſed by the Spaniards, ſoon after pillaged and abandoned inhabitants took a conſiderable pa fight between the Spaniſh and D in the year 1573, near Hoorn, in See; and they preſerve in the to collar of the order of the Golde taken from the Spaniſh admiral by C Dirczen, a native of Monikedam, miral of the Dutch fleet: three Edam, and nine NE. Amſterdam. 22. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 29. N.

Monjoy, a town of Germany, in of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Juliers teen miles S. Juliers. *Long.* 23. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 39. N.

Moniſtrol, a town of France, and pal place of a diſtrict, in the depa the Upper Loire: ſix leagues NE. Le Puy, and four and a half S Etienne. *Long.* 21. 52. E. Ferro. 17. N.

Monitou, two iſlands of North A in lake Michigan. *Long.* 85. Greenwich. *Lat.* 44. 55. N.

Mon-kieu-tchin-botun, a town of the kingdom of Corea: 675 m Peking. *Long.* 147. 35. E. Ferro. 43. 1. N.

Monkland (New), a town of Scot the county of Lanerk: ten miles E. G

Monkland (Old), a town of Scot the county of Lanerk. This pariſh with coals; and, in the year 1770, a parliament was obtained for makin vigable cut or canal, from the M collieries to the city of Glaſgow and t Clyde. The deſign of the undertak to open an eaſy communication with t terior parts of the country, and, by the price of coal, to be of advanta manufacturers of Glaſgow. The n inhabitants in the whole pariſh is 4000: eight miles E. Glaſgow.

Monk-Stone, a rocky projection ſouth coaſt of Wales: three mi Denbigh.

Monleon en Magnoac, a town of F in the department of the Higher Py and chief place of a canton, in the of La Barthe de Neſte: ſeven leag Tarbes, and four and a half NN Barthe de Neſte.

Monliras, a town of the iſland of C forty-five miles E. Bayamo.

M

…on, or *Montluçon*, a town of France, …cipal place of a diſtrict, in the de… of the Allier: twelve leagues and …SW. Moulins, and eleven E. Gue… …. 20. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46.

…*outh*, a town of England, in a … of the ſame name, ſituated between …ers Munnow and Wye, with a bridge …th, and a third over the river Trothy, …mes juſt below the others. It is a …ndſome town, and has been of note …ce the conqueſt, when the caſtle, now …, was a ſtately edifice, and the re… of its fortifications ſhow it was very …. That once ſtately caſtle, which was …e place of our conqueror of France, …V, from hence called Henry of Mon… lies now buried in its own ruins. …s built round, and mounted upon a hill, …a high and ſtrong tower in the midſt of …ted upon another mount. Here are …urches, though the town conſiſts but …e pariſh. In the monaſtery here, our …antiquarian Geoffrey of Monmouth, …e his hiſtory of Great Britain, which is, …the moſt part, looked upon as fabulous, …learned men have undertaken the …ce of it. He was born and lived here …e 12th century, and wrote his hiſtory …the year 1152. He was at that time …of St. Aſaph. In the year 1646, …r Cromwell took Monmouth Caſtle, to…er with that of Ragland; and, when …r was at Monmouth, a perſon of the …e of Evans attempted to ſhoot him, in the …ur of a houſe then occupied by a Mr. For…, who entertained Oliver. Evans was …ented from perpetrating that act by ſome …anders, who apprehended that Oliver's …s would immediately burn the town and …w the inhabitants. This borough, in …njunction with thoſe of Uſke and New…, with in this county, ſends but one …ber to parliament. It was firſt impri…ged to ſend members to parliament by …ry VIII. Edward VI is ſaid to have …ncorporated it, in the year 1550, but the …ent charter was granted by Charles I. …is governed by a mayor, recorder, &c. …he chief trade of this place is with Briſtol, …the Wye, which runs into the Severn, …ow Chepſtow. It has a good and plen…ful market on Saturdays, for corn and pro…ions of all ſorts: thirty-three miles N. …riſtol, and 128 W. London.

Monmouth, a town of United America, in …he ſtate of New Jerſey, where the Britiſh …troops, under general Clinton, were defeated …by the Americans, under general Waſh…ington.

Monmouth Iſland, one of the Baſhee …ſlands, in the Eaſtern Indian Sea.

Monmouthſhire, a county of England, bounded on the north by Brecknockſhire and Herefordſhire, on the eaſt by Herefordſhire and Glouceſterſhire, from the latter of which it is ſeparated by the river Wye, on the ſouth by the Severn, and on the weſt by Glamorganſhire; about twenty-eight miles in length and twenty in breadth. It contains ſeven towns and 127 pariſhes. Before the reign of Charles II, Monmouthſhire was conſidered as part of Wales; but being thus added to the Oxford circuit, it has, from that time, been conſidered as an Engliſh county. It is, in general, mountainous, but, towards the eaſt, fertile both in corn and paſture, and tolerably well wooded; the weſtern part is more mountainous than the eaſt, and leſs favourable for the plough, but very well adapted for the breeding of ſheep, and, in the vallies, for paſturing cattle. The principal rivers are the Uſk, which croſſes it from north to ſouth, the Wye, and the Monnow. The towns are Monmouth, Abergavenny, Caerleon, Chepſtow, Newport, Pontypool, and Uſk. Three members are returned to the Britiſh parliament, viz. two for the county, and one for the town of Monmouth.

Monnow, or *Munnow*, a river of England, which runs into the Wye, at Monmouth.

Monnières, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Cliſſon: one league and a half NW. Cliſſon.

Monnoye, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chateau-Renault: two leagues N. Tours.

Monocaſy, a river of United America, in the ſtate of Maryland, which runs into the Patomak.

Monoemugi, or *Mono-Emugi*, or *Nimaama*, a kingdom of Africa, ſaid to be of vaſt extent, the internal parts reaching to Abyſſinia northward; on the eaſt it is bounded by the kingdoms of Mongallo, Mozambique, and other ſmall ſtates lying along the coaſt of the Indian Sea, on the ſouth it is bounded by Monomotapa, and on the weſt by Congo and Angola; but the real limits are unknown. However, all writers agree, that this ſovereign is a powerful and rich prince, and hath ſubdued moſt of the petty kingdoms round. He is ſaid to have many rich gold, ſilver, and copper mines in his dominions, by means of which he carries on a commerce with Abyſſinia and other countries, as well as with ſome of the Eaſtern coaſters, with whom he is forced to exchange that precious metal for Indian and European commodities, for want of having ſome port of his own on either the eaſtern or weſtern ſea. Elephants being here alſo very numerous, vaſt quantities of ivory are exported by them into thoſe kingdoms; from

from all which that emperor reaps a conſiderable yearly profit, and his ſubjects no leſs a conveniency. All, therefore, we ſhall add with relation to this unknown empire, is, that M. de Liſle, in his Atlas, divides it into the five following kingdoms or provinces, viz. The Maracates, the Moſſagueres, the kingdom of the Bengas; of Miſty, and of Maravi; the laſt of which M. d'Anville places on the ſouthermoſt verge of the lake of that name, which is all we can find concerning them.

Monok, a town of Hungary: twelve miles WNW. Tokay.

Monomonii, a town of North America, on the weſt ſide of Green Bay. *Long.* 87. 28. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 44. 32. N.

Monomotapa, an extenſive country of Africa, ſituated at ſome diſtance from the Indian Sea, between the 44th and 52d degree of longitude eaſt from Ferro, and between the 15th and 20th degrees of ſouth latitude. But if we take in all the other inferior kingdoms, which are either ſubject or tributary to it, it will extend vaſtly farther; ſouthward, almoſt as far as the Cape of Good Hope, and on the north weſt, as far as the confines of the kingdom of Congo; for ſo far on theſe two ſides the authority of its monarchs is ſaid to prevail; though, on the weſt and part of the north-weſt, it is confined by that of Monoemugi. The climate of Monomotapa is temperate, notwithſtanding the greater part of it lies within the ſouthern tropic; the air is clear and healthy, the ſoil fertile, and ſo well watered, as to abound with paſture-grounds, on which are bred vaſt multitudes of cattle, eſpecially of the larger ſort, which the inhabitants ſet a higher value on than their gold. Their ground produces plenty of rice, millet, and other grain, though no wheat. They have great variety of excellent fruit-trees, and abundance of ſugar-cane, which grows here without any culture. Their foreſts ſwarm with wild beaſts, and various kinds of game; their rivers, of which they have a great number, abound not only with fiſh, but with gold likewiſe, which they ſweep away from the mines through which they run; yet, in ſpite of all this abundance, the country is, for the moſt part, but thinly inhabited. Except thoſe lands which are watered by the Cuamo and Sancto Spirito, and a number of others which flow into them, the reſt of the inland parts are ſandy, dry, or barren; inſomuch that the few inhabitants that live in them are forced to go a great way for water to waſh their gold duſt, whenever their ciſterns fail them for want of rain. They have neither horſes nor any other beaſts of burthen; but vaſt herds of elephants, moſtly wild, of which they deſtroy many thouſands yearly, as may be eaſily judged by the vaſt quantity of ivory which is bro of it, and ſold to the Portugueſe. have a kind of ſtag they call airin extraordinary ſize and ſwiftneſs, triches of a large ſize, whoſe gre either outwardly applied, or taken is reckoned a ſovereign remedy ag and aches, ſprains and ſtiffneſs of The natives are all black, with notwithſtanding their diſtance from noctial line, and the ſnows whi ſuch vaſt quantities upon the moun other reſpects, they are well-ſhap and healthy, and more ſprightly a than thoſe of Quiloa, Mombaſa, linda. They delight in war, w prefer to the dull and low way o traffic. As for the lower claſs, commonly brought up to diving, ſo dextrous in it, that their chief to fetch ſand or mud from the bot rivers, ponds, and lakes, and t the gold that is mixed with it, w afterwards exchange with the P for cotton cloths, and variety of oth chandizes and trinkets, which the thither from India and Europe. T on the fleſh of oxen, and elephants, and dried fiſh, and a great variety o Their bread is made of rice or mil in thin cakes, and their drink ſour and oil of ſeſamen, or Turkey wheat. richer ſort have ſome ſtrong kinds o made of honey, millet, and rice. have, among others, the palm wine, is eſteemed a royal liquor, and drank at court. The Monomotapans go na moſt as low as the girdle, but from downwards, are covered with a cloth, of various colours, and dreſs leſs richly, according to their rank cumſtances. That of the common is of dyed cotton: but perſons o wear India ſilks, or cotton embroide gold, over which they commonly lion's or ſome other wild beaſt's ſk the tail hanging behind, trailing ground. The men are allowed to many wives as they can maintain; firſt is looked upon as the chief a treſs, and her children as the farbe whilſt the reſt are only deemed as The king or emperor is ſaid to have a thouſand wives, all of them the da of ſome of his vaſſal princes; but alone hath the title and honour of He never alters his dreſs, but goes like his anceſtors; he neither allows not any of his wives or family, to we clothes that are manufactured out of th nions, for fear they ſhould have ſome charm concealed in them. The metro this empire is called Benemataps, or Be tapa; and by Le Blanc and others, Mo

is a spacious city, situate about six ney from an ancient palace, nam-, and about twenty miles west of The houses are near, and more or and lofty, according to the rank wners. They are mostly white- within and without, and adorned ful cloths of cotton, finely wrought which make the most considerable their furniture. But the greatest of the city, is the imperial pa- arge spacious fabric, though of flanked with towers, and with s or stately gates, continually numerous guard.

ela, a river of the United States a, which joins the Allegany, at , where the united streams are call- io.

, a town of Italy, in the king- Naples, and province of Bari, on of the Adriatic: the see of a bi- mediately under the Pope. It con- churches, and nine convents: 144 E. Naples, and twenty-two ESE. *Long.* 35. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41.

ar, a town of Spain, in the pro- Valencia: seven leagues W. Ali-

-Padre, a town of the island of Mar-

zier, a town of France, and seat nal, in the department of the e: six leagues SW. Sarlat, and two alf SW. Belvez. *Long.* 18. 33. E. *Lat.* 44. 46. N.

s, a town of Germany, in the Stiria: eight miles SE. Cilley.

gna, or *Monquegua*, a jurisdiction n America, in the bishopric of Are- This jurisdiction extends at least gues in length, and in a happy cli- rned with large vineyards, from duce of which, great quantities of brandy are made: these constitute e commerce, supplying all the pro- ordering on the Cordilleras, as far i, by land carriage; while they are by sea to Callao, where they are valued. Here are also papas and The principal town, which bears me name, is inhabited by Spaniards, mong them, several noble and opulent es: seventy miles SE. Arequipa.

real, a town of Spain, in the pro- of Aragon: twenty three miles W. Ca-

real, a town of Spain, in the pro- of Navarre, eight miles SE. Pam-

reale, a town of Sicily, in the vally ara, erected into an archbishopric in ear 1183, which has been suppressed, and the revenues appropriated to the marine, for the defence of the island against corsairs: three miles WSW. Palermo.

Monrejean, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of St. Gaudens: two leagues and a half W. St. Gaudens, and five SW. Rieux.

Monricoux, a town of France, in the department of the Lot: four leagues NE. Montauban.

Monroyo, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon, on the frontiers of Catalonia and Valencia. It was formerly a strong town, but siding with the archduke Charles, it was taken by the troops of Philip, given up to pillage, and afterwards burned: twenty miles S. Alcaniz, and twenty-seven W. Tortosa.

Mons, a city of Hainaut, so called from its situation on a hill; in Latin *Montes Hannoniæ*, and by the Flemings *Berghen-in-Hanegouw*; to distinguish it from some other cities of the country. The river Trouide, which runs through it, and fills its ditches, joins with the river Haisne in the fauxbourg. It had an ancient castle, said to have been built by Julius Cæsar, who made it a place of arms; they tell us likewise that Ambiorix, king of the Eburons, assisted the Nervii in besieging Quintus Cicero, brother of the celebrated orator, who commanded a Roman legion in that place, and was defeated by Cæsar, fifty years before Christ. This castle was demolished in the year 1618, and the materials were used to build the choir of the church of St. Elizabeth. Near it was a tower which could hardly be equalled for the beauty of its architecture. The magistracy is composed of a chief, and ten echevins, two pensioners, three greffiers, &c. The privileges of this city are so considerable as to be compared with Lyons and Utrecht. The town is large, the streets are broad, and the great market-place very spacious, on which you see the town-house, the palace of the government, and that of the council of the province. The town-house is a venerable large old building, on which the States erected a fine steeple in 1716. These three palaces, which are the chief ornaments of the city, are very finely adorned with sculpture and painting. This is also a place of good trade, for divers commodities, especially woollen stuffs, which are manufactured here in great quantities. The provincial council or parliament assembles in this city, and receives appeals from the rest of the towns of Austrian Hainaut. The great church is a fine building, the side altars and chapel are all of marble and jasper; and there is a marble tomb, finely embellished; the statues, among which the four cardinal virtues, and the resurrection, are

are much esteemed. Mons has several times suffered the calamities of war. In the year 1572, Louis comte of Nassau, brother of William prince of Orange, surprized the city by sending in some soldiers, disguised as dealers in wine, who seized the gates, and admitted the comte, the 24th of May, at four o'clock in the morning. It was besieged by the duke of Alva's son, the 23d of July following, and submitted on the 19th of September, notwithstanding the vigorous defence made by the comte of Nassau, and the efforts which the prince of Orange made to succour it. In the year 1677, Mons was blockaded by the French army, under the command of the mareschal de Humières; and the blockade was continued to the following year, when the citizens began to suffer a famine. William prince of Orange advanced with an army of thirty thousand men, to succour the besieged; the duke of Luxemburg, who then commanded the French army, was so confident of the good situation he was in, that he sent word to the mareschal d'Estrades, one of the French plenipotentiaries at Nimmegen, that he was so posted, that if he had but ten thousand men, and the prince of Orange forty thousand, he was certain he could not be forced, much less while his army was superior to the enemy. However, the prince resolved to break through all obstacles, and began his march to attack the French, who were encamped near the Abby of St. Denis, to cover the army engaged in the blockade. The attack commenced on the 14th of August, at two o'clock in the afternoon, while the duke of Luxemburg, depending on the treaty then carrying on at Nimmegen, was at dinner, and had made no provision for an engagement: the battle was long and bloody, and the French were driven from the field, leaving the greater part of their wounded, and a considerable quantity of tents, baggage, and warlike stores: the siege of Mons was immediately raised, and the next day it was publicly known that the peace had been concluded at Nimmegen, of which the prince was made acquainted the day before: this is called the battle of St. Denis. In the beginning of March, 1691, Mons was again besieged by the French king in person, accompanied by the dauphin, the dukes of Orleans and Chartres. The garrison consisted of about six thousand men, commanded by the prince of Bergue; but the besiegers carried on their works with such rapidity, as they could not withstand. King William no sooner understood that the place was invested, than he ordered prince Waldeck to assemble the army, determined to march against the enemy in person. Fifty thousand men were soon collected at Halle, near Brussels; but when he went thither, he found the Spaniards had neg[illegible] provide carriages and other necess[illegible] the expedition. Meanwhile, the [illegible] of Mons seeing their town in danger [illegible] utterly destroyed by the bombs a[illegible] of the enemy, pressed the govern[illegible] tulate; and even threatened to intr[illegible] besiegers; so that he was forced t[illegible] and obtained very honourable con[illegible] the year 1709, the allies being r[illegible] attempt the siege of Mons, prin[illegible] and the duke of Marlborough de[illegible] hereditary prince of Hesse, with [illegible] sand men, and the rest of the arm[illegible] ed; but the French army being e[illegible] at Blangy, to obstruct their p[illegible] allies attacked them, and brough[illegible] battle of Malplaquet, after which [illegible] commenced; the trenches were [illegible] the 26th, and the city surrendered, [illegible] tulation, on the 20th of Oct[illegible] marquis de Ceva Grimaldi, lieuten[illegible] ral of the army of Spain, marched [illegible] the garrison, on the 23d: the Fre[illegible] conducted to Maubeuge, and the [illegible] to Namur. The Dutch retained [illegible] tary government of the place, til[illegible] 1716, when they resigned it to the [illegible] the emperor, in virtue of the barrier concluded at the latter end of the [illegible] In the year 1746, mareschal Saxe [illegible] Mons, with a large train of arti[illegible] made his approaches with such imp[illegible] that notwithstanding a brave defe[illegible] garrison was obliged to capitulate 27th of June, after the place h[illegible] vested twenty-eight days; and, the hands of the French, the for[illegible] were demolished, in which state [illegible] stored to the emperor, by the peace la-Chapelle. Immediately after [illegible] of Gemappe, Dumourier summon[illegible] of Mons, which surrendered the [illegible] morning, and was taken possess[illegible] general Bournonville: five posts a[illegible] SW. Brussels, and twenty-eight [illegible] Paris. *Long.* 21. 33. E. Ferro. *L.* 30. N.

Monsefu, a town of South A[illegible] the bishopric of Truxillo: four [illegible] Lambayeque.

Monsegur, a town of France, in [illegible] partment of the Gironde, and c[illegible] of a canton, in the district of Re[illegible] leagues and a half NE. Reolle.

Monsegur, a town of France, in [illegible] partment of the Lot and Garonne, [illegible] place of a canton, in the district of M[illegible] quin: two leagues and a quarter Tournon, and one and three quarter Monflanquin.

Monselice, a town of Italy, in the [illegible] eight miles S. Padua.

Monsol, a town of France, in the [illegible]

-f the Rhône and Loire, and chief
r a canton, in the district of Ville-
: five leagues N. Villefranche.
-r, a town of Holland: eight miles
.t.
-r, or *Moustier*, a town of Savoy,
Tarentaise, near the conflux of the
-d Doiron. Its ancient name was
-udij; in the succeeding ages, *Mo-*
Centronum, and then *Tarentaise*,
: lost for *Moustiers* or *Monstiers*,
monastery founded here. It is the
:e archbishop of Tarentaise. The
now small, and without walls. Be-
e metropolitan, it has two parish
, and several religious houses. The
the town is extremely difficult, by
on the sides of torrents and preci-
Near the town, between the river
-d the brook Doron, is a considerable
. They take the liquor from a
in the neighbourhood, which, being
produces good salt; they dig salt,
. from the neighbouring mountains.
r was anciently feudatory to the
f Burgundy, but after the Saracens
-n driven out, and a certain tyrant
mpelled to depart from the castle of
n, the princes of Savoy became lords
rentaise: twenty-seven miles ESE.
ery, and forty-five SSE. Geneva.
24. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 28. N.
stier en Der, a town of France, in
partment of the Upper Marne: four
from St. Dizier.
-ain, a town of France, in the de-
nt of the Aube, and chief place of a
in the district of Arcis: three leagues
es.
, a town of Persia, in the province of
: thirty leagues NW. Zareng.
, a town of France, in the depart-
the Saône and Loire, and chief place
on, in the district of Bourbon-Lancy;
ue E. Bourbon-Lancy.
d'Astarac, a town of France, in the
ent of the Gers, and chief place of
. in the district of Mirande: four
and a half SSE. Mirande, and two
be.
Beroit, a town of France, in the
nt of the Doubs, and chief place of
, in the district of Pontarlier: two
and a quarter NNE. Pontarlier, and
d a half ESE. Ornans.
Blanc, a mountain of Swisserland,
to be the highest in Europe; accord-
M. de Luc, 15,302 feet above the level
sea.
Buet, a mountain of Swisserland,
10,000 feet above the level of the

Cavitta, a town of the island of
: twenty miles E. Villa del Principe.

Mont-Genevre, a mountain between France and Savoy.

Mont-Javoult, a town of France, in the department of the Oise, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Chaumont: one league and a half SW. Chaumont.

Mont Lois, or *Mont Louis*, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Tours: where a reconciliation took place between Henry II, king of England, and his sons, by the mediation of Louis VII, king of France, in the year 1144. It is situated between the Loire and the Cher: three leagues from Tours.

Mont Louis, a town of France, in the department of the Eastern Pyrennées, built in the year 1681, by order of Louis XIV. The town is well laid out, and strongly fortified: with a citadel, arsenal, magazines, &c.: five leagues WSW. Prades, and three and a half ENE. Puycerda.

Mont de Marsan, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Landes, founded in the year 1120. It contains about 4000 inhabitants: seventeen leagues NW. Bayonne, and thirteen N. Paris. *Long.* 17. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43 53. N.

Mont-Morillon, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Vienne, on the Gartempe. It contains about 2000 inhabitants: seven leagues and a half SE. Poitiers, and eight and three quarters SSE. Chatellerault. *Long.* 18. 32. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 26. N.

Mont-d'Or, a mountain of France, in the department of the Puy-de-Dôme, about 1030 toises above the level of the earth; abounding in curious plants and mineral springs.

Mont Rabida, a mountain of Portugal, near the sea coast, between the mouth of the Tagus and Setuval.

Mont Revel, a town of France, in the department of Ain, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Bourg-en-Bresse: two leagues and three quarters NNW. Bourg-en-Bresse, and three SE. Pont de Vaux. *Long.* 22. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 20. N.

Mont Rotier, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire: five leagues W. Lyons, and five SSW. Villefranche.

Mont St. Bernard, a mountain of Savoy, 8074 feet above the level of the sea, situated to the south of the duchy of Aosta. On the summit is a convent in which travellers are lodged and fed, during three days, gratis. The convent is in the Valais, and situated in the road from Savoy to Italy: twelve miles N. Aosta.

Mont St. Eloy, a town of France, in the department of the straits of Calais, and chief

place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Arras: two leagues NW. Arras.

Mont St. Jean, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Arnay-le-Duc: four leagues S. Semur-en-Auxois, and four NNW. Arnay-le-Duc.

Mont St. Michel, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, about ſix miles from the ſea, with a caſtle, ſituated on a rock, about a quarter of a mile in circumference, in the midſt of a ſandy plain, which is covered by the ſea twice in twenty-four hours: and the ſand being ſhifted by the waves, form dangerous hollows, ſo that travellers are obliged to employ guides, who march before, to ſound almoſt every ſtep they go. Before the revolution, this caſtle was a Benedictine monaſtery, the prior of which was the governor of the town: and ſtood a ſiege againſt the proteſtants, aſſiſted by the Engliſh, in the religious war. This houſe alſo gave name to an order of knights, founded by Louis XI: two leagues SW. Avranches, and two N. Pontorſon. *Long.* 16. 4. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 37. N.

Mont St. Père, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chateau-Thierry: one league and a half ENE. Chateau-Thierry, and two W. Dormans.

Mont St. Sulpice, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Florentin: two leagues SW. St. Florentin.

Mont St. Vincent, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Charolles: five leagues NNE. Charolles, and eight and a half NW. Mâcon.

Mont Saloy, a town of France, in the department of the Cantal, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Aurillac: three leagues and a half SSW. Mur-de-Barres, and five S. Aurillac.

Mont Sargeon, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Langres: four leagues S. Langres.

Mont Severoux, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vienne: three leagues SE. Vienne.

Mont ſous Vaudery, a town of France, in the department of the Jura, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Dôle: two leagues and a half SE. Dôle, and two and a half NW. Arbois.

Montabaur, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Treves. In the bailiwic, which is extenſive, ſome ſilver mines are found: eleven miles E. Coblentz, and ſeven N. Naſſau.

Montafia, a town of Italy, in the county of Aſti: eleven miles NW. Aſti, ENE. Chieri.

Montagnac, a town of France, department of the Dordogne, and of a canton, in the diſtrict of L three leagues N. Bergerac.

Montagnac, a town of France, partment of the Lot and Garonne, a place of a canton, in the diſtrict of one league and three quarters ENE and two and a half SW. Agen.

Montagnac, a town of France, in partment of the Herault, and chief a canton, in the diſtrict of Beziers league ENE. Pezenas, and ſeven Montpellier.

Montagnac, a town of France, department of the Lot and Garo chief place of a canton, in the Monſlanquin: one league NE. M

Montagnana, a town of Italy, Paduan: eighteen miles SW. Pa thirteen NW. Rovigo.

Montagnana, a town of Italy, in of Modena: ten miles S. Modena.

Montagrier, a town of France, in partment of the Dordogne, and ch of a canton, in the diſtrict of Ribe leagues NE. Riberac.

Montague Hills, hills of United A in the ſtate of North Carolina. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 35. 40. N.

Montague Iſland, one of the N brides Iſlands, in the South Pacific *Long.* 168. 31. E. Greenwich. *L* 26. S.

Montague Iſland, an iſland in the Pacific Ocean, about fifty miles long broad, near the weſt coaſt of North A ſituated at the weſt ſide of the entra Prince William's Sound. *Long.* 14 W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 59. 50. to 60.

Montaigu, a town of France, and p place of a diſtrict, in the department Vendée: five leagues and a ha Nantes, and twelve NNW. Fon Comte.

Montaigu, a town of France, and place of a diſtrict, in the departme Puy-de-Dôme: nine leagues NNW mont, and ſeven NNW. Riom. *L* 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 12. N.

Montaigu, or *Scherpenheuvel*, a town bant, formerly only a hamlet depen Sichem. In the year 1603, notwithſtand war, and the dangers of the road, th ſuch crowds, from all parts of the w viſit a miraculous image of the virg was placed in a ſmall niche before a this place, that the archduke built which was conſecrated, in the year 1 Hovius, archbiſhop of Malines, and g place the privileges of a city. The is round, with a handſome dome, an

, furniſhed with a great number of ... and lamps of gold and ſilver, ... from princes; among others is a rich ... preſent from pope Alexander VII, ... morial of his having viſited this ... image. The inhabitants of Co... -la-Chapelle, and many other cities ...nt, Guelderland, and Liege, come ...ar in proceſſion to honour the virgin. ... Lipſius has written an account of the ... performed by this image: one ... W. Dieſt, and five ENE. Louvain.

...ugues, a town of France, in the de... of the Allier, and chief place of a ..., in the diſtrict of le Donjon: five ... E. Moulins, and four N. le Donjon.

...igut, a town of France, in the de... of the Lot and Garonne, and chief ... of a canton, in the diſtrict of Ville... -d'Agen: one league and a quarter S. ..., and ſix NE. Agen. *Long.* 18. 41. ... 10. *Lat.* 44. 20. N.

...alban, a fortreſs in the county of ... on the coaſt of the Mediterranean, ...en Nice and Villefranche.

...alegre, a town of Portugal, in the ... of Tra-los Montes: ſeven leagues ... half NE. Braga, and nineteen W. ... Long. 10. 57. E. Ferro. *Lat.* ... N.

...alta, a town of Spain, in the province ...ronia: ſeven miles ENE. Urgel.

...alto, a town of Italy, in the marqui... of Ancona; the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan ...rmo: ten miles NE. Aſcoli, and twelve ... Fermo.

...alvan, or *Montalban*, a town of Spain, ... province of Aragon: thirty miles SE. ..., and twenty-one N. Teruel.

...alvan, a town of Spain, in the pro... of Cordova: five miles NW. Montilla.

...alvao, a town of Portugal, in the ...ce of Alentejo, on the borders of ..., near a ſmall river, which ſoon after ...nto the Tagus. This town was taken, ... the walls demoliſhed, by Philip V, in ...r 1704: four leagues N. Caſtella-di... and thirty-two NE. Liſbon. *Long.* ... E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 30. N.

...alvaõ, a town of Portugal, in the pro... of Eſtremadura: nine leagues and a ... SE. Setuval, and nine and a half NW.

...anaro, a town of Italy, in the duchy ...cenza: ſeven miles SSE. Piacenza.

...anbauf, a town of France, in the de... of the Charente, and chief place ...canton, in the diſtrict of la Rochefou...: two leagues and a half NE. la ...foucauld.

...anches, a town of Spain, in the pro... of Eſtremadura: ſeventeen miles N. ...da.

...anchez, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire: four leagues S. Montbriſon.

Montargil, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtremadura: nine leagues and a half SE. Santarem, and eleven NNW. Evora.

Montargis, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Loiret. This town was blockaded by the Engliſh, in 1418, and reduced to great extremity, till relieved by the baſtard of Orleans: fifteen poſts N. Nevers, and thirteen and a half S. Paris. *Long.* 20. 23. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 59. N.

Montaroro, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra: eight miles and a half N. Salerno.

Montaſtruc, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Toulouſe: eight leagues NW. Revel, and three NE. Toulouſe.

Montaterre, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe: two leagues NW. Senlis.

Montauban, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Lot, on the Tarn. Before the revolution, it was the ſee of a biſhop. Its principal trade conſiſts in woollen ſtuffs. This town was built in the year 1144, by Alphonſo, count of Toulouſe. In the year 1562, the inhabitants became proteſtants, and fortified the city ſo ſtrongly, that Louis XIII beſieged it, without ſucceſs, in the year 1621; and was not able to reduce it till 1629, when its fortifications were razed: ſeven poſts and a half S. Cahors, and ſeventy-nine and a half SSW. Paris. *Long.* 19. 1. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 1. N.

Montauban, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Nions: five leagues and a half E. Nions.

Montauban, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montfort: one league and three quarters NW. Montfort, and five WNW. Rennes.

Montaud, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire: three leagues S. St. Etienne.

Montaudin, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Ernée: one league and three quarters N. Ernée, and four and three quarters WNW. Mayenne.

Montaut, a town of France, in the department of the Landes: one league and a quarter WSW. St. Sever, and three SE. Tarbes.

Montaut de Crieu, a town of France, in the department of the Arriege: four leagues NW. Mirepoix.

Montaut

Montaut le Jeune, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne: two leagues NW. Monflanquin, and three E. Lauzun.

Montauto, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Ultra: five miles N. Benevento.

Montbart, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Semur: eleven leagues and a half NW. Dijon, and three N. Semur en Auxois. *Long.* 21. 59. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 37. N.

Montbazon, a town of France, in the department of the Herault: ten miles SW. Montpellier.

Montbazon, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Tours: two leagues and a half S. Tours, and five NW. Loches.

Montbeliard, a principality of Germany, inſulated in France, bounded on the north by the departments of the Upper Saône and Upper Rhine, on the eaſt by the department of the Upper Rhine, on the ſouth by the department of the Doubs, and on the weſt by the department of the Upper Saône. It is about ten leagues in length, and eight in its largeſt breadth. One part of it is an immediate principality of the empire, giving its poſſeſſor a ſeat and voice at the diet, and is ſuppoſed to make part of the circle of Swabia, though not acknowledged as ſuch. The other part belongs to France. By an agreement made at Vienna, in the year 1758, this principality was ceded to the duke of Wurtemberg.

Montbeliard, the capital of the principality ſo called, ſituated at the conflux of two ſmall rivers, whoſe united ſtreams ſoon after run into the Doubs. This town is ſuppoſed to have been ſpoken of by Cæſar, under the name of Amagetobria. It was formerly fortified and defended by a citadel, but the fortifications were deſtroyed by the French, in the year 1677. The ſituation of the town is pleaſant, the ſoil fertile, and the air wholeſome. The inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade in linen, leather, ſtockings, and cutlery. In the neighbourhood are ſome vineyards, and not far from the town a conſiderable iron mine: thirty-two miles W. Bâle, and thirty-five NE. Beſançon. *Long.* 24. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 31. N.

Montbeltran, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile: twenty-ſix miles S. Avila.

Montberon, a town of France, in the department of the Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Rochefoucauld: two leagues SE. Rochefoucauld, and five E. Perigueux.

Montboiſſier, a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dôme: [illegible] E. Iſſoire.

Montboſon, a town of France, in [illegible] partment of the Upper Saône, [illegible] place of a canton, in the diſtrict of [illegible] three leagues and a quarter SSE. [illegible] and five and a quarter NNE. B[illegible]

Montbriſon, a town of France, [illegible] a tribunal, in the department of [illegible] and Loire, celebrated for its manufactures, it contains about 4000 in[illegible] ſix leagues NW. St. Etienne, [illegible] SW. Lyons. *Long.* 21. 44. E. Ferro. [illegible] 45. 37. N.

Montbron, a town of France, in the [illegible] ment of the Charente: five leagues [illegible] goulesme.

Montbrun, a town of France, in [illegible] partment of the Upper Garonne, [illegible] leagues E. St. Gaudens, and three S[illegible]

Montbrun, a town of France, in [illegible] partment of the Drôme, and chief p[illegible] canton, in the diſtrict of Nions: ſix [illegible] SE. Nions.

Montceaux, a town of France, in [illegible] partment of the Saône and Loire, and [illegible] place of a canton, in the diſtrict of M[illegible] one league and a half N. Marc[illegible] three and a half SW. Charolles.

Montcenis, a town of France, in [illegible] partment of the Saône and Loire, and [illegible] place of a canton, in the diſtrict of [illegible] three leagues and a half SSE. Aut[illegible] ſix W. Châlons-ſur-Saône.

Montchevrier, a town of France, [illegible] department of the Indre, and chief [illegible] a canton, in the diſtrict of Argenton [illegible] leagues SE. Argenton.

Montchu, a river of Thibet, wh[illegible] into the Sanpoo, four leagues W. [illegible]

Montcornet, a town of France, in [illegible] partment of the Aiſne, and chief [illegible] canton, in the diſtrict of Laon: three [illegible] SSE. Vervins, and ſix NE. Laon.

Montdauphin, a town of France, [illegible] department of the Higher Alps, and [illegible] place of a canton, in the diſtrict of [illegible] ſituated on a rock, almoſt ſurrounded [illegible] Iſere. It is the reſidence of a govern[illegible] a garriſon: five leagues S. Briançon, [illegible] three N. Embrun.

Montdidier, a town of France, and [illegible] pal place of a diſtrict, in the departm[illegible] the Somme: ſix leagues SE. Amiens, [illegible] ſeven and a half SSW. Peronne. *Long.* [illegible] 14. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 5. N.

Montdoubleau, a town of France, and [illegible] cipal place of a diſtrict, in the depart[illegible] the Loire and Cher: ten leagues N[illegible] Blois, and ten E. le Mans. *Long.* [illegible] E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 58. N.

Montdragon, a town of France, in [illegible] department of the Drôme: ſix leagues [illegible]

S. Montelimart, and two and a half . Orange.

(II), a town of the iſland of : eighteen miles S. Baſtia.

Agnone, a town of Italy, in the of Naples, and province of Prin- Ultra: nine miles NE. Salerno.

Albano, a town of Italy, in the of Naples, and province of Otranto: W. Oſtuni.

Albano, a town of Italy, in the of Naples and province of Baſili- miles NNE. Turſi.

Albano, a town of Sicily, in the Demona: ſeventeen miles SW.

Alcino, a town of Italy, in the duchy , the ſee of a biſhop, under the en miles SSE. Siena.

Alfonſo, a fortreſs of Italy, in the Modena, near Carfagnano.

Alto, a town of Italy, in the ſtate h, and marquiſate of Ancona; the hop, ſuffragan of Fermo: ten miles

Alverino, a mountain of Italy, in of Tuſcany, near the ſource of , celebrated for a convent which is : fourteen miles from Florence.

Anfidiano, a mountain of Portugal, vince of Eſtremadura, near Coim-

Aperto, a town of Italy, in the of Naples, and province of Prin- Ultra: nine miles S. Benevento.

Aragon, a town of Spain, in the of Aragon: four miles NE. Hueſca.

Baldo, a mountain of Italy, conſiſt- hard rocks, between the river Adige e Garda; ſeparating the Veroneſe e Trentin.

Barbaro, a mountain of Naples, on coaſt, near Puzzoli.

Barone, a town of Italy, in the of Naples, and province of Capi- : thirteen miles SSW. Vieſte.

Bello, a town of Italy, in the king- Naples, and province of Abruzzo twenty miles SE. Ranciano.

Bello, a town of Italy, in the king- of Naples, and province of Abruzzo : fifteen miles ENE. Aquila.

Bello, a town of Italy, in the Vicen- thirteen miles SW. Vicenza.

Brandone, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of Ancona: fifteen miles ENE.

Braulio, a mountain of the Rhetian between the Griſons and the Tyroleſe: s N. Bormio.

Bruno, a town of Italy, in the ſtate oa: fifteen miles NE. Genoa.

de Buarcos, ſee *Cape Mondego*.

Calvo, a town of Italy, in the king- dom of Naples, and province of Principato Ultra: ten miles ENE. Benevento.

Monte Campelo, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia: ſeven miles N. Ferrol.

Monte dell Caſale, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: eleven miles NW. Turſi.

Monte Caſino, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora, ſituated on a mountain ſo called; with a celebrated abby, where Benedict, the patriarch of the weſtern Monks founded his order. This monaſtery became ſo eminent that ſeveral princes left their crowns to ſpend their latter days here: thirteen miles SSE. Sora.

Monte Catino, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany: four miles WSW. Volterra.

Monte Cecce, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and country of Moliſe: twenty miles NE. Moliſe.

Monte Cenagnone, or *Cerognone*, a mountain of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino: five miles from St. Leo.

Monte Chiaro, a town of Italy, in the Breſſan: ten miles SE. Breſcia.

Monte Chiaro, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Piacenza: thirteen miles SW. Piacenza.

Monte Chriſto, a town of South America, in the Audience of Quito, and juriſdiction of Guayaquil, at firſt built near the Pacific Ocean, and called *Manta*. It had then a conſiderable commerce by means of veſſels, paſſing from Panama to the ports of Peru; but, having been pillaged and deſtroyed by ſome foreign adventurers, who infeſted thoſe ſeas, the inhabitants removed it to the foot of a mountain where it now ſtands, and from whence it has its name.

Monte Corvino, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra, formerly the ſee of a biſhop, ſuppreſſed and united to Volturara, in the year 1433: eight miles and a half E. Salerno.

Monte Fagaria, a mountain of Sicily, in the vally of Noto: ſeven miles WNW. Caſtro Giovanni.

Monte Falco, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, on a mountain, near the Clitumno: twelve miles WNW. Spoleto.

Monte Falcone, a cape on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Sardinia: ſeventeen miles W. Saſſari. See *Cape Falcon*.

Monte Falcone, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and country of Moliſe: eighteen miles NE. Moliſe.

Monte Fenera, a mountain of Italy, in the Treviſan: five miles E. Ciſmone.

Monte Fiaſcone, a town of Italy, in the Patrimonio, belonging to the ſtate of the church, the ſee of a biſhop, under the pope: eleven miles NNW. Viterbo.

Monte Forte, a town of Italy, in the king- dom

dom of Naples, and province of Principato Ultra: eighteen miles SSW. Benevento.

Monte Foſcoli, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany: twenty-eight miles WSW. Florence.

Monte Fuſco, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Ultra: five miles and a half SSE. Benevento.

Monte Gallizo, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Ultra: eighteen miles ESE. Benevento.

Monte Gibilaroſta, a mountain of Sicily: three miles SE. Palermo.

Monte Gioiſo, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: ten miles N. Girace.

Monte Granaro, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: ſixteen miles W. Manfredonia.

Monte della Guardia, a mountain of Italy, about a mile from Bologna.

Monte Igneſo, a town of Italy, in the republic of Lucca: twenty miles W. Lucca.

Monte Ilipula, a mountain of Spain, near Baça.

Monte Lattario, a mountain of Naples, in Principato Citra: three miles from Caſtel-a-Mare.

Monte Leone, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Ultra: nine miles N. Benevento.

Monte Leone, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra, ruined by an earthquake in the year 1638: twelve miles NE. Nicotera.

Monte Lezzi, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Bari: thirteen miles SSW. Monopoli.

Monte Lugo, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma: eleven miles S. Parma.

Monte Major, a town of Spain, in the province of Cordova: ſix miles S. Cordova.

Monte Maniva, a mountain of Italy, in the Breſſan: ſix miles S. Breno.

Monte Marano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Ultra; the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Benevento: thirteen miles WNW. Conza.

Monte Maviri, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora: five miles NNE. Capua.

Monte Mauro, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: ſeven miles from St. Severino.

Monte di Mezzo, a mountain of the iſland of Corſica, which extends from the centre to the weſt coaſt.

Monte Meſcoſo, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena: twenty-five miles WSW. Modena.

Monte Meſſoli, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of C ſeven miles NE. Tarento.

Monte Mileto, a town of Italy, kingdom of Naples, and province cipato Ultra: nine miles SSE. Be

Monte Negro, a town of Italy, kingdom of Naples, and province tanata: eight miles W. Termoli.

Monte Negro, a mountainous Albania, inhabited by a brave peo Monte Negrins, who profeſs the religion, and bear a mortal hatre Turks. Here is a town of the ſame about eight miles E. Raguſa.

Monte Negro, or *Monte Neros*, a in the north part of Syria, towards vince of Caramania.

Monte Nero, a town of Italy, in dom of Naples, and province of Citra: ſeventeen miles ESE. Co

Monte dell'Olmo, a town of Ita marquiſate of Ancona: four miles cerata.

Monte Paterno, a mountain of It a league from Bologna.

Monte Pelegrino, a lofty mou Sicily, near Palermo.

Monte Peloſo, a town of Italy, in dom of Naples, and province of the ſee of a biſhop, immediately u pope: fifteen miles E. Acerenza.

Monte Philippo, a fortreſs of Italy, duchy of Tuſcany, near Porto Her neral Zumzungen, at the head of perial troops, inveſted this fortreſs year 1712. The trenches were op the 22d of May, and the attacks m vigour, and ſupported with extra courage, and as bravely defended: at the fort ſurrendered at diſcretion. victory was tarniſhed by the cruelt conquerors, who put part of the gar death, and impriſoned the remainde

Monte Pinello, a town of Italy, kingdom of Naples, and province bria Citra: ſix miles S. Umbriatico.

Monte de Plata, a mountain at t coaſt of the iſland of Hiſpaniola.

Monte Poſilippo, a mountain of Ita three miles from Naples.

Monte Pulciano, a town of Italy, duchy of Tuſcany; the ſee of a bi pendent on the pope. It conta churches, and ten convents: for SSE. Florence, and ſixty-three N.

Monte Reale, a town of the iſland dinia: eighteen miles SE. Oriſtagni.

Monte Roſi, or *Monte Roſſi*, a t Italy, in the province of Patrimon tween Rome and Viterbo, at an eq tance from each.

Monte Roſſo, a town of Sicily, in th ly of Noto: fourteen miles N. Mod

Monte Roſſo, a mountain of the i

C

. near the weſt coaſt, between Calvi
ccio.

e Roſſo, a town of Italy, in the re-
of Genoa: ſeven miles W. Spezza.

e Sagro, a town of Italy, in the
m of Naples, and province of Capi-
: fifteen miles SSW. Vieſte.

e St. Angelo, a town of Italy, in the
m of Naples, and province of Capi-
: ſeven miles N. Manfredonia, and
ight NE. Naples.

St. Ciriaco, a fortreſs and promon-
Italy, on the coaſt of the Adriatic,
cona.

e di St. Giuliano, a mountain of Italy,
entre of the iſland of Iſchia.

e di San Giuliano, a town of Sicily,
ally of Mazara: three miles E. Tra-

e di St. Pelegrino, a mountain of
n the principality of Carfagnano.

e Sano, a town of Italy, in the king-
of Naples, and province of Principato
: twelve miles NNE. Policaſtro.

e Santo, a town of Italy, in the king-
f Naples, and province of Calabria
: ſeventeen miles ENE. Nicotera.

e Santo, a town of Portugal, in the
nce of Beira. In the year 1704, this
was taken by Philip V, king of Spain,
taken the following year: two leagues
anha a Velha, and two SW. Penha
r.

te Santo, ſee *Athos*.

te de Santona, a town of Spain, in
ovince of Biſcay: ſixteen miles E.
ter.

e Saracino, a town of Italy, in the
m of Naples, and province of Capita-
: ſix miles SE. Monte St. Angelo.

te Sarchio, a town of Italy, in the
m of Naples, and province of Prin-
Ultra: ten miles WSW. Benevento.

te Scagliosa, a town of Italy, in the
m of Naples, and province of Baſili-
: ſeven miles S. Matera.

te la Teglia, a town of Italy, in the
m of Naples, and county of Moliſe:
y-four miles N. Moliſe.

te Valparaiſo, a mountain of Spain,
the city of Grenada.

te Velino, a mountain of Italy, ſup-
to be the moſt lofty part of the Apen-
, more than 8397 feet above the level
e Mediterranean: forty-ſix miles NE.
e.

te Verde, a town of Italy, in the
om of Naples, and province of Prin-
Ultra; the ſee of a biſhop, who is
archbiſhop of Nazareth: ſixteen miles
Conza.

te Vetere, a town of Italy, in the
om of Naples, and province of Baſili-
: ſix miles S. Matera.

Monte Video, a town of South America, in the province of Buenos Ayres, founded in the year 1740: 100 miles E. Buenos Ayres.

Montebourg, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Valognes: one league and a quarter SE. Valognes, and four N. Carentan.

Montecchio, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena: ten miles WNW. Modena.

Montech, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Caſtel Saraſin: two leagues and a half SE. Caſtel Saraſin, and ſeven and a half WNW. Toulouſe.

Montechiaro, a town of Italy, in the county of Aſti: eight miles NNW. Aſti, and thirteen ENE. Chieri.

Montechiaro, a town of Sicily, in the vally of Mazara: ſix miles E. Girgenti.

Montechio, a town of Italy, in the Breſſan, on the Oglio: five miles SSW. Breno.

Montechio Maggiora, a town of Italy, in the Vicentin: eleven miles SW. Vicenza.

Montefrin, a town of France, in the department of the Gard: four leagues SE. Uzes, and four ENE. Niſmes.

Montefrio, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada: twelve miles NNE. Loja.

Montego, a river of the iſland of Jamaica, which runs into Montego Bay.

Montego Bay, a bay on the north coaſt of the iſland of Jamaica. *Long.* 77. 52. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 30. N.

Montegio, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa: twelve miles N. Genoa.

Montei, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont: four miles SSE. Verrua, and twelve ESE. Chivaſſo.

Montejan, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire: ten miles SW. Angers.

Montejicar, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada: twelve miles NW. Guadix.

Monteith, a diſtrict of Scotland, in the ſouth part of the county of Perth.

Montel de Gelat, a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montaigu: ſix leagues SSW. Montaigu.

Montelier, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme: ten miles E. Valence.

Montelimart, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Drôme, on the Robiou. Here are ſome manufactures of wool, ſilk, and leather. The inhabitants of Montelimart are ſaid to have been the firſt in France who embraced the doctrines of the reformation: ten poſts and

and a half N. Avignon, and ſeventy-ſeven and a quarter SSE. Paris. *Long.* 22. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 33. N.

Montella, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Ultra: twelve miles W. Conza.

Montellier, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Valence: two leagues S. Romans, and two S. Valence.

Montelon, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Autun: one league W. Autun.

Montemor o Novo, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, on the Canna; containing four pariſhes, and above 4000 inhabitants: five leagues WNW. Evora, and ſeventeen E. Liſbon.

Montemor o Velho, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, on the river Mondego: it contains ſix pariſh churches, a convent, ſeveral hoſpitals, and above 1900 inhabitants. It is the reſidence of a military commander, who has twenty-four companies of regular troops under him, quartered in the town and neighbourhood: three leagues and a half SW. Coimbra, and thirty-one N. Liſbon. *Long.* 10. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 7. N.

Montenay, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne: ten miles W. Mayenne.

Montendre, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montlieu. Here is a mineral ſpring: two leagues and a half NW. Montlieu, and ſix S. Pons.

Montenoiſon, a town of France, in the department of the Nyevre: five leagues S. Clamecy, and five and a half S. La Charité.

Montereau, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Nemours, at the conflux of the Seine and Yonne. The principal commerce is in corn, cheeſe, and cloth. This town is remarkable in hiſtory for the death of John, duke of Burgundy, who was killed on the 10th of September, in the year 1419, in the preſence of the dauphin, afterwards Charles VII, king of France. Philip, duke of Burgundy, to avenge the death of his father, introduced the Engliſh into France, which coſt that country more blood than any war in which it had been engaged: four leagues NE. Nemours, and five SE. Melun.

Monterey, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia: eighteen miles SE. Orenſe.

Monteſa, a town and fortreſs of Spain, in the province of Valencia: three leagues SW. St. Felip.

Monteſquieu, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Franche: one league and a half NW. Franche, and five SSE. Toulouſe.

Monteſquieu de Valuçſire, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Rieux: eight leagues and a half S. Toulouſe, and one and a quarter SSE. Rieux.

Monteſquiou, a town of France, in the department of the Gers, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mirande: one league and three quarters NNW. Auch, and three and three quarters WSW. Condom.

Montet aux Moines, a town of France, in the department of the Allier, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montmarault: two leagues NW. Montmarault, and one and a half S. Cerilly.

Monteux, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhone: three leagues and a quarter NE. Avignon, and one SW. Carpentras.

Montey, a town of Swiſſerland, the ſeat of a bailiff, in the Valais: nine miles W. Martigny.

Montezia, a town of the iſland of Cuba, twenty-five miles SSE. Havanna.

Montfauche, a town of France, in the department of the Nyevre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chateau-Chinon: three leagues N. Chateauchinon.

Montfaucon, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Clermont-en-Argonne: three leagues and a half N. Clermont, and one and three quarters W. Varennes.

Montfaucon, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Monaſtrol: three leagues SE. Monaſtrol, and ſeven NE. Le Puy.

Montfaucon, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Cholet: three leagues and a quarter W. Cholet, and five and a quarter S. Amiens.

Montferrand, a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dôme: a league of a league N. Clermont. See *Clermont*.

Montferrat (Duchy of), a principality of Italy, bounded on the weſt and north by Piedmont, on the eaſt by Milan, and on the ſouth by the Genoeſe territories. The country abounds in every thing neceſſary to the comforts of life, particularly corn and excellent wine. It contains about forty towns, market-towns, and caſtles. The emperor, Otho I, is ſaid, in 967, to have given this country to a marquiſate, in favour of Aledran, prince of Saxony. Upon the demiſe of the laſt male heir of this houſe, in 1305, the marquiſate came to his ſiſter, Yolenda, ſpouſe of the Greek emperor, Andronicus Palæologus, and the Palæologi were

s of it till the year 1532, when the nty was extinguished in John . In 1536, it was, by the emperor s V, adjudged to the duke of Mo- on account of his wife, who was of eologan family. Maximilian II, in aised it to a duchy. In 1631, seven- places of the duchy of Montferrat nsferred to the duke of Savoy, in a yearly income of 15,000 crowns, to him by the duke of Mantua. In he emperor gave also to the duke that Montferrat which the dukes of Man- held as a fief from the emperor and , to be held by him pursuant to the enure.

ferrier, a town of France, in the de- nt of the Arriege, and chief place of n, in the district of Tarascon: three s ENE. Tarascon, and four S. Mire-

fort, a town of France, in the de- nt of the Eure, and chief place of a , in the district of Pont Audemer: agues and a half N. Beaumont le , and two and a half SE. Pont Au- r.

rt, a town of France, and principal , in the department of the Ille and : three leagues and a half W. s, and ten S. St. Malo. *Long.* 15. . Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 8. N.

ntfort, a town and ruinous citadel in circle of Austria, where the ancient s of Feldkirch resided, and took the of count from it, whence it has been ed to form a separate county: e miles S. Bregentz, and seventy W. pruck.

fort, a town of Holland, situated on er Issel. Godfrey, comte of Rhenen, bishop of Utrecht, in the year 1157, n the city was in a state of commotion, ed several castles, not only to guard his ries from foreign enemies, but also to his own subjects quiet: Montfort was ainst the comtes of Holland, and, as its imports, erected on a hill; it was the l of a small country which anciently ed to the family of Merode, one of sold it to the states of Utrecht, in the 1648. The Spaniards pillaged and urned it in the year 1574, to revenge ont they had received before Leyden, a compensation for wages which they ded were due. The French seized it 72, but soon abandoned it, after having yed the castle. It is a well built town, fortifications, but of no great strength: miles WSW. Utrecht, and twenty- e S. Amsterdam.

ntfort, a town of France, and princi- lace of a district, in the department of Seine and Oise: seven leagues W. Pa- *Long.* 19. 23. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 47. N.

Montfort, a town of France, in the department of the Landes, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Dax: two leagues and a half S. Tartas, and three E. Dax.

Montfort, a town of France, in the department of the Gers: four miles SSE. Lectoure, and four and a half NE. Auch.

Montfort le Rotrou, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Le Mans: three leagues ENE. Le Mans, and four and a half SW. la Ferte Bernard.

Montfrin, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Beaucaire: two leagues N. Beaucaire, and four ENE. Nismes.

Montgiscard, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Villefranche: two leagues and a half NW. Villefranche, and four SSE. Toulouse.

Montgomery, a town of North Wales, in a county of the same name, situated on a rocky hill near the Severn: it was formerly walled, and had a castle, built soon after the conquest, but both were destroyed in the civil wars of the last century. The town and castle are supposed to have been built by Baldwyn, lieutenant of the marches to William the Conqueror; from whom it was called *Tre Faldwyn*, but took the present name from Roger de Montgomery, earl of Shrewsbury, who won the castle of Baldwyn. In the year 1094, it was taken by the Welch; and many were the skirmishes at different times for the possession of the place. In the year 1231, it was taken and burned, by Llewellin prince of Wales. In the civil wars, it seized for the use of the parliament, by sir Thomas Middleton, in 1644; who, on the appearance of the king's army, was obliged to make a sudden retreat to Oswestry, and leave it ill provided, both with garrison and provisions. The royal forces, under lord Biron, laid siege to it; but sir Thomas being joined by sir William Brereton, sir John Meldrum, and sir William Fairfax, returned, under the command of Brereton, with about 3000 men, to the relief of the place. The king's army was 5000 strong; who, on approach of the enemy, took possession of the hill above the castle. The castle was relieved, and a most bloody battle ensued. The king's army descended from their post, and making a most vigorous attack on the forces of the parliament, at first gained considerable advantage; but the last, actuated by despair, made the most violent efforts: and at length, obtained a most complete victory. The pursuit was continued near twenty miles. Above 500 were slain, and 1400 taken prisoners. The loss on the side of the parliament, only forty slain, and about sixty wounded. The castle met with the fate of all others, being dismantled by order of the commons. The

remains impend over the town. They ſtand on a projecting ridge, of a great height and ſteepneſs; and, towards the end, quite precipitous. The reliques of this fortreſs are very ſmall. It had been divided by four foſſes, cut in the rock; each perhaps had its draw-bridge. Between the end of the building and the precipice, is a level ſpot, the yard or parade of the place. Montgomery is governed by two bailiffs, town-clerk, &c. and ſends one member to the Britiſh parliament. It has a weekly market on Thurſday: fifty miles NW. Worceſter, and 161 WNW. London.

Montgomery, a county of United America, in the ſtate of New-York.

Montgomery, a county of United America, in the ſtate of Maryland.

Montgomery, a county of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia.

Montgomeryſhire, a county of North Wales, bounded on the north by Denbighſhire, on the eaſt by Shropſhire, on the ſouth by Radnorſhire and Cardiganſhire, and on the weſt by Merionethſhire; about thirty miles from eaſt to weſt, twenty-four from north to ſouth, and ninety-five in circumference. It is divided into ſeven hundreds, which contain ſix market towns, and 47 pariſhes. The towns are Montgomery, Machynleth, Welchpool, Newton, Llanydlos, and Llanvillin. This country is mountainous, but fertile, and agreeably interſperſed with valleies, hills, meadows, and corn-fields. It was formerly celebrated for its breed of horſes. Two members are returned to parliament, viz. one for the county, and one for the town of Montgomery.

Montbermé, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Charleville: three leagues N. Charleville.

Montboiron, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Châtelleraut: one league and three-quarters SSE. Châtelleraut, and four and a half NE. Poitiers.

Montbureux, ſur Saône, a town of France, in the department of the Voſges, and chief place of a canton in the diſtrict of Darney: one league and a half SSW. Darney, and two leagues and a half E. Marche.

Monticello, a town of the iſland of Corſica, ten miles ENE. Calvi.

Montiel, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile, formerly the ſee of a biſhop. In the year 1369, Pedro the Cruel, king of Caſtile, was killed in this town, by his brother Henry: eighteen miles WSW. Alcaraz.

Montier St. Jean, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Semur: two leagues NW. Semur en Auxois, and two SSW. Montbart.

Montier ſur Saux, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, and place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Verdeurs: three leagues W. Gondrecourt, five SSW. Bar-le-Duc.

Montierender, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, and place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Saint Dizier: four leagues S. St. Dizier, and NW. Chaumont en Baſſigny.

Montignac, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of Dordogne: ſeven leagues ESE. Perigueux, and four N. Sarlat. *Long.* 18. 49. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 3. N.

Montigné, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Baugé: two leagues NW. Baugé, and four from Châteauneuf.

Montigny, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chatillon: three leagues NE. Châtillon.

Montigny, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Is-ſur-Tille: four leagues and a half NE. Is-ſur-Tille.

Montigny-ſur-Canne, a town of France, in the department of the Nyèvre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Nevers-en-Gilbert: two leagues and a half from Moulins.

Montigny-le-Roi, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bourbonne: four leagues WNW. Bourbonne.

Montil, a town of France, in the department of the Loir and Cher: five miles Blois.

Montilla, a town of Spain, in the province of Cordova. It contains two parochial churches, ſeven convents, and about 4000 inhabitants: 18 miles SSE. Cordova, and 52 N. Granada. *Long.* 12. 5. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 37. 40. N.

Montils, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente: five miles S. Saintes.

Montjouet, a fortreſs of Piedmont, in the duchy of Aoſta, near the Grand Dora, ten miles SE. Aoſta.

Montjouy, a mountain of Spain, in Catalonia, with a fortreſs, for the defence of Barcelona.

Montjoy, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, ſix leagues and a half E. Agen, and one and three-quarters N. Valence. *Long.* 18. 3. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 11. N.

Montjoy (La), a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Nerac, two leagues and three-quarters SSE. Nerac: and two and three-quarters SSW. Agen. *Long.* 18. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 4. N.

Mont-

...tirat, a town of France, in the de-...nt of the Tarn, and chief place of a ..., in the district of Alby: five leagues ...ev.

...villiers, a town of France, and prin-...place of a district, in the department ... Lower Seine: twelve leagues W. ..., and two N. Havre. *Long.* 17. 47. ...ro. *Lat.* 49. 33. N.

...ur, a town of France, in the de-...nt of the Upper Garonne: three ...s SE. Toulouse.

...bry, a town of France, in the de-...nt of the Seine and Oise, and chief ...f a canton, in the district of Corbiel: ...gues and a half S. Paris, and four ...Dourdan.

...ieu, a town of France, and principal ...f a district, in the department of the ...er Charente: seven leagues and a half ... Pons, and eleven SSE. Saintes.

...t Luel, a town of France, and prin-...lace of a district, in the department of ...Ain: three leagues NE. Lyons, and ...and three quarters SE. Paris. *Long.* ...4 E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 51. N.

...tmarault, a town of France, and prin-...place of a district, in the department of ...Allier: seven leagues and a half SW. ...ins, and seventeen S. Bourges. *Long.* ...7. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 18. N.

...ntmartin en Graigne, a town of France, ...e department of the Channel, and chief ... of a canton, in the district of Caren-... one league and a half SE. Carentan, ...three N. St. Lo.

...ntmartin près la Mer, a town of France, ...e department of the Channel, and chief ... of a canton, in the district of Cou-...es: one league and a half SW. Cou-...es, and three NNE. Granville.

...ntmaur, a town of France, in the de-...tment of the Marne, and chief place of a ...on, in the district of Epernay: three ...ues SW. Epernay.

...ntmedy, a town of France, in the de-...ment of the Meuse, and chief place of a ...on, in the district of Stenay. It is situ-...d on the river Chier, which divides it ... Upper and Lower, called *Montmedy* and ... *Bas*. This town was taken from the ...chy of Luxemburg, in the year 1657: ...n leagues N. Verdun, and two and a ...rter E. Stenay. *Long.* 23. 2. E. Ferro. ... 49. 28. N.

...ontmelian, a town and fortress of the ...chy of Savoy, near the Isere; has only ...e church, and two convents: the country ...nd is very agreeably diversified with hills ...d mountains, covered with vines for the ...ace of two leagues round: the wine is ...ery good. The fortress is situated on the ...ummit of a mountain, inaccessible, except ...wards the town. It is founded on a rock, composed of five good bastions, irregularly covered, and well flanked, with a fosse, cut in the rock. It has two ranges of fortifications, one above the other, with a tower in the middle. The castle, which is large and lofty, is the residence of the governor. The place is of great consequence, because it is the key of the whole country, and supposed to be impregnable, on account of its strong garrison of 300 men, esteemed some of the best troops in Europe, as well as the abundance of provisions and warlike stores with which it is provided. When Francis I, king of France, invaded Savoy, in the year 1535, he took Montmelian, through the treachery of the governor, Francis Clermont, a Neapolitan, who deserted to the French, to escape the punishment he well deserved. Louis XIII besieged it, in 1630; but the comte Santena, then governor, defended it with great fidelity and courage for thirteen months, till a mine threw down a part of the rock which joined the rampart, and compelled the French to raise the siege. It was taken by the marquis de Crequi, in the reign of Henry IV, and by marechal de Catinat, in 1692, in the reign of Louis XIV, but restored to Savoy, by a peace concluded at Turin, in 1696: six miles and a half SSE. Chambery, and twenty-two NE. Grenoble.

Montmerle, a town of France, in the department of the Ain, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Trevoux: half a league SE. Belleville, and two and three quarters WSW. Châtillon les Dombes.

Montmirail, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Sezanne: four leagues NW. Sezanne, and eleven WSW. Châlons sur Marne.

Montmirail, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte, and chief place of a canton, in the district of La Ferté Bernard: two leagues and a half SE. La Ferté Bernard, and eight NE. Le Mans.

Montmiral, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Romans: two leagues and a half N. Romans.

Montmirel, a town of France, in the department of the Aisne: three leagues SE. Château Thierry.

Montmirey le Château, a town of France, in the department of the Jura, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Dôle: two leagues and a half N. Dôle, and two ENE. Auxonne.

Montmoreau, a town of France, in the department of the Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Barbezieux: four leagues ESE. Barbezieux, and five S. Angoulesme.

Montmorency, a town of France, in the department

and a quarter NNW. Paris. *Long.* 19. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 15. 28. N.

Montreuil, a town of France, in the department of the Nyevre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Château Chinon: three leagues NW. Château Chinon.

Montrichard, a town of France, and ſeat of a tribunal, in the department of the Loire and Cher, on the Cher: five leagues S. Blois, and three S. Aigen. *Long.* 18. 52. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 20. N.

Montrigaud, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Romans: five leagues NNE. Tain, and four NNE. Romans.

Montroſe, a town of Scotland, in the county of Angus, ſituated on a gentle eminence, in a peninſula, formed by the South Eſk, and the German Sea. It is a royal borough, and, in union with Aberdeen, Arbroath, Bervie, and Brechin, returns one member to the Britiſh Parliament. The corporation conſiſts of a provoſt, three bailies, dean of guild, &c. The harbour is commodious, and the trade has, for a long time, been conſiderable. In the beginning of this century, and till about the year 1744, Montroſe was diſtinguiſhed by its ſhipping. It was alſo famous for a market for linen yarn, which was brought from all parts of the counties of Angus and Mearns, and ſold here, whence it was ſent to London and Manchester. The firſt manufacture of any conſequence, that of canvas, was erected here, by a company, in 1745, but this was ſo much overdone, at the peace of 1783, that all the great companies here, and moſt of the ſmaller ones, gave up, turned their working-houſes into dwelling-houſes, and ſold off their machinery and utenſils, &c. Little, therefore, is now attempted in that line, compared with what was done before. During this period, two different companies ſet up a large manufacture of coloured and white thread, and were followed by others, on a ſmaller ſcale. It is at preſent the moſt conſiderable article of manufacture in the town. Some brown ſheetings and Oſnaburghs, are alſo made here, and a pretty conſiderable trade is carried on in the commiſſion line, in Oſnaburghs and yarn ſent to Glaſgow. The cotton manufactures have been lately attempted, and various ſmaller articles, as ſtockings, &c. are manufactured. There is a good tannery, and rope works, belonging to different companies. This town has been long diſtinguiſhed for making and exporting excellent malt, and for making good malt-liquor of all kinds. To Montroſe there belong, commonly, about ſixteen or eighteen fiſhermen, but many of them are old, and, for ſome years paſt, they have had very indifferent ſucceſs. At the harbour of Montroſe there is a good wet dock, which are built and repaired, not only but for other ports. The principal imported from foreign parts are pearl wood-aſhes, flax, hemp, iron, clay, whale-blubber, whale-fins, alias whalebone, fir-timber, battens, deals, linſeed, beer, tar, barley and beer, malt, ſalmon and ſalmon. The number of inhabitants in the year 1790, was 6194: twenty-ſix miles NE. Dundee, and forty-ſeven Perth. *Long.* 0. 45. E. Edinburgh. 56. 40. N.

Montroſiers, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron: ten miles Rhodez.

Montrouge, a town of France, in the department of Paris: half a league Paris.

Monts, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Loudun: one league and a half SSE. Loudun, and two and a half N. Mirebeau.

Montſerrat, a mountain of Spain, one of the higheſt in Catalonia, always covered with ſnow: two leagues from Vique.

Montſerrat, an iſland of the Weſt Indies, diſcovered by Columbus, in the year 1493, about three leagues long, and ſeven or eight much wide, of an oval form. In the year 1632, Sir Thomas Warner, governor of St. Chriſtopher's, ſent hither a ſmall colony of Engliſh. Lord Willoughby afterwards ſent a reinforcement of hands to ſettle it in a regular manner; and their induſtry ſoon brought to ſuch good account, that for ſeveral years this iſland proſpered more than any of its ſize and exported ſugar, ginger, cotton, and indigo. The iſland is divided into three parishes, and the number of militia which, at this time, it can raiſe, excluſive of negroes, is ſaid to amount to above 500 men. In 1668, after the French had made themſelves maſters of Antigua, M. de la Barre made a deſcent upon Montſerrat, which he reduced. In the year 1712, the French came and burnt all the ſhipping in the road except one veſſel, which made its eſcape, and then they returned to Guadaloupe. Theſe hoſtilities happening at a time when the negociations for peace were in dependence, the Britiſh plenipotentiaries, at the treaty of Utrecht, inſiſted upon an indemnification; and ſome ſtipulations of that kind were inſerted in the eleventh article of the treaty; but the ſufferers never received ſatisfaction, but what they afterwards obtained from the Britiſh parliament. The iſland of Montſerrat, as to its climate, animals, and commerce, is pretty much the ſame with the other Engliſh Caribbee iſlands. The mountains produce cedars, cypreſs-

...-tree, with other woods, and ſome ... ſhrubs. It is well watered and ... and the planters here, formerly, ... a great deal of indigo. The ſeas ... with fiſh. *Long.* 61. 6. W. Green- *Lat.* 16. 45. N.

...ſerat, a mountain of Spain, in the ... of Catalonia, celebrated for its ... and hermitage, to which pilgrims ... from divers parts, to implore ...ection of the virgin, before a mira- ... image: twenty miles NW. Bar- ...

...ſin, a town of Italy, in the prin- ... of Piedmont: three miles SE. ...o, and three E. Verrua.

...an, a town of France, in the de- ... of the Mayne and Loire: two SE. Saumur, and three quarters N. ...uid.

...s, a town of France, in the de- ... of the Mayenne, and chief place ...on, in the diſtrict of Laval: three ENE. Laval, and three and a quar- Mayenne.

...ille, a town of France, in the de- ... of the Lower Seine, and chief ... a canton, in the diſtrict of Rouen: ...nes and a half E. Caudebec, and ... half N. Rouen.

..., a town of United America, in ... of Connecticut: ten miles SW. ...

...ſki, a town of Samogitia: four- ... ESE. Roſienne.

...rg, a town of Germany, in the ... Upper Saxony, and margraviate ...ſen: nine miles N. Dreſden.

...en, a town of the duchy of Lim- ... ſeven miles N. Limburg.

...ent Iſland, one of the New He- ..., which appeared to be a rock in the ... a pyramid, inacceſſible to every ... but birds; ſituate to the north of ...e Iſland.

...ent Point, a cape of United Ame- ... the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, in Cape ... *Long.* 70. 31. W. Greenwich. ... 55. N.

..., a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in ...: fifty miles W. Betlis.

..., a town of Italy, in the duchy of ... on the river Lambro, the chief cu- ... which is the treaſury of St. John ...ſt, where, among other things, is ... crown with which the ancient Ita- ...s, and afterwards the emperors of ..., were crowned, whenever they ... oſed to aſſert their rights, as kings ...bardy. It is ſo called from an iron ... the inſide, though the crown itſelf ..., and enriched with jewels. It is ... too ſmall for the head of a grown ... Its height is about three fingers, ... II.

and it has neither points nor rays, nor ornaments of any kind: eight miles NNE. Milan.

Monzambano, a town of Italy, in the Veroneſe: fourteen miles NNW. Mantua.

Monzeville, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Clermont-en-Argonne: two leagues and three quarters NE. Clermont-en-Argonne.

Monzingen, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Sponheim: twelve miles W. Creutznach, and forty-two E. Treves. *Long.* 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 50. N.

Mon-kguth, a diſtrict of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, forming a peninſula, in the ſouth-eaſt part of the iſland of Rugen.

Moo, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: twenty-ſix miles NNW. Uddevalla.

Moolilly, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore Country: twenty-eight miles WNW. Allumbaddy.

Moon (Mountains of), mountains in the interior parts of Africa, which extend from Negroland, through Abyſſinia, to the Indian Sea.

Moor, a county of United America, in North Carolina.

Moore Bay, a bay of the Atlantic, on the weſt coaſt of Ireland, and county of Clare. *Long.* 9. 35. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 38. N.

Moore Town, a town of the iſland of Jamaica: twenty-two miles ENE. Kingſton.

Mooring Point, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of St. Chriſtopher: one mile and a half SE. Baſſeterre.

Moor's Town, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Jerſey: eight miles S. Burlington.

Moorſhedabad, a city of Hindooſtan, in the country of Bengal, about ten miles from the Ganges. It was formerly the capital of the Bengal provinces, until the eſtabliſhment of the Britiſh power, and even long after; it was the ſeat of the collector-general of the revenues, being a more centrical ſituation than Calcutta. It is very large, but ill built; and, in its plan, ſo very irregular, that it is difficult to eſtimate the quantity of ground it ſtands on. It is a modern city, and does not contain any magnificent buildings, either public or private; nor was it ever fortified, except by an occaſional rampart thrown up round it, on the Mahratta invaſion, in 1742. This city is now decaying, eſpecially ſince the removal of the board of revenue to Calcutta, in 1771: 100 miles N. Calcutta, and 188 SE. Patna. *Long.* 88. 26. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 24. 11. N.

Mooſe Lake, a lake of North America. *Long.* 93. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 40. N.

ton, in the diſtrict of La-Tour-du-Pin: two leagues and a half N. La-Tour-du-Pin, and nine E. Lyons.

Moreton Hampſted, a town of England, in the county of Devon, with a conſiderable woollen manufacture, and a weekly market on Saturday: twelve miles WSW. Exeter, and 185 WSW. London.

Moreton in the Marſh, a town of England, in the county of Glouceſter, had once a weekly market on Tueſday, which is diſcontinued: twenty-nine miles E. Worceſter, and eight-two W. London.

Moreton's Bay, a bay on the eaſt coaſt of New Holland.

Moretta, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont, on a ſmall river, which runs into the Po: fixteen miles S. Turin, and nine SW. Pinerola.

Moreuil, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montdidier: three leagues NW. Montdidier, and four SE. Amiens.

Morey, a town of France, in the department of the Jura, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Saint Claude: three leagues and a quarter NNE. Saint Claude, and five S. Nozeroy.

Morey Vieille Egliſe, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saône, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Juſſey: three leagues SW. Juſſey.

Morga, a river of Perſia, which runs into the Sihon, on the borders of Bukharia.

Morgan, a town of United America, in the north-weſt part of Virginia, on the Mononghela river: 220 miles WSW. Philadelphia. *Long.* 79. 58. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 39. 39. N.

Morgan's Town, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania: ten miles S. Reading.

Morgarten, a mountain of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Schweitz, where the archduke Leopold was defeated by the three cantons: ten miles SE. Zug.

Morgeaz, or *Morges*, a town in the duchy of Aoſta: twelve miles W. Aoſta.

Morgemoulin, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Eſtain: three quarters of a league NW. Eſtain, and three ENE. Verdun.

Morgene, a mountain of Savoy, in the barony of Faucigny, ſituated to the eaſt of St. Jaire.

Morges, a town of Swiſſerland, in the Vaudois, the capital of a bailiwic, and ſituated on the north ſide of the lake of Geneva, with a port and quay. It contains about 2500 inhabitants: ſix miles W. Lauſane, and twenty-three NE. Geneva.

Morges, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Grenoble: three leagues S. Grenoble.

Morgny, a town of France, in the department of the Eure: five miles E. [illegible]

Morgo, an iſland in the Gulf of Venice, near the coaſt of Friuli. *Long.* [illegible] Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 44. N.

Morhange, a town of France, a principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Moſelle: ſeven leagues SW. [illegible] mene, and ſeven ESE. Metz. *Long.* [illegible] E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 56. N.

Moria Kis, a town of Hungary: [illegible] miles SSE. Debreczin.

Moriamme, a town of the Netherlands, in the county of Namur: ten miles SE. [illegible] ſur-Sambre.

Morienval, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Creſpy: [illegible] and a half N. Creſpy.

Morin (La), a river of France, which runs into the Marne, near Meaux.

Moringen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and principality of [illegible] berg: twenty-ſix miles NW. Conſtance, fourteen NNE. Schaffhauſen.

Moringen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Calenberg, ſituated on the Mohr, which after runs into the Leine. It contains churches: twelve miles NNW. Gottingen, and five W. Nordheim.

Moringen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria: four miles S. Friedberg, and fifteen NNE. Landſberg.

Moris's Bay, or *Morris's Bay*, a bay on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of the iſland of Antigua: four miles W. Falmouth Harbour.

Morkſtorf, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: nine miles S.

Morlaas, or *Morlas*, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenees, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pau: two leagues and a half ENE. Pau, and five and a half WNW. Tarbe.

Morlaix, or *Morlais*, a town of France, the principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Finiſterre, ſituated on a navigable river, with the tide of the Britiſh Channel coming up to it; which renders it a place of trade. The harbour is defended by a fort, which ſtands on an iſland, and contains three churches: ſeven poſt miles NE. Breſt, and ſixty-ſeven and a quarter W. Paris. *Long.* 13. 51. E. Ferro. *Lat.* [illegible] 34. N.

Morlane, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrennées: four leagues E. Orthez, and four N. Pau.

Morlenbach, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Mentz: ſeven miles SE. Heppenheim.

...ed so early as the eighth century. ...e country is of the Roman Catho-..., and subject to the ecclesiastical ...n of the bishop of Olmutz. The ...articles of commerce consist in their ...ures of cloth, iron, glass, paper, ...r, &c. which, on the whole, are ...e. Moravia was anciently in-...y the Quadi, who were driven out ...lavi. While belonging to the lat-...s of greater extent than at present. ...s of this country were, till the ...ntury, powerful and independent; ...rwards, the emperor Charlemagne ...vanquished king Lech, but his son ...e ...r Louis, made king Mogemir ...al. A part of it, which, to this ...bears the name of Moravia, the ...dukes Brzetislaw and Ulrich, in ...reduced by force of arms; and the ...on his death, was reckoned among ...es thereof. From that time, this ...having, in the year 1086, been de-...a marquisate by the German king, ...IV, and united with Bohemia, has ...ently resigned as a fief, by the ...and kings of Bohemia to their sons, ...s, or relations, and sometimes even ... Since the time of king Matthias, ...a has enjoyed no peculiar marggrave ...wr, but has constantly remained an-...to the crown of Bohemia. Moravia ...es about one-third part to the ex-...which Bohemia pays. Towards the ...nce of the military state of the ...Austrian hereditary countries, it con-...s yearly 1,856,490 florins. Seven ...s of foot, one of cuirassiers, and ...goons, are at present quartered in ...a. The whole marquisate is divided ...circles, each of which has its circle-..., whose authority extends to the ...ng, marching, and maintenance of ...iers. Olmutz is the capital.

...ven, a town of Bohemia, in the cir-...Chrudim: six miles NE. Chrudim.

...ca, a town of Poland, in the pa-...e of Volhynia: 18 miles SE. Lucko.

...gno, a town of the Grisons, and ...a district, in the Valteline, on the ...side of the Adda. It is the residence ...iff, who has the title of Podesta: ...-five miles N. Bergamo, and twelve ...Chiavenna.

...ben, a mountain of Scotland, in the ...y of Perth: 12 miles WSW. Crieff.

...eya, a river of Morocco, which runs ...e Atlantic, near Azamor.

...ban, a river or canal of France, ...n communicates with the sea, from ..., and gives name to a department.

...ban, a department of France, bound-...the north by the department of the ...th Coasts, on the east by the department of the Ille and Vilaine, on the south-east by the department of the Lower Loire, on the south-west by the sea, and on the west by the department of Finisterre: seventy-two miles in length, and about thirty-five in breadth. Vannes is the capital.

Morciano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: four miles S. Alessano.

Morcone, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and county of Molise: nineteen miles SSE. Molise.

Mordington, a town of Scotland, in the county of Berwick: five miles S. Eyemouth.

Mordova, a town of Russia, in the government of Tambov: thirty-two miles SE. Tambov.

Morea, a country of European Turkey, forming a peninsula united to the rest of Greece, by a narrow neck of land, called the *Isthmus of Corinth*, so famed for the Isthmian games, celebrated there, in honour of Neptune. It was anciently called *Peloponnesus*, and, in more remote times *Ægialea* and *Apia*. It once consisted of the following small kingdoms: Sicyon, Argos, and Mycene, Corinth, Achaia Proper, Arcadia, and Laconia. Its present name of the *Morea*, is said to be derived from Morus, a mulberry-tree, either from its resembling the leaf of that tree in shape, or from the great number of mulberry-trees it produces. It has not only several rivers, lakes, and mountains, but also many fertile and delightful plains. At the treaty of Carlowitz, the Turks ceded all the Morea to the Venetians, but, in the year 1715, again dispossessed them of it. It is divided into four districts.

Morecambe Bay, a bay of England, in the Irish Sea, at the mouths of the Dudden and the Leven; on the coast of the county of Lancaster.

Morella, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia, with a castle, which surrendered to Philip V, in the year 1707: twenty-six miles WSW. Tortosa, and fifty NNE. Segorbe.

Morengo, a town of Italy, in the Bergamasco: ten miles SSE. Bergamo.

Mores, a town of the island of Sardinia: twenty-three miles E. Algeri.

Morefoy, a village and harbour on the west coast of England, and county of Cumberland: two miles N. Whitehaven.

Moret, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Nemours, on a canal of Orleans, near the Seine: three leagues NE. Nemours, and four SE. Melun.

Moretel, a town of France, in the department of the Isere, and chief place of a canton,

individual grows little more than ſufficient for his own wants. Hence it happens, when the harveſt fails, from the ravages of locuſts, or the intemperance of ſeaſons, theſe people are expoſed to miſery, ſuch as Europeans have no conception of, who enjoy a ſtable adminiſtration, which obviates and provides for all their wants. Oranges, lemons, and thick-ſkinned fruits, the trees of which require little nurture, grow in the open fields, and there are very large plantations of them found, which they take the trouble to water to increaſe their product. Their vines yield excellent grapes. Figs, melons, water-melons, apricots, apples, and pears, are in tolerable plenty. The tree called the prickly pear, or the Barbary fig, is plentifully found in the empire of Morocco. The olive is every where found along the coaſt, but particularly to the ſouth. In the province of Suz, between the 25th and 30th degrees, the inhabitants have an almond harveſt, which varies little, becauſe of the mildneſs of the climate. The palm-tree is common in the ſouthern provinces of Morocco; but dates ripen there with difficulty, and few are good, except in the province of Suz, and toward Tafilet, where they are ſtill better, becauſe of its diſtance from the ſea. On the coaſt of Salee and Mamora, there are forcſts of oak, which produce acorns near two inches long. They taſte like cheſtnuts, and are eaten raw and roaſted. The empire of Morocco alſo produces much wax; but, ſince it has been ſubjected by the emperor to the payment of additional duties, the country people have very much neglected the care of their hives. Salt abounds in the empire, and in ſome places on the coaſt requires only the trouble of gathering. The Moors cultivate their lands only in proportion to their wants; hence two thirds of the empire, at leaſt, lie waſte. The inhabitants of the empire of Morocco, known by the name of Moors, are a mixture of Arabian and African nations, formed into tribes; with the origin of whom we are but imperfectly acquainted. Theſe tribes, each ſtrangers to the other, and ever divided by traditional hatred or prejudice, ſeldom mingle. The empire of Morocco under the ſherifs, began about the end of the thirteenth century. This title is applied to a deſcendant of Mahomet, and is equal to that of emir or prince; thoſe of Morocco ſprung from the northern parts of Lybia.

Morocco, a city of Africa, and capital of the empire ſo called, ſituated in a pleaſant plain, planted with palm-trees, having Mount Atlas to the eaſt. The city of Morocco itſelf, expoſed to the deva ſtations of different conquerors, has preſerved nothing but its form. The extent of the walls, which ſtill exiſt entire, except in ſome few places, ſuppoſes a city which might contain ſouls: at preſent this capital is than a deſert. The ruins of h one upon another, ſerve only t thieves, who lurk among them: paſſengers. The quarters whic rebuilt, are conſiderably diſtant f other; and the houſes are i extremely inconvenient. Mr. C whether it contains 30,000 int when the court is there. M ſeveral large moſques, but they tenſions to magnificence. W are a number of large incloſed entirely detached, containing orange-trees, and pavilions, t princes lodge. Among the nu public edifices at Morocco we forget to mention the Elca ſſer where ſtuffs and other valuable c are expoſed to ſale. At the ea the city of Morocco, and very palace, is the quarter of the Je by walls near two miles round, Jews reſide, under the guard of ar protect them from inſult. This ſa was formerly the reſidence of nobles, or others of that nation, diſcontent, or other motives, en the ſervice of the kings of M there is ſtill a part of the city, quarter of Andaluſia. Not leſs t Jewiſh families formerly reſided may be eſtimated by the ruins of ſynagogues. Of this great numb at preſent ſcarcely remain 200 expoſed to tyranny and poverty. T peror's palace, at the extremity of Morocco, fronting Mount Atlas, extenſive and ſolid building. The gates are Gothic arches of cut be belliſhed with ornaments in the taſte. Within the walls are vari and gardens, elegantly laid out by gardeners. *Long.* 9. 24. E. Fer 31. 57. N.

Moron, a town of France, in the ment of the Morbihan, and chief canton, in the diſtrict of Ploerm leagues NNE. Ploermel, and ten N nes.

Moron, a town of Spain, in the of Seville: twenty-three miles ESE.

Morotinnee, or *Morokinnee*, one ſmaller Sandwich Iſlands. *Long.* E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 20. 39. N.

Morori, or *Morokoi*, one of the S Iſlands, in the North Pacific Ocean, ing, as is ſuppoſed, 36,000 inhabitants 202. 46. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 21. 10. N.

Morozzo, a town of Piedmont, in th vince of Coni: eight miles and a Coni.

Morpeth, a town of England, in the

mberland, situated on the north ...e river Wansbeck, though the ... the south side. It has a weekly ... Wednesday, said to be the largest ... for cattle, except Smithfield. It ... by two bailiffs, aldermen, &c. ...wo members to the British par... In the reign of king John, the ... burned by the inhabitants, out of ... that monarch. It had anciently a ... in ruins: ninety-one miles S. ... and 287 N. London.

..., a town of Italy, in the prin... Piedmont: two miles and a half ...

... a county of United America, in ... New Jersey.

... a town of United America, in ... North Carolina: forty miles N. ...

..., a town of United America, ... of New Jersey: fifty-seven miles ...adelphia. *Long.* 74. 28. W. ...h. *Lat.* 40. 45. N.

..., a fort of the island of Cuba: ... N. Havanna.

..., a town of the island of Cuba: ... NW. Villa del Principe.

..., a town of Italy, in the kingdom ... and province of Lavora: eight ... Capua.

..., a town of South America, near ... of the Atlantic, in the bishopric of ... and jurisdiction of Sana: 105 miles ... near the Pacific Ocean.

... *Meurs.*

...*k*, a town of Russia, in the go... of Tambov, on the Tzia: fifty-six ... N. Tambov. *Long.* 59. 20. E. Ferro. ... 40. N.

..., a town of Flanders: eight miles ...

...*a*, a town of the island of Corsica: ...ne miles NNW. Bastia.

...*a*, a town of Italy, in the kingdom ..., and country of Molise: fourteen ... Molise.

..., a lake of Italy, in the Trevisan: ... N. Ceneda.

...*ne*, a town of France, in the de... of the North, at the conflux of the ... and the Scheldt: eight miles NNW. ... and eight SE. Tournay.

...*gne*, a town of France, in the de...ment of the Vendée, and chief place of ...on, in the district of Montaigu: nine ... ESE. Nantes, and 11 NNE. Luçon.

...*tagne*, a town of France, in the de...ment of the Lower Charente, and chief ... of a canton, in the district of Saintes: ... leagues SSW. Saintes, and four W. ...

Mortagne, a town of France, and principal ...e of a district, in the department of the Orne. It has several fauxbourgs, and contains about 5000 inhabitants: five leagues ESE. Sees, and six ENE. Alençon. *Long.* 18. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 32. N.

Mortain, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Channel: ten leagues SSE. Coutances, and five and a half E. Avranches. *Long.* 16. 37. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 37. N.

Mortara, a town of Italy, in the Lumelline, near which Didier, king of the Lombards, was defeated by Charlemagne: seven miles N. Lumello.

Morte, a lake of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: ten miles E. Trent.

Morte Point, a cape of England, on the west coast of Devonshire, at the entrance of the Bristol Channel. *Long.* 4. 8. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 10. N.

Morteau, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Pontarlier: four leagues NE. Pontarlier, and eight ESE. Besançon.

Mortemart, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Bellac: two leagues SSW. Bellac.

Morterol, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of le Dorat: four leagues ESE. le Dorat.

Mortier Bank, a fishing bank, near the south coast of Newfoundland. *Long.* 54. 48. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 47. 5. N.

Mortinsperg, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: ten miles SSW. Zwetl.

Morton's Bay, a bay on the west coast of the island of Nevis: two miles and a half N. Charlestown.

Mortorp, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: ten miles WSW. Calmar.

Mortree (Grand), a town of France, in the department of the Orne: two leagues and a half SSE. Argentan, and four and a half N. Alençon.

Morugliengo, a town of Italy, in the lordship of Vercelli: twenty miles NNW. Vercelli.

Morviedro, or *Murviedro*, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia, supposed to be the ancient Saguntum, destroyed by Hannibal, and which fell a victim to its fidelity to the Romans. The inhabitants made a resistance of eight months, and, not receiving the succours they expected from their allies, fed upon the flesh and blood of their children, and afterwards turned their rage against themselves; they erected an immense pile of wood, and, after setting fire to it, precipitated themselves, their women, slaves, and treasures, into the flames; so that instead

inſtead of a lucrative conqueſt, Hannibal found nothing but a heap of aſhes. The city of Morviedro is full of the remains of its antiquity; the walls of the houſes, the city gates, and doors of the churches and inns, are covered with Roman inſcriptions. The moſt curious monuments in Morviedro are the caſtle and the theatre; the former contains heaps of ruins, which belonged to the monuments of ſeveral centuries, and are at preſent upwards of a quarter of a league in extent. Moſt of the towers and edifices, of which the remains only are now ſeen, appear to have been conſtructed by the Moors, with the materials left them by the Romans; all the works of the latter, except a few arcades, in good preſervation, towards the ſouth of the caſtle, have totally diſappeared: twenty-five miles SSE. Segorbe, and thirteen NNE. Valencia.

Morviedro, a river of Spain, which runs into the ſea, below the town ſo called.

Morville, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pont à Mouſſon: one league and a quarter ESE. Pont à Mouſſon, and one NW. Nomeny.

Morville ſur Nied, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Château Salins: two leagues and a half N. Château Salins, and two and a half W. Morhange.

Morvillier, a town of France, in the department of the Voſges, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Neufchâteau: one league and three quarters SW. Neufchâteau, and one and a quarter N. Bourmont.

Morung, a country of Aſia, in Thibet, on the banks of the Coſa, a little to the north of the country of Bengal, and ſouth-weſt from Bootan.

Morungen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Manſfeld: four miles SW. Wippra.

Morup, a town of Sweden, in the province of Halland: twenty-five miles NNW. Halmſtod.

Morzegorſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel, on the weſt ſide of the Dwina: 100 miles SE. Archangel.

Morzovetz, an iſland of Ruſſia, in the ſtraits between the Frozen and White Sea. *Long.* 59. 24. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 66. 40. N.

Moſach, a river of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, which runs into the Iſer, two miles E. Freſingen.

Moſalſk, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kaluga: forty-eight miles W. Kaluga. *Long.* 52. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 20. N.

Moſbach, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and Upper Palatinate: twelve miles NNE. Nabburg, and E. Amberg.

Moſcath, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and on the Rhine. It contains three churches, ſome manufactures of cloth, ſalt, &c. teen miles E. Heidelberg, and two E. Spire.

Moſbrunn, a town of Germany, archduchy of Auſtria: eight miles S.

Moſburg, a town of Germany, duchy of Carinthia: ſix miles N. genfurt.

Moſburg, or *Moſpurg*, a town many, in Lower Bavaria. Near prince Louis of Bavaria, obtained victory over the Auſtrians, in the and, in the year 1632, it was t Swedes: twenty-four miles N. and nine SW. Landſhut. *Long.* Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 23. N.

Moſchel Ober, or *Ober Moſchel*, of Germany, in the circle of the Rhine, and duchy of Deux Pon miles NE. Weiſſemburg, and NNE. Deux Ponts. *Long.* 25. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 46. N.

Moſchlitz, a town of Germany, in cle of Upper Saxony, and county of two miles SW. Schleitz.

Moſchbo, or *Moſbo*, a town of A Nubia, on the Nile: 210 miles SSW *Long.* 45. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 21. 2

Moſchoni, a fortreſs of Aſiatic Tur the province of Aladulia: twenty-two S. Arzingen.

Moſcow, or *Moſkva*, a city of R capital of a government, on a river ſame name. It derives its name river Moſkva, which runs on the of it. Moſcow was founded in 1156; at leaſt it appears to have been in 1175. It lies in a round ſituation, by the winding of the river, and paſs of the curve is about thirty-ſix twenty-four Engliſh miles; but is ſaid to have been formerly twice The number of the churches in computed at 1600, among which cathedrals, and 271 pariſh church reſt either belong to convents, or looked on as private chapels. churches are hung up ſeveral large which are kept continually chiming. of the churches have gilt ſteeples, magnificently decorated within: the ments of the prieſts are alſo very rich. number of public edifices and are places, at Moſcow, amount to forty The mean houſes, indeed, are much numerous than thoſe that are well but the latter are daily increaſing. ſtreets are broad, and well laid out,

art of them is paved, they are very
This city is divided into four circles,
one within another. The interior
the Kremlin, which ſignifies a for-
ms ſeveral buildings; namely,
perial palace, pleaſure-houſe, and
ctualling houſe, the palace which
nged to the patriarch, nine ca-
ve convents, four pariſh churches,
colleges and other offices, and
al. The ſecond circle of the
alled *Kitaigorod*, or *the Chineſe*
this circle are five ſtreets, two
, eighteen pariſh churches, four
, thirteen noblemen's houſes, and
edifices. The third circle, which
the former, is *Belgorod*, or *the*
, ſo called from a white wall with
is encompaſſed: it is alſo called *the*
. The Neglina runs through
rt of the city from ſouth to north.
circle ſeveral Knees, Boiars, mer-
, and tradeſmen, reſide; but there
many dirty ſpots in this quarter,
houſes, for the moſt part, are very
It includes eleven convents, ſeven
wenty-ſix pariſh churches, and nine
edifices and areas; namely, two pa-
cannon foundery, two market-places,
houſe, one magazine of proviſions,
iſh harbour, and the Baſil Garden.
timber-market are ſold new wooden
which may be taken to pieces, and
ther again where the purchaſer
The fourth circle is called *Semla-*
, i. e. a town ſurrounded with ram-
arth. This circle incloſes the three
parts; and its ramparts include
of eighteen or nineteen werſts. The
ce through theſe ramparts was for-
by thirty-four gates of timber, and
ne. But of theſe only the two laſt
ing at preſent. Over one of theſe
s a mathematical ſchool and an obſer-
. This circle contains two convents,
pariſh churches, an imperial ſtable, a
manufacture, an artillery arſenal, a
e for proviſions, and a mint. Round
principal parts of the city lie the vaſt
belonging to it, in which are ten
s, and ſixty pariſh churches. Theſe
like the villages in other parts of
ntry, except the German quarter,
Inoſemſka Sloboda, or *Nemetſka Sloboda*;
s both the largeſt and handſomeſt,
contains two Lutheran churches, a
mar ſchool, a Calviniſt church, and a
church. The whole number of the
tants of this vaſt city are ſuppoſed to
t 300,000, including ſtateſmen, noble
s, and their ſervants, ſoldiers, mer-
, mechanics, ſledge-drivers and car-
, prieſts, monks, and ſervants belong-
to the churches, labourers, &c. The
police of this city is on very laudable footing. Since the building of Peterſburg, and its being made the ſeat of the empire, Moſcow has greatly declined. In the year 1755, an univerſity, and two gymnaſia, or ſeminaries, were founded here. Moſcow has often ſuffered by fires; and, in the years 1737, 1748, and 1752, a conſiderable part of it was reduced to aſhes, eſpecially by the laſt fire, which conſumed above half the city, together with a noble diſpenſary mentioned above, and the czarina's ſtables. But the houſes have always been ſoon rebuilt after ſuch a calamity, as they are, for the moſt part, of very mean materials. The gardens hereabouts yield variety of fruit, and are famous for the tranſparent apple, called by the Ruſſians naliwi: 348 miles SE. Peterſburg, 600 ENE. Warſaw, and 700 NE. Cracow. *Long.* 55. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. 42. N.

Moſe, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire: three leagues S. Angers.

Moſelle, a river of France, which riſes in the mountains of the Voſges, paſſes by or near to Remiremont, Epinal, Châtel ſur Moſelle, Charmes, Toul, Pont a Mouſſon, Metz, Thionville, Gravenmacheren, Treves, Traarbach, &c. and joins the Rhine, at Coblentz.

Moſelle, a department of France, bounded on the north by the duchy of Luxemburg, on the north-eaſt by the electorate of Treves, on the eaſt by the principality of Naſſau Sarbruck and duchy of Deux Ponts, on the ſouth-eaſt by the department of the Lower Rhine, and on the ſouth and weſt by the department of the Meuſe. This was heretofore principally the country of Meſſin. Metz is the capital.

Moſenia, a town of Perſia, in the province of Chuſiſtan: ſeven leagues SW. Suſter.

Moſhak, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: twenty miles NW. Doran.

Moſigkau, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Anhalt Deſſau: four miles SW. Deſſau.

Moſſo, a town of Sweden, in the province of Nericia: three miles S. Orebro.

Moſkanitz, a town of Imperial Iſtria: ten miles E. Pedena.

Moſkirchen, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: ſix miles ESE. Woitſberg.

Moſkito Iſland, one of the ſmaller Virgin Iſlands, near the north coaſt of Virgin Gorda.

Moſkito, or *Muſkito*, a name given to a tract of country in North America, bounded on the north and eaſt by the ſea, on the ſouth by Nicaragua, and on the weſt by Honduras. The Spaniards, indeed, reckon this a part of the province of Honduras, though

though they have no ſettlements in the Moſkito country. When the Spaniards firſt invaded this part of Mexico, they barbarouſly maſſacred moſt of the natives, whence proceeds the inſuperable averſion of ſuch of them as eſcaped into the inacceſſible mountains, againſt the Spaniards: and for that reaſon they have always readily joined with any Europeans that come upon their coaſt in enterpriſes againſt the Spaniards, particularly with the Engliſh, who frequently come among them. The Moſkito Indians being excellent markſmen, are employed by the Engliſh to ſtrike the manatee fiſh; and many of them ſail in Engliſh veſſels to Jamaica. When the duke of Albemarle was governor of the laſt-mentioned iſland, theſe people put themſelves under the protection of the crown of England, and their king received a commiſſion from him. Since which time, when their king dies, the next male heir goes to Jamaica, and receives a commiſſion accordingly; but before that he is not acknowledged as ſuch by his countrymen. Some time ago, offers were ſent from England into the Moſkito country, in order to have colonies ſettled among them.

Moſkoe, an iſland in the North Sea, near the coaſt of Norway, ſituated to the ſouth-weſt of the Maelſtrom. *Lat.* 68. 8. N.

Moſkowſkaia, a government of Ruſſia, ſo called from Moſcow, or Moſkva, the capital. It is bounded on the north and north-weſt by Tverſkoe, on the weſt by Smolenſkoe, on the ſouth by the governments of Kaluga and Tula, and on the eaſt by Vladimirſkoe; about 100 miles long, and ninety-two broad. *Long.* 53. 20. to 56. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 50. to 56. 40. N.

Moſkowſkaia, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the government of Caucaſus: 104 miles WNW. Ekaterinograd. *Long.* 59. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 12. N.

Moſkva, a river of Ruſſia, which riſes near Ruza, paſſes by Moſcow, and runs into the Oka, near Kolomna.

Moſly, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Belez: eight miles S. Belez.

Moſongo, a province of Africa, in the kingdom of Anziko.

Moſpony, a town of the iſland of Ceylon: twenty-four miles E. Candi.

Moſquito, ſee *Moſkito*.

Moſquito Bay, a bay of the iſland of St. Chriſtopher, on the eaſt coaſt.

Moſquitos, a town of the iſland of Cuba: twenty-ſeven miles W. Havanna.

Moſs, a town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuus, on the eaſt ſide of Chriſtiania Bay: twenty-eight miles S. Chriſtiania, and fifteen N. Frederickſtadt.

Moſs, a river of Norway, which runs into the ſea, near the town of Moſs.

Moſſa, a town of Germany, in the county of Goritz: five miles SW. Goritz.

Moſſa, a town of Italy, in the late Vercelli: twenty-three miles NNW. celli.

Moſſale, a town of Italy, in the d Parma: nineteen miles S. Parma.

Moſſar, a town of Lithuania, in th tinate of Wilna: 28 miles SE. Bre

Moſſelpatty, a town of the iſland lon: ſixty-five miles WNW. Trin

Moſſet, a town of France, in th ment of the Eaſtern Pyrenées: leagues W. Perpignan, and tw Prades.

Moſſing, or *Muſſing*, a town of Ge in the circle of Bavaria: twelve m Dingelfingen, and eight NNW. New

Moſſula, or *Maſſulu*, a town of in the kingdom of Congo.

Moſt, or *Briex*, a town of Bo the circle of Saatz, on the Bila. It town, and contains three cloiſt miles N. Saatz, and thirty-eig Prague.

Moſtagan, a town of Africa, in dom of Algiers: fifty miles ENE.

Moſtar, a ſeaport town of Eur key, in the province of Dalmat Narent; the harbour was the wo Romans: ſixty miles N. Ragoſa, E. Spalatro. *Long.* 35. 42. E. Fe 44. N.

Moſtil, an iſland of Ruſſia, in t zinſkoe Sea. *Long.* 173. E. Fer 60. 21. N.

Moſtoles, a town of Spain, in New eight miles WSW. Madrid.

Moſty, a town of Lithuania, in tinate of Novogrodek: forty mi vogrodek.

Moſul, a town of Aſiatic Turk province of Diarbekir, ſituated on the weſt bank of the Tigris, with walls and ditches, and de a caſtle. Almoſt all the houſes ſtone; the Tigris is deep and r croſſed by a bridge of boats. T healthy in ſpring, hot in ſumme in autumn, and inconvenient in ter. The inhabitants conſiſt of Turks, Perſians, and Curds, languages are ſpoken. The M pay great reſpect to the ten Dicherdſchis, or George, who prophet. The Neſtorian patriarch reſides at Elkaſch, near the town, are found many Chriſtians, A Greeks, and Maronites. This flouriſhing as it has been; however habitants carry on conſiderable tures of cotton. Merchandize is brought hither by the way of B European goods by the way of A miles E. Aleppo, and 480 WNW *Long.* 59. 55. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 35

Moſzbach, a town of Germany

f Upper Saxony, and circle of Neu- ur miles SSW. Auma.

...ko, a town of Poland, in the ...e of Lemberg: thirty-two miles ...berg.

... a town of Poland, in the pala- of Braclaw: seventy miles E. Braclaw.

...a (La), a town of Spain, in New ...: thirty-five miles S. Huete.

...a (La), a town of Spain, in the pro- of Leon: twenty miles WSW. Valla-

..., a town of Sweden, in the pro- ... East Gothland: twenty-one miles Linkioping.

..., a river of Sweden, in the pro- ... East Gothland, which runs from the ... Lake to the Baltic, twenty-two ... Nordkioping.

...ng, a town of Asia, in the king- ... Corea: six leagues SW. Yang-tchen.

...hou, a town of Asia, in the king- ... of Corea: thirty miles W. Long ...

... a town of Germany, in the county ...l: nine miles S. Tyrol.

...rana, a town of Italy, in the king- ... Naples, and province of Otranto: ...s SW. Lecce.

...e Mont Ravel (La), a town of France, ... department of the Dordogne, and ... place of a canton, in the district of ...n: six leagues SW. Mucidan.

...e St. Heraye (La), a town of France, ... department of the Two Sevres, and ... place of a canton, in the district of Maixent: one league and a half SE. ...ixent, and four and three quarters ...ort.

...r, see *Timor*.

...ers, a town of Swisserland, in the ...ity of Neufchatel; the seat of a ... of justice: thirteen miles SW. Neuf-...

...klei, a gulf of Russia, in the Sea of ...koi, between Cape Duginskoi and the ...nt; about forty miles long, and from ... to sixteen broad. *Long.* 165. 20. to ... Ferro. *Lat.* 59. 20. to 59. 36. N.

...u, a river of Prussia, which joins the ..., at Dantzig, near which the united ... join the Vistula.

...dziesno, a town of Lithuania, in the ...ate of Wilna: sixty-four miles ESE.

..., a town of Lithuania, in the pala- ... of Brzesc: sixty miles E. Brzesc.

...ola, a town of Africa, in the kingdom Congo.

..., a town of Italy, in the kingdom ... Naples, and province of Otranto; the ... of a bishop, suffragan of Tarento: fifty- ... miles WNW. Lecce, and 134 E. ...

...oua, one of the small Kurule Islands, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 171. 46. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 10. N.

Motovskoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Archangel: twelve miles NNE. Kola.

Motrico, a seaport town of Spain, in the province of Guipuscoa, in the Bay of Biscay: six leagues W. St. Sebastian.

Motril, a seaport town of Spain, in the province of Grenada: four miles E. Malaga, and thirty-two S. Grenada. *Long.* 13. 5. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 36. 45. N.

Motta, a town of Italy, in the Trevisan, at the union of the Mottigano and Livenza: eighteen miles ENE. Trevigio.

Motta (La), a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: two miles and a half ESE. Volturara.

Motta di Reina, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: six miles S. Serviero.

Motta St. Gio, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: six miles SSE. Reggio.

Motta Sideroni, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: four miles and a half NE. Girace.

Mottabben, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: ten miles NNE. Beit el Fakih.

Motte, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde: one league and a half E. La Reolle, and two NW. Marmande.

Motte (La), a town of France, in the department of the Upper Loire: one league NE. Brioude, and two SE. Agen.

Motte (La), a town of France, in the department of the Vosges, situated on an eminence, not far from the Mouzon. It belonged to the duchy of Bar, and was taken by the marshal de la Force, for Louis XIV, in the year 1645, when the fortifications were destroyed: six miles NE. Bourmont, and eight S. Neufchâtel sur Meuse.

Motte Achart (La), a town of France, in the department of the Vendée, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Sables d'Olonne: three leagues NNE. Sables d'Olonne, and three and a quarter WSW. La Roche sur Yon.

Motte du Caire (La), a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Sisteron: three leagues N. Sisteron.

Motte Chalenson (La), a town of France, in the department of the Drôme, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Die: five leagues and a half S. Die, and four NE. Nions.

Motte St. Jean (La), a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Bourbon Lancy: two leagues WNW. Paray le Monial, and three and a half SE. Bourbon Lancy.

Mottegano, a river of Italy, in the Trevisan, which runs into the Livenza, at Motta.

Mottene, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: eight miles SW. Sana.

Motter, or *Mottern*, a river of France, which rises in the mountains of the Vosges, passes by Pfaffenhofen, Haguenau, &c. and runs into the Rhine, at Druzenheim.

Motteville, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Caudebec: three leagues NE. Caudebec.

Mottling, or *Metling*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola. This town was taken by the Turks, in the year 1451, and again in the year 1578: ten miles SSW. Landstrass, and 152 S. Vienna. *Long.* 32. 54. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 57. N.

Motuara, an island in the Pacific Ocean, between the islands of New Zealand, in Queen Charlotte's Sound. *Long.* 184. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 41. 4. S.

Motyfin, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiov: twenty miles WNW. Kiov.

Mouchou, a river of China, which runs into the Eastern Sea, *Long.* 139. 40. E. Ferro; *Lat.* 36. 56. N.

Mouchy, a town of France, in the department of the Oise, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Compiegne: two leagues NW. Compiegne.

Moudon, a town of Switzerland, which gives name to a bailiwick, in the canton of Berne: eleven miles NNE. Lausanne. *Long.* 24. 23. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 42. N.

Mougins, a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Grasse: one league and a half SE. Grasse.

Mougon, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres, and chief place of a canton, in the district of St. Maixent: two leagues and a half SSW. St. Maixent, and two and a half ESE. Niort.

Moullieron, a town of France, in the department of the Vendée, and chief place of a canton, in the district of La Chataigneraye: two leagues NW. Chataigneraye.

Moulki, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedjas: sixty miles SW. Mecca.

Moul (The), a cape of Scotland, on the east coast of the island of Shetland. *Long.* 1. 59. E. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 60. 24. N.

Moul Head, a cape of Scotland, on the north coast of the island of Papa Westra.

Moulamkeng, a mountain of Thibet. *Long.* 117. 42. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 30. 46. N.

Moular (Le), a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont: three miles SW. Susa.

Moule (Le), a town of the island of Guadaloupe, on the north coast. *Long.* 43. 41. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 16. 30. N.

Moulberne, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of two leagues SE. Baugé.

Moulin, a town of France, in the department of the Moselle, and chief canton, in the district of Metz, Moselle: one league SW. Metz, and three quarters NNE. Gorze.

Moulin Bay, a bay of the island Vincent, on the west coast. *Long.* Greenwich. *Lat.* 13. 10. N.

Moulins, a town of France, and the department of the Allier. Before the revolution, it was the capital of the bonnois, and is esteemed one of the towns in France; it is situated on the the streets are broad and clean. The cipal trade is cutlery. Near it is a spring: thirty-five posts and three SSE. Paris. *Long.* 21. E. Ferro. 34. N.

Moulins en Gilbert, a town of France principal place of a district, in the ment of the Nyevre: two leagues a SW. Château Chinon, and nine E.

Moulins la Marche, a town of F the department of the Orne, and c of a canton, in the district of L'A leagues SW. L'Aigle, and six NE.

Mouls, a small island near the of the county of Cornwall, a litt north of the mouth of the river Al

Moultan, a country of Hindoost cipally lying on the east side of the bounded on the north by Lahore, on by Delhi, on the south by sandy which separate it from Agimere, an west by Persia. It at present be the dominions of the Seiks of C The principal productions are cotto opium, sulphur, &c.

Moultan, a city of Hindoostan, and of the country so called, on the C One of the most ancient towns of Hi and celebrated for a pagoda, mu verenced by the Hindoos. It was f a place of great trade, with large m tures, particularly of cotton. The Candahar keeps a garrison here: 3 WNW. Dehli. *Long.* 70. 40. E. G wich. *Lat.* 29, 52. N.

Mouneffnefs, a cape on the south-e of the island of Unst, one of the S islands. *Long.* 2. 10. E. Edinburgh. 61. 3. N.

Mount Battock, a mountain of Scot the west part of the county of Kinca sixteen miles NW. Bervie.

Mount Edgecomb, a round mount the north-east coast of New Zealand, South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 176. 55. Greenwich. *Lat.* 38. S.

Mount Edgecomb, a mountain of En on the west coast of the entrance int mouth Harbour, on the coast of Devon

Mount Hillary, a mountain of Irelan

...nty of Cork: ſeven miles W. Mal-

... *Holy*, a town of United America, ...te of New Jerſey: ſeven miles SE. ...n.

... *Leinſter*, a mountain of Ireland, in ...y of Carlow, on the borders of ...: twelve miles SSE. Carlow.

... *Miſery*, a mountain of the iſland of ...topher, near the weſt end.

... *Miſery*, a town of United America, ...ate of Connecticut: eight miles NE. ...n.

... *Orgueil Caſtle*, or *Goury Caſtle*, a ...n the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Jerſey. ...s formerly a place of great ſtrength, ...ſtood an attack of the French troops, ... year 1374. The celebrated Prynne ...priſoned here for the ſpace of three ... In the reign of queen Elizabeth, it ...t into repair, but ſince that time has ...glected: five miles W. St. Helier.

... *Vernon*, a town of the United ...f America, in Virginia: ten miles S. ...gton.

... *Spring Bay*, a bay on the north ...f the iſland of Jamaica. *Long.* 77. 29. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 31. N.

... *mellick*, a town of Ireland, in ...'s County, ſituated on a ſmall river, ... ſoon after runs into the Barrow: five ... N. Maryborough, and forty-two W. Dublin.

... *rath*, a town of Ireland, in Queen's ...y. Iron forges and furnaces have been ... erected in the neighbourhood of this ..., but from the ſcarcity of charcoal have ...en in regular uſe; the woollen manu... is carried on, and forms the princi... ...le: ſix miles WSW. Maryborough, ...enty-three N. Kilkenny.

... *Mount's Bay*, a bay in the Engliſh Chan..., on the ſouth coaſt of the county of ..., between the Land's End and Lizard ...

... *Montforel*, a town of England, in the ...y of Leiceſter, with a weekly market ... Monday: ſeven miles N. Leiceſter, and ... N. London.

... *Mor*, a town of Africa, in the country ... Nubia, ſo called from a ſpring of bitter ...r: 180 miles W. Syene.

... *Mora*, a town of Portugal, in the pro... of Alentejo. It contains two pariſh ...hes, an hoſpital, ſeveral convents, and ... 4000 inhabitants: nine leagues SSE. ..., and twenty-ſeven and a half ESE. ...n. *Long.* 11. 13. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. ... N.

... *Morao*, a town of Portugal, in the pro... of Alentejo, on the Guadiana. It is ...ended by a caſtle, and contains about 1400 ...bitants: thirty leagues ESE. Liſbon, ... nine and a half E. Evora. *Long.* 11. ... E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 20. N.

Mournand, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire: four leagues SW. Lyons.

Mourne, a river of Ireland, which runs from a lake of the ſame name, in the county of Donegal, and runs into the Foyle, at Lifford.

Mouron, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne: one league W. Coulommiers.

Mouron, a mountain of Aſia, in Thibet. *Long.* 101. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 30. 20. N.

Mouron-conghe, a town of Aſia, in Thibet: twenty-ſix leagues ENE. Laſſa.

Mourzouk, a city of Africa, and capital of the kingdom of Fezzan, ſituated on the banks of a ſmall river, and well ſupplied with water by a multitude of wells and ſprings. It is ſurrounded by a high wall, which not only furniſhes the means of defence, but affords to the government an opportunity of collecting, at its three gates, a tax on all goods (though proviſions are exempted) that are brought for the ſupply of its people. Being formerly built with ſtone, it ſtill retains the appellation of a Chriſtian town, and the medley which it preſents to the eye, of the vaſt ruins of ancient buildings, and of the humble cottages of earth and ſand, that form the dwellings of its preſent Arab inhabitants, is ſingularly groteſque and ſtrange: 262 miles S. Meſurata, and 940 NE. Tombucto. *Long.* 32. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 27. 20. N.

Mouſe (Eaſt), a ſmall iſland on the north coaſt of the iſland of Angleſea: three miles W. Hilary Point.

Mouſe (Middle), a ſmall iſland near the north coaſt of the iſland of Angleſea: ſeven miles W. Hilary Point.

Mouſe (Weſt), a ſmall iſland near the north coaſt of the iſland of Angleſea: twelve miles W. Hilary Point.

Mouſſy, a river of Hindooſtan, which croſſes the country of Golconda, and runs into the Kiſtnah, on the borders of the circar of Palnaud.

Mouſtiers, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Digne: five league S. Digne, and four W. Caſtellane.

Mouſtiers, ſee *Monſtiers*.

Mout e, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pontarlier: ſix leagues SE. Salins, and four and a quarter SW. Pontarlier.

Moutier d'Hun, a town of France, in the department of the Creuſe: three leagues SE. Gueret, and three NW. Aubuſſon.

Moutier St. Jean, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or: one league N. Semur-en-Auxois.

Moutiers, or *Munſter*, a town of Germany.

S. St. Ufemia, in the province of Calabria Ultra.

Muchawiec, a river of Poland, which runs into the Bug, at Brzeſc.

Muchein, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia. In the year 1621, this town was burned by the Imperialiſts, under the command of count Tilly: ſix miles N. Freiburg, and eight SW. Merſburg. *Long.* 29. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 15. N.

Muchieto, a town of the iſland of Corſica: one mile N. Cervione.

Mucheder, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen, between Taas and Jerim.

Muchundrum, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore Country: twelve miles E. Bangalore.

Mucidan, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Dordogne: ſix leagues SW. Perigueux, and four NNW. Bergerac. *Long.* 18. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 2. N.

Mucior, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Caramania: twenty-four miles SSE. Kir-ſhehr.

Muck, a ſmall iſland near the eaſt coaſt of Ireland, in the North Channel. *Long.* 5. 36. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 51. N.

Muckearn, a town of Scotland, in the county of Argyle: fourteen miles N. Inverary.

Muckenberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggravate of Meiſſen: twenty-eight miles N. Dreſden, and twenty-two NE. Meiſſen.

Muckyſh, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Donegal: twenty-ſix miles N. Donegal.

Muckle Water of Groinard, a river of Scotland, which runs from Loch Strathnaſkelly to Loch Groinard.

Muckris Point, a cape of Ireland, on the north coaſt of Donegal Bay: ſix miles WSW. Killybais.

Mucullagh, rocks in the Atlantic, near the weſt coaſt of Ireland, in Tralee Bay: three miles NNW. from Fenet Iſland.

Mud Iſland, a ſmall fortified iſland of United America, in the river Delaware, taken by the Britiſh troops, in the year 1777.

Mudania, or *Montagna*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia, ſituated in a gulf, in the ſouth-eaſt part of the Sea of Marmora. The inhabitants are chiefly Greeks or Jews, with ſome Turks. The archbiſhop of Burſa has a palace here. The commerce is very conſiderable in grain, ſilk, ſaltpetre, white wine, variety of fruits, and the manufactures of Burſa, which are brought here for exportation: fifteen miles NNW. Burſa. *Long.* 46. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 24. N.

Mudau, or *Mudech*, a town of G- the circle of the Lower Rhine, and of Mentz: ten miles S. Miltenb r

Muden, a town of Perſia, in t of Segeſtan: thirty-ſix leagues NW

Muderni, a town of Aſiatic Tu province of Natolia: twenty-f SW. Boli.

Mudniſka, a town of Ruſſia, in the ment of Irkutſk, on the Lena: n miles NE. Kirenſk.

Mudt, a river of Germany, in the the Lower Rhine, which runs Maine, near Miltenberg, in the elec Mentz.

Muebrau, a town of Germany, duchy of Stiria, on the Muehr divides it in two parts. It is defe citadel, ſituated on an eminence: miles W. Judenburg, and 116 SW. *Long.* 31. 58. E. Ferro. *Lat* 47.

Muehr, or *Mer*, a river of Germa riſes in a lake in the archbiſhopric burg, and paſſes by Muehrau, Gra the duchy of Stiria, and joins th about ſix miles S. Caniſcha, in H

Muel, a town of Spain, in the k Aragon: twelve miles SSW. Sara

Muertzenſchlag, a town of Ger the duchy of Stiria: twenty-three Pruck, and twelve WNW. Fridber

Muga, a town of Spain, in the pr Catalonia: twenty-one miles N. Ge

Mugeln, or *New Mugeln*, a town many, in the circle of Upper Sax territory of Wurzen: fifteen mile Wurzen.

Mugkowſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, on t Mezen: 192 miles E. Archangel.

Muglia, a town of Iſtria: two m Capo d'Iſtria.

Mugliano, a town of Italy, in the d Tuſcany: eight leagues NW. Sien

Mugliz, a town of Moravia, in th of Olmutz: fourteen miles NNW. and 104 E. Prague.

Mugra, a town of Africa, in the k of Algiers: eighty miles S. Algie

Mugron, a town of France, in the ment of the Landes, and chief to canton, in the diſtrict of St. Sev leagues S. Tartas, and two W. St. S

Mugue, a town of Aſia, in the co Sennaar: fifty miles S. Sennaar.

Mubl, or *Mibl*, a quarter or diviſion archduchy of Auſtria.

Mubibach, a river of Germany, in th of Upper Saxony, which runs into the one mile SE. Belgern, in the marggr Meiſſen.

Mublbach, a river of Germany, circle of Swabia, which runs into Neckar, two miles N. Sultz.

M

…berg, a town of Germany, in the … of Swabia, and marggraviate of Ba… twenty leagues W. Durlach.

…erg, a town of Germany, in the … the Lower Rhine, and territory of … twelve miles SW. Erfurt.

…erg, a town of Germany, in the … Upper Saxony, and marggraviate … n. ſituated on the Elbe: it con… churches, a caſtle, and a college: … miles NW. Meiſſen, and thirty… W. Dreſden. *Long.* 30. 55. E. Fer… 51. 25. N.

…k, a town of Sileſia, in the prin… of Glogau: four miles SW. Schwi…

…denſtein, a town of Germany, in the … Upper Saxony, and electorate of … three miles N. Bitterfeld.

…berf, a town of Germany, in the … Upper Saxony, in the Vogtland: … miles WNW. Plauen, and ſeventy… SW. Dreſden.

…nbonck, or *Mylendonck*, or *Millen…* a town of Germany, in the circle of … fixteen miles N. Juliers.

…hauſen, a town of Proſſia, in the … of Oberland: forty-ſix miles SW. …berg.

…hauſen, or *Mulhauſen*, an imperial … Germany, in the circle of Upper …ny, ſituated in Thuringia, on the Un…. It is divided into Upper and Low… Town, and contains two Lutheran …ches, and a Roman Catholic foundation Auguſtine nuns. In the year 1180, it …rnt down by Henry the Lion, duke …xony and Bavaria. In the matricula …e empire, it is aſſeſſed at 160 florins, contributes to the chamber of Wetzlar …rix-dollars, twenty-three kruitzers: … miles S. Goſlar, and twenty-four …W. Erfurt. *Long.* 28. 4. E. Ferro. … 51. 1. N.

…hauſen, a town in alliance with Swiſ…d, ſituated in the Sundgau, on the ri…ll, inſulated by the French department … Upper Rhine. In the eleventh cen…, Muhlhauſen was erected into an im… town, but, ſiding with the emperor …deric II, though excommunicated by the …e, the biſhop of Straſburg, in 1246, … himſelf maſter of it, and under his …e yoke it continued fifteen years, till …vered by Adolphus, count of Habſburg. … prince, when afterwards created king Germany, conferred ſeveral important …leges on it, among which, in 1275, he …ed an exemption from the judicature of … foreign court. Theſe ſeveral privileges …re confirmed to it, and augmented by the …ceding kings and emperors of Germany, …cularly by king Adolphus, and the em…or Charles IV, the former of whom …fted, that its imperial ſchultheiſz or judge ſhould be elected from among its own freemen; and the latter not only permitted them to have a burgo-maſter of their own appointing, but alſo agreed, that the town ſhould forever be inalienable from the empire. In 1515, it entered into a perpetual alliance with the Helvetic body, but, in 1586, this alliance was revoked by the popiſh cantons; the deputies they ſent thither on occaſion of the inteſtine commotions, not ſucceeding in their negociations; but the Calviniſts continued their union with it, and even admitted it into the community of rights, inſtituted in 1529. By virtue of this laſt union it is, indeed, an aſſociate town, but ſince its excluſion by the popiſh cantons, ſends no repreſentative to the general diet of the Helvetic body. Its regency conſiſts of the little and great council, the former of which is compoſed of three burgo-maſters, nine counſellors, and twelve maſters of companies; but the members of the latter, beſides thoſe twenty-four perſons, are alſo the ſix ſechſeres, choſen out of each of the ſix companies into which the town is divided, with three burghers from each of the ſaid ſix companies, making in all ſeventy-eight perſons. Muhlhauſen has likewiſe its own particular court and conſiſtory: ſixteen miles NW. Bâle, and twenty S. Colmar.

Mühlhoſe, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and middle mark of Brandenburg, on a navigable canal, which forms a communication, by water, from Hamburg to Breſlau: nine miles SW. Francfort on the Oder, and eight NE. Beſkow.

Mubow, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz: thirteen miles W. Leitmeritz.

Mubr, a river of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which runs into the Neckar, a little below Marpach, in the duchy of Wurtemburg.

Mubra, ſee *Muebr*.

Mubreck, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, on the Muehr: twelve miles N. Pettau, and nine W. Rackeſburg.

Mujaco, a kingdom in the interior parts of Africa, ſituated to the north of Anziko.

Mujaxar, or *Muxacra*, a ſea-port town of Spain, in the province of Grenada, ſituated on a ſmall bay of the Mediterranean. This town is ſuppoſed to be the ancient Murgis: thirty-five miles NE. Almeria, and eighty E. Grenada. *Long.* 14. 44. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 37. 5. N.

Muir Kirk, a town of Scotland, in the county of Ayr: twenty miles E. Ayr.

Mukatera, a fortreſs of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: twenty-eight miles SE. Taas.

Mula, a town of Spain, in the province of Murcia, celebrated for its baths: twenty miles W. Murcia.

Mulatas, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands, in that

part of the Atlantic called the Spaniſh Main, near the iſthmus of Darien. *Long.* 78. 5. to 78. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 9. 20. to 9. 35. N.

Mulatre Point, a cape of the iſland of Dominica, on the eaſt coaſt. *Long.* 61. 17. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. 25. N.

Mulazzo, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa: fifteen miles N. Spezza.

Mulcom, a town of Sweden, in the province of Warmeland: thirteen miles NE. Carlſtadt.

Mulda, or *Freyberg Mulda*, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which riſes near Moldau, in Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz, paſſes by Freyberg, Noſſen, Roſzwein, Dobeln, &c. and joins the Muldau, two miles N. Colditz.

Mulda, or *Weiſſe Mulda*, a river of Germany, which riſes near Shonech, eight miles from Oelnitz, in the Vogtland, in the circle of Upper Saxony, paſſes by Zwickau, Glaucau, Penig, Colditz, Wartzen, Eulenburg, &c. and runs into the Elbe, near Deſſau.

Mulda, a town of Germany, and circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: eight miles SSE. Freyburg.

Muldau, ſee *Moldau*.

Muldau, or *Moldau*, a river of Germany, which riſes near the mountains which ſeparate Bohemia from the duchy of Bavaria, to the ſouth-weſt of Prachatitz, paſſes by Budweiſs, Teyn, Prague, &c. and joins the Elbe, a little above Melnik.

Muldenhammer, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: ſix miles W. Schwarzenberg.

Muldorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and archbiſhopric of Saltzburg, on the Inn: thirty-ſix miles NW. Saltzburg, and forty E. Munich. *Long.* 30. 14. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 12. N.

Muldſchen, a town of Pruſſian Lithuania: ſixteen miles SW. Inſterburg.

Muleta (La), a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: ſixteen miles ESE. Scalea.

Mulevo, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Viatka, on the Kama: ſixteen miles S. Sarapul.

Mulfingen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Wurzburg: ſix miles S. Mergentheim, and thirty-one S. Wurzburg.

Mulhauſen, ſee *Mulhauſen*.

Mulheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Berg, on the Ruhr: fourteen miles N. Duſſeldorp.

Mulheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Berg, on the eaſt ſide of the Rhine: three miles N. Cologn.

Mulingen (Groſs), a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Anhalt Zerbſt. In the year 1632, the town was taken by the imperial troops, commanded by Count Papenheim, and given to plunder, and the women to the lity of the ſoldiers: fourteen mile Zerbſt.

Mulingen (Klein), a town of Ge in the circle of Upper Saxony, and of Anhalt Zerbſt: twelve miles W. Z

Mull, one of the Hebrides, or W Iſlands of Scotland, ſeparated from the ty of Argyle, by a narrow paſſage, ca *Sound of Mull*. The ſhape is very irre towards the eaſt, the ſhape tends t round; on the weſt, hollow, and i with conſiderable lochs and bays. contain ſeveral ſmall iſlands. From to ſouth, it is about twenty-two miles eaſt to weſt, at the ſouthern extre is as much, but, towards the north, n than eight; nor is any part of the i miles from the ſea. The bays f good harbours. On the iſland th no villages, except Tobermorey, n northern point, where a fiſhing ſtat lately been erected. The ſoil is un able for corn, being, for the m rocky and barren. The mountain ever, abound with ſprings, and are with cattle, of which a great numb annually exported. There, with t ings, and a conſiderable quantity of are the only articles of commerce. ruins of ſeveral ancient caſtles are to this iſland. In 1588, on this coaſt, of the line, belonging to the Spaniſh da, was blown up; ſome ſay by acc others, by the deſperate reſolution Scotchman. *Long.* 3. W. Edinburgh 56. 26. N.

Mull of Galloway, ſee *Galloway*.

Mull Sound, a narrow ſea of Sc between the iſland of Mull, and the nent.

Mullagbcarn, a mountain of Irel the county of Tyrone: twelve mi Strabane.

Mullaba, mountains of Ireland, county of Leitrim: four miles E. M hamilton.

Mullavilly, a town of Hindooſtan, Myſore Country: twenty-two miles E ringapatam.

Mullet, a peninſula of Ireland, in county of Mayo, about nine miles long in general, about two wide. A larg called *Blackſod Bay*, almoſt dividing it the reſt of the county. This penin contrary to the neighbouring coaſt of M ſaid to be fertile and populous.

Mullicas, a river of United Ameri the ſtate of New Jerſey, which run the Atlantic, a little to the ſouth of L Egg harbour.

Mullingar, a town of Ireland, and co

: West Meath, and a borough, which ...o members to parliament: forty-...les SW. Dundalk, and thirty-nine ... Dublin. *Long.* 7. 18. W. Green- *Lat.* 53. 31. N.

...a, a fortress of Africa, in the ... of Fez, and province of Garet, ...d with a garrison.

...ea, mountains of Ireland, in the ... of Mayo: twenty-three miles SW. ...r.

...za, a town of Croatia: ten miles ...acs.

...*skich*, a town of Russia, in the ...ment of Irkutsk, on the Angara: ...six miles N. Balaganskoi.

...*y Bay*, a bay on the north coast of ..., and county of Donegal: six miles ...gh-Swilly.

...*nen*, a town of Prussia, in the pro- ...t Natangen: four miles SE. Ger- ...

...*zig*, a town of France, in the de- ...nt of the Lower Rhine: one league ...lsheim.

..., a river of Africa, which passes ... the kingdom of Fez, and runs in- ... Mediterranean, fifteen leagues SE. ...a.

...*ble's Point*, a rock in the Bristol ...el, near the south coast of Wales, and ... the entrance of Swansea Bay: four ... S. Swansea.

...*berg*, a town of Germany, in the ... of Franconia, and principality of ...ach: six miles S. Hoff.

...*enberg*, a town of Germany, in the ... Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of ...enburg: nineteen miles W. Custrin, ...twenty-nine E. Berlin. *Long.* 31. 56. ...erro. *Lat.* 52. 33. N.

...*enbernsdorf*, a town of Germany, ... circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of ...lt: seven miles NW. Weyda.

...*enstein*, a village and castle of Swis- ...nd, in the bishopric of Bâle, at which is ...over Mount Jura.

...*rodt*, or *Roth*, a princely abby of ...ny, in the circle of Swabia, founded ...e year 1126, and put under the pro- ... of the empire, by Charles IV. The ... month is fifteen florins, and the tax ... imperial chamber fifty-four rix-dol- ... twelve kruitzers: eighteen miles S. ..., and thirty-eight WSW. Augsburg.

...*nda*, see *Monda*.

...*la*, a town of Hindoostan, in the ...y of Gurry Mundella: forty miles ... Gurrah, and ninety-five WNW. Rut- ...our.

Munden, or *Gemunden*, a town of Ger- ...ny, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and ...ipality of Calenberg, at the conflux of ... Werra and the Fulda, where they join, to form the Weser. It contains two Lutheran churches, and an hospital. The Calvinists perform their worship in an elegant building, in which is an organ; but this structure is reckoned as a taxable house. In the town is a double garrison: namely, one of four companies maintained by the town, and a regiment of the sovereign's which quarters in barracks. The various goods brought hither by land and water from Hesse, Thuringia, Saxony, Francfort, and Franconia; but more particularly from Nurenberg, Bavaria, &c. after a very short stay here, are sent down the Weser, and what comes up it hither, is, for the most part, also forwarded into the abovementioned countries. No foreigner, that is, no one who is not a freeman of Munden, is to trade beyond this town, but consign his goods to a factor here; and whatever is brought in a vessel, must, by virtue of the staple right granted and confirmed to the town, be unladen and laden again. The Werra may be navigated by Munden and Hessian vessels, but the latter, on coming off Munden, are not to proceed, without a licence, and even then to have a Munden master, and pay a duty to the town, which being done, a licence in writing is granted. In 1626, it was besieged and taken by storm, by the imperialists, under count Tilly, by which storm, exclusive of the number of townsmen who were killed, its loss is estimated at 350,000 rix-dollars, and, on borrowing only fifty rix-dollars, of an inhabitant of Cassel, to redeem one of their records out of the soldiers' hands, to raise so small a sum, the corporation was obliged to mortgage all its revenues. In 1757 and 1758, it was, for some time, possessed by the French: thirteen miles SW. Gottingen, and ten NNE. Cassel.

Munden, see *Minden*.

Munder, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Calenberg, on the Hammel. In the year 1483, this town was besieged by the troops of Paderburn, Minden, Osnabruck, and Lippe, united, but without success. It suffered very much by the war which preceded the peace of Westphalia. Near the town is a salt-work; eighteen miles ESE. Munden. *Long.* 26. 42. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 16. N.

Munderar, a province of Asia, in the northern parts of the country of Cabul.

Munderkingen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, belonging to the house of Austria, situated on the Danube. This town suffered extremely during the long war in Germany. Within sight of this place, in the year 1703, a battle was fought between a body of German horse, amounting to 5000, under the command of the count de la Tour, and 3000 French horse, under the

the command of M. de Legal, detached from the main army, encamped by the side of the Danube, for the defence of the dominions of the duke of Bavaria. The Imperialists had 1500 men killed and wounded; among the latter was prince Christian of Hanover: nine miles N. Buchau, and thirty six SSW. Stuttgart.

Mundsee, a lake of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, near Angermunde, in the Ucker Mark of Brandenburg.

Mundu, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Malwa, of which it was formerly the capital: thirty two miles SW. Indore, and ninety N. Burhanpour. *Long.* 75. 40. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 22. 45. N.

Mungalova, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, at the union of the rivers Ona and Uda, eighty-eight miles from Verchnei Udinsk.

Mungatzkoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Kolivan, on the Tom: 180 miles E. Kolivan, and 640 ESE. Tobolsk. *Long.* 104. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 52. N.

Munglore, a town of Asia, in the country of Cabul: 125 miles E. Cachemire, and 135 E. Cabul. *Long.* 71. 15. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 34. 15. N.

Munich, a city of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, situated on the Iser, the capital and residence of the elector. The straight and broad streets of this place, and the great number of fine buildings in it, both ecclesiastical and secular, render it one of the handsomest cities in all Germany, and even in Europe; and it is said to contain 40,000 inhabitants. The palace here, which was first erected by the emperor Maximilian I, is an elegant structure, containing four courts. The things the most worthy of notice in this palace, are, the large and beautiful Kaisersaal, a chapel of the Virgin Mary, with a rich treasury in it; the antiquarium, or chamber of antiquities, in which are 200 marble statues and busts of Roman emperors, and some hundreds of other antiques, the greatest part of which were brought from Italy; the chamber of rich curiosities; the musæum, and the elector's library. In the year 1729, the palace, and particularly the chamber of rich curiosities here, suffered greatly by fire, and, in 1750, a whole wing of it was burned down. Towards the east stands the elector's arsenal, and northward lie the park and pleasure gardens, and near these is the Thurnierhaus, or large edifice for tournaments. In the largest market-place, stands a high marble pillar, with a brass statue of the Virgin Mary upon it, and two large fountains, and on the sides is the town-house, in which the states hold their meetings, together with several lofty houses, ornamented with decorations of paintings on the front. The principal ecclesiastical buildings here, are the c[illegible] church, and several rich convents. [illegible] nich, are manufactures of velvet, fil[illegible] and tapestry. It is probable, that [illegible] cient city of Campodunum, or Camp[illegible] stood in this neighbourhood. A[illegible] year 1175, duke Henry the Lion [illegible] city of Munich on a spot belonging [illegible] convent of Schoftlar. In 1327, it w[illegible] ly damaged by fire, and, in 144[illegible] entirely destroyed. In 1632, it w[illegible] by the Swedes, and, in 1704, [illegible] 1743, by the Austrians, who, in [illegible] mentioned year, established a comm[illegible] regency at this place: 200 miles W. [illegible] and twenty-nine SE. Augsburg. *L*[illegible] 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 6. N.

Munilla, a town of Spain, in Old C[illegible] eight miles S. Calahorra.

Munkacs, a town of Hungary: th[illegible] is almost impregnable, seated on a h[illegible] steep rock, in a spacious plain, the [illegible] strength of which is increased by [illegible] labour. It is the capital of a lordsh[illegible] merly bearing the title of a duchy. [illegible] it, on the river Latortza, is a town, [illegible] is the residence of a Greek bishop, with the Roman church, and a conv[illegible] the order of St. Basil. In 168[illegible] blockade of three years, this famo[illegible] surrendered to the Imperialists; coun[illegible] ly's lady, who had conducted this [illegible] fence, being carried to Vienna; and [illegible] the Tekely family, vast treasures in [illegible] were found here. In 1703, this [illegible] place of rendezvous to the Rakoc[illegible] but, by suppression of that revolt, t[illegible] escheated to the crown: fifty-tw[illegible] ESE. Caskau, and 128 SSE. Cracow. [illegible] 39. 24. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 15. N.

Munkengratz, a town of Bohemia, [illegible] circle of Boleslaw: seven miles NNE. Buntzel.

Munkholm, a town of Norway, in [illegible] vince of Drontheim: three miles N. [illegible] theim.

Muntkorp, a town of Sweden, in the [illegible] vince of Westmanland: seven mi[illegible] Stroemsholm.

Munnerstadt, a town of Germany, [illegible] circle of Franconia, and bishopric of [illegible] burg, on the Lauer: nine miles N. S[illegible] furt, twenty-eight NNE. Wurzb[illegible] thirty-one NW. Bamberg. *Long.* [illegible] E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 7. N.

Munnow, see *Monnow*.

Munnypour, a town of Asia, in the [illegible] try of Meckley: 264 miles NNE. [illegible] and 530 E. Patna. *Long.* 95. E. G[illegible] wich. *Lat.* 24. 40. N.

Munry, a river of Ireland, in the [illegible] of Mayo, which runs into Tullaghan.

Munseskirchen, a town of France, [illegible] department of the Moselle, and chi[illegible]

ton, in the diſtrict of Sar Louis: ...e and a half W. Bouzonville, and Thionville.

..., a ſmall iſland of Denmark, in ...ter Belt: ten miles NNW. Cor...

...en, a town of Germany, in the ... Swabia, and duchy of Wurtem... ...enty-ſix miles SSE Stutgart, and W. Ulm. *Long.* 27. 6. E. Ferro. ...23. N.

...r, a biſhopric of Germany, in the ... Weſtphalia; bounded on the north ... Frieſeland and Oldenburg, on the ...the biſhopric of Oſnabruck and coun... Diepholz, Tecklenburg, Lingen, and ...erg, on the ſouth by the duchy of ...ia, the counties of Mark and Reck...n, and duchy of Cleves, and on the ... the United States and county of ...m. This country is level, with ſome ...e heights, but no mountains. The ...ve heaths here ſerve for the breeding ...e. In it are alſo fruitful plains, fine ... and turf, together with good quarries ..., and rivers abounding in fiſh. The ...markable are the Embs, the Lippe, ...ent, and the Berkel. The Dummer ... which is one German mile in length, ...f a one broad, lies between the ...e and the county of Diepholz, and in ...longs thereto. At the time of the ...tion, the Lutheran doctrine found ... indeed, many adherents; but it was ...ards ſuppreſſed, and the exerciſe of the ...an religion, which had been permitted ...e quarter of Embſland, in the years ... and 1614, was again put down. In the ...02, the emperor, Charlemagne, created ...n, of Frieſeland, firſt biſhop of Mimi...ord, inſtead of which name was after...ards that of Munſter. Biſhop Louis I ſet ...ſhopric free from the hereditary right of ...tion of the counts of Tecklenburg. Bi... Hermann II, who governed in the 12th ...ry, was, by the emperor Otto IV, made ...ce of the empire. Biſhop Otto, a count ...ntheim, was the firſt prelate who was ...d by the chapter, on whom the em... Frederick II, conferred a power for ...purpoſe. Biſhop Louis II, a landgrave ...ſſe, was the firſt who was confirmed by ...pe. Biſhop Chriſtopher Bernhard, a ... of Galen, who died in the year 1678, ...lebrated as a great warrior. The Ro... month is 832 florins, and the tax to the ...erial chamber 434 rixdollars. The epiſ...al domains are more conſiderable than ... of Oſnabruck. The chapter maintains ... regiments. Munſter is the capital.

Munſter, a city of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and capital of the biſhopric of the ſame name, ſituated in a very fruitful and pleaſant ſpot, on the rivulet Aa, not far from the Embs. This town was at firſt called *Mimigernford*, *Mimigard*, &c. but in the 11th century, obtained the name of Munſter, from the collegiate church founded there by Charlemagne. Munſter is environed with double ditches and ramparts, and contains alſo in it a citadel, which is called the *Brille*, and was erected by biſhop Chriſtopher Bernhard, of Galen, in order to curb the town. Among others, is the pariſh church of St. Lambert, on the tower of which John of Leyden, king of the Anabaptiſts, together with both his princes, were hung up in iron baſkets. The town itſelf has undergone many calamities, among which that is in particular worthy of notice which it underwent in the time of the Anabaptiſts, in 1535 and 1536. In the year 1648, the famous peace concluded between Germany and France was ſettled here. But in the year 1660, this place refuſing to acknowledge ſubjection to the ſupreme power of the biſhop, it was beſieged, and ſurrendered in 1661. Biſhop Ferdinand wanted to erect an univerſity here, in 1631, and alſo obtained of the emperor, Ferdinand II, the confirmation thereof, but his deſign was never put in execution. This city is remarkable for a famous treaty of a general peace, which was ſettled in the year 1648. It is ſometimes called the treaty of Munſter, and ſometimes the treaty of Weſtphalia, becauſe the plenipotentiaries were divided, and laboured in two places at the ſame time: the Swedes at Oſnabruck, and the French at Munſter. Thus, from the two treaties of Munſter and Oſnabruck, they have given it the general term of the treaty of Weſtphalia: ſixty-five miles NNE. Cologn. *Long.* 25. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 49. N.

Munſter, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: two miles SW. Rattenburg.

Munſter, a town of Swiſſerland, and capital of a bailiwick, in the canton of Lucerne: twelve miles NNW. Lucerne.

Munſter, a town of the Griſons, which gives name to a vally, called *Munſterthal*, in the league of God's Houſe: fifteeen miles N. Bormio.

Munſter, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, in the Rhingrave: one mile SW. Creutznach.

Munſter, the ſouth-weſt province of Ireland; bounded on the north by Connaught, on the eaſt by Leinſter, and on the ſouth and weſt by the ſea. It comprizes ſix counties, viz. Clare, Kerry, Limerick, Cork, Tipperary, and Waterford.

Munſter, or *Munſterroth*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Heſſe: four miles SSW. Butzbach, and fourteen N. Francfort on the Maine.

Munſter, or *Maſmunſter*, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Colmar,

Colmar. This town was formerly imperial. It was taken by count Montecuculi, and fortified in the year 1633; but the Swedes taking it ſoon after, deſtroyed the fortifications, and put it in the hands of the French: two leagues and a half NW. Ruffach, and three WSW. Colmar.

Munſter Bilſen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Liege: one mile N. Bilſen.

Munſter Eyffel, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Juliers: thirty-four miles WNW. Coblentz. *Long.* 24. 17. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 38. N.

Munſter Meinfeld, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and archbiſhopric of Treves: eleven miles WSW. Coblentz, and forty-two NE. Treves. *Long.* 24. 49. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 21. N.

Munſterberg, a principality of Sileſia, environed by the principalities of Schweidnitz, Brieg and Neiſſe, and the county of Glatz. It is a good ſoil, and beſides flax, hemp, and wood, produces all ſorts of grain, and the neighbourhood of Munſterberg yields great quantities of hops. Here are, likewiſe, large breeds of good horned cattle and ſheep. To the weſt and ſouth, or near the county of Glatz, it is very mountainous, the Bohemian chain ending in thoſe parts, and the Moravian chain of mountains beginning there. In this principality are three boroughs, and one market town. Its firſt princes were of the line of the dukes of Schweidnitz. At the partition between Boleſlaus I and his brother, Henry V, or the Fat, ſons to Boleſlaus II, or Bald, the former obtained Munſterberg, and founded a diſtinct line there. His youngeſt ſon, Boleſlaus, reſided at the aforeſaid town, and, in 1341, mortgaged Frankenſtein to Charles, ſon to the king of Bohemia. He was ſucceeded by his ſon, Nicholas the Little, who made an abſolute ſale of Frakenſtein to the emperor, Charles IV. His ſucceſſor again was his ſon, Boleſlaus IV, to whoſe lands ſucceeded his two ſons, John and Henry. In 1653, the principality of Munſterburg, with the diſtrict of Frankenſtein, was by the emperor, Ferdinand, conferred as a fief on John Weichard, of Auerſberg, whoſe deſcendants ſtill enjoy it.

Munſterberg, a town of Sileſia, and capital of a principality of the ſame name, ſituated on the Ohlau. The principal employment of the inhabitants is the culture of hops: fifteen miles NW. Neiſſe, and nineteen SW. Glatz.

Munſterdorf, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: two miles ESE. Itzehoa.

Munſterlingen, a town of Swiſſerland, in the Turgau: three miles SE. Conſtance.

Munſterloney, mountains of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone: ten miles SE. Strabane.

Munzenburg, a town of Germany, circle of the Upper Rhine, and cou Hanau Munzenberg: nineteen mi Wetzlar, and ſeventeen N. Hanau.

Muodgur, a town of Hindooſtan. circar of Cicacole: eighteen miles N Ganjam.

Mur, a town of France, in the depa of the North Coaſts, and chief place of ton, in the diſtrict of Loudeac: three W. Loudeac, and ſeven and a quar Guingamp.

Mur de Barres, a town of France, principal place of a diſtrict, in the ment of the Aveiron: ten leagues N. der, and ten NE. Figeac.

Mura, a river of Ruſſia, which run the Tunguſka, nearly oppoſite Mureka.

Murach, a town and caſtle of Ger in the circle of Bavaria, and Upper F nate: ſeven miles E. Nabburg.

Muradal, a paſs of Spain, in the M Mountains, between New Caſtile an daluſia, where the Spaniards obtained tory over the Moors, in the year 1212.

Murakwa, a town of Poland, in th tinate of Braclaw: twenty-eight mile Braclaw.

Murano, a ſmall iſland in the Gu Venice, with a town of the ſame which is the ſee of a biſhop, and co fifteen churches: a little to the N. of V

Murany, a fortreſs of Hungary: eigh miles SW. Kapſdorf.

Murarut, a mountain of Tranſilvania, the borders of Servia: forty-eight mi Hunyad.

Muraſſon, a town of France, in the partment of the Aveiron: four league a half SSW. St. Afrique, and ten ESE Albin.

Murafzerda, a town of Hungary, on river Muhra: eight miles NNE. Cl thurn.

Murat, a town of France, in the de ment of the Tarn, and chief place of a ton, in the diſtrict of La Caune: leagues E. La Caune.

Murat, a town of France, and prin place of a diſtrict, in the department o Cantal: two leagues and three qu WNW. St. Flour, and ſeven NE. Au *Long.* 20. 32. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 7. N.

Murca de Paneya, a town of Portug the province of Tra los Montes: four le SSW. Mirandela, and ſix NE. Lamego

Murcia, a province of Spain, or, as it called, a kingdom, is bounded on the n by New Caſtile, on the eaſt by Valencia, the ſouth by the Mediterranean, and on weſt by Grenada and Jaen; the great length is about 115 miles from north ſouth, and 100 from eaſt to weſt. T principal rivers are the Segura and Gu

The air is healthy and pure, and ntry produces wine and corn, which good, but being very mountainous, any great quantity, ſo that its chief ies are fine fruits, ſuch as oranges, &c. ſugar, honey, ſilk, and grain, rice, peas, &c. The kingdom of produces a great quantity of ſilk. ors, when they conquered Spain, to have brought thither the mul- and to have taught the Spaniards ner of cultivating it, as alſo how to and weave the ſilk. The ſoil of is ſo favourable to this tree, that it ſily grows there than in any other Spain. The little kingdom of Mur- d to contain 355,500 mulberry-trees, produce annually 40,000 ounces of n of the ſilk-worm, the reſult of s 250,000 pounds of ſilk. Every f fruit produced in Spain is found in ; it furniſhes Caſtile, England, and with oranges, lemons, figs, &c. The rs are covered with ſhrubs, reeds, ferous and medicinal plants.

Murcia, a city of Spain, and capital of a of the ſame name. Murcia was village till the time of the Romans, delighted with its ſituation, dedicated nus Myrtia. It was in the fields of that Scipio, returned from his con- celebrated the obſequies of his father ela. Murcia remained 616 years un- e dominion of the Romans. It was , dismantled, and ſacked, by the Goths, poſſeſſed it 310 years. The Moors, in turn, came to beſiege it, after having ered Cordova, Malaga, Grenada, and and the inhabitants went to meet and them. The two armies met in a plain, led *Sangonera*, on account of the bloody battle that followed, in which the Moors behaved ſo gallantly, that moſt of remained upon the field. In this ex- the governor of the city ordered all men to be clad in armour, and drawn the rampart, whilſt, in the character ambaſſador, he went to the Mooriſh to capitulate. The Moors, believing city to be ſtill ſtrong and full of ſoldiers, ered him very advantageous terms; but was their aſtoniſhment, when, upon ning the gates, they found only an army women! The ſame circumſtance is re- of the taking of Orihuela. At length, 527 years' poſſeſſion, the Moors loſt it, 1241, to Don Ferdinand, ſon of Al- the Wiſe, and it has ever ſince re- ed under the dominion of Spain. Mur- contains ſix pariſh churches, endowed by Alfonſo the Wiſe, ten convents of monks, ſix nunneries. A late traveller ſays, this although conſiderable and well peopled, not one inn; the only lodging to be had in it as wretched as thoſe found upon moſt of the great roads of Spain, in the places called inns, generally kept by Gitanos, or Gipſies: ninety-ſix miles SSW. Valencia, and 115 ENE. Grenada. *Long.* 15. 25. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 37. 57. N.

Mure, a cape on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Corſica: thirteen miles SSW. Ajazzo.

Mure (La), a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Grenoble: ſix leagues S. Grenoble, and ſix and a half NE. Die.

Mureka, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, on the Tunguſka: 192 miles E. Eniſeiſk. *Long.* 116. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 58. 30. N.

Murenzkoi, Stanitz, an oſtrog of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Lena. *Long.* 132. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 60. 31. N.

Muret, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Upper Garonne, on the Garronne. Peter of Aragon having taken the part of the Albigeois, in the year 1213, aſſiſted by the counts of Toulouſe, Foix, and Comminges, laid ſiege to this town, with an army of 100,000 men. The biſhop of Toulouſe called to his aſſiſtance the count of Montfort, who entered Muret with his forces, and making a ſortie with 14,000 men, entirely defeated the beſieging army, with the loſs of the king, who was found dead in the field, and lies interred in a ſmall chapel near the town: three leagues and a quarter S. Toulouſe, and four and a half N. Rieux. *Long.* 18. 59. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 27. N.

Murg, a river of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which riſes about two miles ſouth-eaſt Oppenau, runs ſouth-ſouth-eaſt about ſix miles, to Lake Elp, near which it is joined by the Lorbach, when it changes its courſe, and runs northward to Gerſpach; after paſſing this town, it runs north-weſt by Kuppenheim, Raſtadt, &c. into the Rhine.

Murgenthal, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Berne: fifteen miles E. Soleure.

Murhard, or *Murbart*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemburg, on the Muhr: twenty-two miles NE. Stuttgart, and ſixty-two SE. Worms. *Long.* 27. 13. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 56. N.

Murjatta, a river of Hindooſtan, one of the mouths of the Ganges.

Murillo, a town of Spain, in the province of Aragon: ſixteen miles S. Jaca.

Murlavaddy, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: twenty-one miles S. Bangalore.

Murmanſkoi Bereg, the north-eaſt coaſt of Ruſſian Lapland, in the government of Archangel, between *Lat.* 68. and 69. N.

Murnau, a town of Germany, in the circle

cle of Bavaria: ten miles S. Weilhaim, and fourteen SE. Schongau.

Murnig See, a lake of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: ten miles NW. Welach.

Muro, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: ſix miles NNE. Aleſſano.

Muro, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata; the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Conza: eleven miles SE. Conza, and fifty-nine E. Naples.

Muro, a mountain of Portugal, which forms a weſtern boundary of the province of Tra los Montes.

Murol, a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Beſſe: one league N. Beſſe.

Muros, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia, at the mouth of the Tambro: twenty-five miles W. Compoſtella.

Muros, a town of Spain, in the province of Aſturia: ſeventeen miles NNW. Oviedo.

Murr Iſlands, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands near the ſouth coaſt of Labrador. *Long.* 59. 8. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 32. N.

Murra, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: ten miles NW. Zebid.

Murray Frith, a large bay of the German Sea, on the eaſt coaſt of Scotland, and north of the county of Murray, whence its name.

Murray Harbour, a harbour on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of St. John, in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. *Long.* 62. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 46. N.

Murray's Iſlands, ſeveral ſmall iſlands on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of the county of Kircudbright, at the mouth of Fleet bay: eleven or twelve miles NNE. Burrow Head.

Murrayſhire, or *Elginſhire*, a county of Scotland, bounded on the north by an arm of the ſea, called the *Frith of Murray*, on the eaſt by Banffſhire, on the ſouth by Aberdeenſhire and Inverneſsſhire, and on the weſt by Inverneſsſhire and Nairnſhire; being thirty miles from eaſt to weſt, and nearly the ſame from north to ſouth. Its air is ſalutary, and the winter milder than any other part in the north of the kingdom. The ſouth ſide is mountainous, but abounds with paſture, as the low country does with corn. Here are ſeveral woods of firs and oaks. The ſoil is generally fruitful, and produces the fruits ripe ſoon. Its principal rivers are the Spey, the Loſſie, Nairn, and Findhorn; all of which produce vaſt quantities of ſalmon. The chief towns are Elgin and Forres.

Murſange, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Beaune: one league and a half E. Beaune.

Murſchnitz, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and pr. Coburg: nine miles NE. Coburg.

Murtezabad, a town of Aſia in the province of Natolia: t. NE. Angura.

Muru, a ſeaport town of Ja the iſland of Niphon. The ba row but ſafe, and ſcreened by twenty-five leagues SW. Me

Murviedro, ſee *Morviedro*.

Murviel, a town of France, partment of the Herault, and chief a canton, in the diſtrict of B leagues and a quarter NNW. B three and a half S. Bedarrieux.

Murzinci, a town of Ruſſia, government of Tobolſk, on the Irt miles NNW. from Tara.

Mus, a town of the iſland of S five miles W. Cagliari.

Muſa, a town of Arabia, in t of Yemen. This town is a kind for fruit and fowls to Mocha. It lous, and ſurrounded with walls: miles E. Mocha.

Muſacchia, a town of European in Albania: thirty-ſix miles SS ſano.

Muſagata, a town of Portug province of Beira: three leagu Joao da Peſqueira, and three SS de Moncorvo.

Muſay, a town of Hungary: ten Munkacz.

Muſchuof, a town of Arabia, in vince of Yemen: eight miles N mar.

Muſcka, a town of Luſatia, on Neiſſe; the chief place of a about ten leagues in circumference ty-four miles W. Sagan, and fifty- Dreſden.

Muſcovy, ſee *Ruſſia*.

Muſketo Iſlands, ſmall iſlands of America, on the coaſt of Main. L 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 43. 55. N.

Muſketto Cove, a bay on the we the iſland of Antigua. *Long.* 61. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 12. N.

Muſkingum, a river of North A which runs into the Ohio. *Long.* W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 39. 15. N.

Muſniki, a town of Lithuania, palatinate of Wilna: fourteen miles S komierz.

Muſnou, a town of Spain, in th vince of Catalonia: ſeven miles SW terra.

Muſolente, a town of Italy, in the viſan: nine miles SE. Ciſmone.

Myſone, a river of Italy, in the me of Ancona, which runs into the A a little to the north-eaſt of Loreto.

Muſquabaſton Lake, a lake of C

87. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51.

...ito Cove, a bay on the north coaſt of ... of Jamaica. *Long.* 78. 5. W. ...ich. *Lat.* 18. 28. N.

...ro Coſa, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, province of Diarbekir: forty miles ... rit.

...burgh, a town of Scotland, in the ... of Edinburgh. Near this town, at ... called *Pinkie*, in the year 1547, a ...attle was fought, between an army ... Engliſh, under the command of ... of Somerſet, aſſiſted by a numerous ...d the Scots, commanded by the earl ..., in numbers far ſuperior to the in... The duke of Somerſet, previous ...attle, it is ſaid, made an overture ...ce on fair and reaſonable conditions, ... were not accepted. The Engliſh ...ported by the ſhips, and the Scots completely defeated, with the loſs of ... men: the number of the ſlain the Engliſh, was very inconſiderable: ...les N. Dalkeith, and five W. Edin...

... Evêque, a town of France, in the ...ment of the Aube, and chief place of ...n, in the diſtrict of Bar-ſur-Seine: ...leagues SSE. Bar-ſur-Seine, and five ...hource.

...ſa Pacha Kupri, a town of Euro... Turkey, in the province of Romania, ... Mantz, over which is a celebrated ...e bridge, built near Muſtapha Pacha: ...en miles NW. Adrianopoli.

Muſtapha Pacha, a town of European ...ey, in Bulgaria: fifty-ſix miles WNW. ...

...ſapoina, a town of Ruſſia, in the go...ment of Upha: twelve miles S. Sterli...k.

Mojer, a town of the duchy of Courland: ...-ſix miles SE. Sielburg.

Mutterſield, a town of United America, in ſtate of South Carolina: ten miles E. ...n.

...ſogannim, or *Moſtagran*, a town of ... in the kingdom of Algiers: ſo called ... the ſweetneſs of the mutton fed near It is built in the form of a theatre, with ... proſpect of the ſea behind, incloſed ... mountains, defended by a citadel. ... harbour is bad: thirty-ſix miles NE. ... *Long.* 1. 20. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* ... N.

...duela, a town of Spain, in the province ... Jaen, on the left ſide of the Guadalqui... ſeven miles NE. Jaen, and fifty N. ...ada.

Mit-Bedr, a town of Egypt, on the eaſt ...m of the Nile: four miles SW. Manſora.

Mit Kamar, a town of Egypt, on the eaſt branch of the Nile: twenty-three miles N. Cairo, and twenty-ſix S. Manſora.

Mit el Koli, a town of Egypt: twelve miles S. Damietta.

Mutbill, a town of Scotland, in the county of Perth, containing about 140 houſes, and, in the whole pariſh, 2948 ſouls: two miles S. Crieff.

Mutiuſchcha, a bay or gulf in the Frozen Sea, on the north-weſt coaſt of Nova Zembla. *Long.* 75. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 75. 50. N.

Mutſchen, or *Mutzſchen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Leipſic. In the neighbourhood is found a ſpecies of cryſtal, to which they give the name of Mutſchen diamond: ſix miles E. Grimma, and twenty E. Leipſic. *Long.* 30. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 14. N.

Muttamuſkeet, a lake of United America, in the ſtate of North Carolina, twenty miles long and five wide: three miles N. Pamlico Sound.

Mutton Bay, a bay on the north ſide of the river St. Lawrence, on the coaſt of Canada. *Long.* 69. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 48. 25. N.

Muxacra, ſee *Mujaxar*.

Muy (Le), a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Draguignan: two leagues SSE. Draguignan.

Muyden, a town of Holland, ſituated on the river Vecht, near the Zuyder See; there is a ſluice here, by means of which, all the adjacent country can be laid under water. The chief trade carried on is making of ſalt: ſix miles W. Naarden, and ſix E. Amſterdam.

Muyderberg, a town of Holland: one league E. Muyden.

Muzillac, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Roche Bernard: two leagues and a half NW. La Roche Bernard, and four SE. Vannes.

Myas, a town of Africa, in the country of Sennaar: eighty miles SSE. Sennaar.

Myconi, an iſland in the Grecian Archipelago, about ſeven leagues in circumference. The ſoil is dry and mountainous, but the mountains are not very high. It produces little wheat, but plenty of barley, raiſins, and figs, with ſome olives. Partridges, quails, turtle doves, beccaficos, and rabbits, are in the greateſt plenty. The number of inhabitants is about 3000, they are chiefly Greek Chriſtians, and governed by a cadi. *Long.* 43. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 25. N.

Mydan, a town of Aſia, which gives name to a diſtrict in the country of Cabul: twenty miles SW. Cabul,

Mydrecht, a town of the ſtate of Utrecht: four leagues WSW. Utrecht.

Myedzyrzec, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: forty-two miles N. Conſtantinow.

Myers Town, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania: ſeventeen miles W. Reading.

Mylau, or *Mublau*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the Vogtland, on the Gelſch: three miles SE. Greitz, and two W. Reichenbach.

Mynow, ſee *Monnow*.

Myſa, a river of Germany, which runs into the Muldau, a little above Prague.

Myſa, a river of Germany, which riſes in Bohemia, on the confines of Bavaria, and runs into the Muldau, near Prague.

Myſlowitz, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Ratibor, on the Brzemſa: five miles S. Bendſin, thirteen N. Oſwienczin, and ten N. Beron.

Myſore, a province of Hindooſtan, which takes its name from a town ſituated about ten miles ſouth from the river Cauvery, formerly governed by an Hindoo prince. What is called the kingdom of Myſore, includes, beſides the Myſore Proper, the countries of Bednore, Coimbetore, Canara, and Dindigul, with ſome others, the whole forming an extent near 500 miles, from north to ſouth, and near 300, where broadeſt, from eaſt to weſt, though in ſome places it is hardly 100; and, towards the ſouth, narrowed almoſt to a point. Myſore, on the north, is bounded by the countries of Viſiapour and Golconda, on the eaſt by the Carnatic, on the ſouth by Madura, Travancore, and Cochin, and, on the weſt, by the Indian Sea. On the death of the laſt Hindoo king, Hyder Ally, a ſoldier of fortune, declared himſelf regent, and impriſoned the young prince, who was to have ſucceeded his father. Hyder had riſen from a low rank, to the ſupreme command of the army. On a complaint that the Engliſh had not kept their treaties with him made an irruption into the Carnatic. war continued with various ſucceſs, the years 1767, 1768, and part of when Hyder, with a ſtrong detach choſen troops, chiefly horſe, g... Britiſh army the ſlip, came wit... miles of Madras, and dictated a p... the government of that place. Sc... afterwards, hoſtilities were again c... ed, and ſucceſſively renewed, till ... of Hyder Ally, and even after his d... his ſon Tippoo; till, in the ye... after ſeveral defeats, Tippoo was c... to make peace, on the humiliating ... ſurrendering great part of his dom... the Engliſh and their friends, and ... ment of thirty lacks of rupees; and due performance of the articles of t... two of the Sultan's eldeſt ſons wer... hoſtages to Lord Cornwallis, the c... er of the Britiſh army. The greſs ... of Tippoo has been ſtated at four ... of rupees, or as many millions ... His military eſtabliſhment is very g... ing no leſs than 72,800 regulars, ... 740 Europeans, under the comm... French officers: beſides troops in the... tier garriſons, to the amount of 49,000... remainder of his force conſiſts of irr... of various deſcriptions, and amo... 33,000, and upwards; ſo that the ... force of Tippoo is reckoned at 155 ... which near 73,000 are of a claſs m... perior to any troops that have ev... raiſed and diſciplined by a nat... India.

Myſore, a fortified town of Hin... anciently the capital of the country ſo n... ten miles S. Seringapatam.

Myſtic, a river of United America, ... ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, which runs ... Boſton Harbour.

Myſz, a town of Lithuania, in t... palatinate of Novogrodeck: thirty-ſix S. Novogrodeck.

N.

NAA

NARDEN, or *Narden*, a ſeaport town of Holland, ſituated at the ſouth part of Zuyder Zee; the capital of a ſmall county called Goyland, which includes Naarden, Muyden, and Weſep, with ſix villages. This city has undergone many misfortunes; it has been ſacked, burnt, ravaged, and, at length, drowned by the ſea. It was firſt built in 996, and the ruins of the ancient town may ſometimes be diſcovered when the ſea retires to a more than ordinary diſtance. It was rebuilt in the year 1355, by William Duke of Bavaria, who beſtowed on it many privileges. It is of very great importance, being ſituated at the head of the canals of the province of Holland, of which it is conſidered the key, nearly of Amſterdam; the fortifications are handſome and regular, with double ditches. David de Burgoyne, biſhop of Utrecht, having obtained a great victory over the Hollanders, in 1481, ſurpriſed Naarden, by means of ſome ſoldiers diſguiſed like market women; but, in a ſhort time afterwards, being beat in his turn, it was retaken; five years after that, it was cruelly razed down by a ſudden fire. In the year 1572, Frederick de Toledo, ſon of the Duke of Alva, took it from the Prince of Orange, and, to puniſh the inhabitants for their revolt, commanded them to aſſemble in the market-place, and after allowing them ſome time to prepare for death, he ordered them all to be maſſacred, without regard to age or ſex, contrary to his word given to the citizens: only a very few were ſpared, among whom was the learned Lambert Hortenſius; all the houſes were burned, the walls were raſed, and the dead bodies left expoſed without burial for three weeks. The cities of Malines and Zutphen were ſerved the ſame, which ſo enraged the people againſt the Spaniards, that it produced a general revolt. In the year 1672, Naarden was taken by the French, but retaken by the Prince of Orange the following year: fourteen miles N. Utrecht, and eleven E. Amſterdam. *Long.* 22. 37. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 20. N.

Naarn, a river of Germany, which runs into the Danube, four miles above Grein, in the archduchy of Auſtria.

NAB

Naas, a town of Ireland, in the county of Kildare, at which the aſſizes are held alternately with Athy; formerly the reſidence of the kings of Leinſter, and where, on account of the Engliſh, caſtles were built and a parliament held: it was made a fortreſs during the civil wars. Naas ſends two members to the Iriſh parliament: twenty-ſix miles NW. Wicklow, and ſeventeen SW. Dublin. *Long.* 6. 42. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 13. N.

Naas, a town of Sweden, in the province of Dalecarlia: thirty-four miles SW. Fahlun.

Nab, a river of Germany, which riſes about four miles W. Wonſidel, in the circle of Franconia, on the borders of Bavaria, and runs into the Danube, four miles W. Ratiſbon.

Nabal, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tunis, near the ſea: ſuppoſed to have been anciently called Neapolis. Near it are found ſeveral remains of antiquity. The preſent town is celebrated for its potteries: thirty-two miles SSE. Tunis. *Long.* 28. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 30. N.

Nabalia, a ſmall iſland of Egypt, in the lake of Tennis: three miles S. Tennis.

Nabun, a town of Egypt: five miles S. Benisuef.

Naban, a town of Arabia, in the province of Oman: 108 miles W. Julfar.

Nabburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and Upper Palatinate, ſituated on the Nab. In the year 1431, this town was pillaged by the Bohemians: ten miles E. Amberg, and twenty-nine N. Ratiſbon. *Long.* 29. 56. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 23. N.

Nablous, a town of Aſia, and capital of a country, anciently called *Samaria*. This town, ſituated near Sichem, and on the ruins of the Neapolis of the Greeks, is the reſidence of a ſchieck, who farms the tribute, for which he is accountable to the pacha of Damaſcus, when he makes his circuit. The inhabitants are ſuch zealous Mahometans, as not, willingly, to ſuffer any Chriſtians among them. They are diſperſed in villages among the mountains, the ſoil of which is tolerably fertile, and produces a great deal of corn, cotton, olives, and ſome ſilk. Their diſtance from Damaſcus, and the dif-

ficulty of invading their country, by preſerving them to a certain degree from the oppreſſions of the government, enables them to live in more peace and happineſs, than is to be found elſewhere. They are at preſent even ſuppoſed the richeſt people in Syria; which advantage they owe to their political conduct, during the late troubles in Galilee and Paleſtine; when the tranquillity in which they lived, induced many perſons to take refuge there: thirty leagues SSW. Damaſcus, and eight N. Jeruſalem.

Nabte, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedjas: 100 miles WNW. Medina.

Nachod, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: eleven miles SSE. Trautenau.

Nachſhab, or *Naſapb*, a town of Aſia: twenty-five miles SW. Samarcand.

Naco, or *Puerto di Cavallos*, a town of North America, in the province of Honduras.

Nacou, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: twelve miles and a half SW. Tche-li-leou.

Nacſivan, or *Naxivan*, or *Nacchivan*, a town of Aſia, in Perſian Armenia, ſuppoſed to have been the ancient Artaxata, and one of the largeſt cities of the Eaſt. It was ruined by Abbas I, who removed the inhabitants into the interior parts of Perſia: it began inſenſibly to recover, and, in the laſt century, contained 2000 houſes: it once contained 40,000 houſes. In it are ſome conſiderable bazars, caravanſeras, public baths, and other buildings, more uſeful than magnificent: thirty leagues SE. Erivan, and eighty-ſix E. Erzerum.

Nacz, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna: twenty miles NW. Lidda.

Naczikowka, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braslaw: thirty-ſix miles W. Braclaw.

Nadan-ſoere-Hotun, a town of Chineſe Tartary. *Long.* 144. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 50. N.

Nadaſt, a town of Hungary: eighteen miles E. Ziget.

Nadder, a river of England, which riſes in Dorſetſhire, and joins the Willy, at Wilton, in Wiltſhire.

Nader, a town of Perſia, in the province of Segeſtan: forty-eight leagues S. Kin.

Naderbar, a town of Hindooſtan, which gives name to a diſtrict, or circar, in the country of Guzerat: 152 miles NW. Arungabad, and fifty-five E. Surat.

Naderſpach, a river of Germany, which runs into the Bielach, about three miles NE. Frankenfels, in the archduchy of Auſtria.

Nadim, a river of Ruſſia, which riſes in Lake Toromlar, and runs into the Gulf of Obſkaia. *Long.* 91. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 66. 25. N.

Nadimſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the of Obſkaia, and government of T 148 miles E. Obdorſkoi, and 612 Tobolſk. *Long.* 86. 12. E. Ferro. 66. N.

Nadin, a fortreſs of Venetian D ſituated on a mountain. The T never able to make themſelves m this place, till the year 1539. they loſt it; and, in the year 169 into the hands of the Venetians.

Nadir, a town of Egypt, ſituate weſt branch of the Nile: twenty-eig NNW. Cairo.

Nadone, a town of Hindooſtan, country of Lahore: thirty miles S gorkote.

Nador, a town of Africa, ſituate ſouth-weſt part of Algiers, inha Arabians: eighty miles SE. Oran.

Nadrama, a town of Africa, in the try of Biledulgerid: forty-five mile Mezzab.

Nadſar, a mountain of Aſia, in T *Long.* 105. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 2

Naefels, a town of Switzerland, canton of Glaris. In the year 1388, brated victory was gained near thi the inhabitants of this canton, Auſtrians. Only about 350 troops aſſiſted by fewer than fifty Switzer ſtood 15,000 Auſtrians; and, after ſlaughter, compelled them to re memory of which glorious tran chapel was built on the ſpot, w rebuilt in the year 1779. The in are Roman catholics: four miles N

Naffey Lough, a Lake of Ireland, county of Galway, nineteen miles S. C bar.

Nafta, a town of Africa, in the of Biledulgerid.

Naſwelſio, a town of Sweden, province of Smaland: thirty-three SE. Jonkioping.

Nagaibaizkaia, a fort of Ruſſia, government of Upha, on the I two miles NE. Bugulina.

Nagamungalum, a town of H in the Mylore country: twenty-t N. Seringapatam.

Nagaur, a town of Aſia, in T ſeventeen leagues S. Laſſa.

Nagaiſkaia, a town of Ruſſia, country of the Coſſacks, on the De miles ENE. Azoph.

Nagaz, or *Nugbz*, a town of Aſia, kingdom of Candahar, near the north of the river Cowmull: fifty-eight ESE. Ghizni, and eighty-five SE. C *Long.* 69. 31. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 33.

Naged, a town of Perſia, in the vince of Farſiſtan: ten leagues S Schiras.

Nagel

...dt, or *Nagelſtett*, a town of Ger... the circle of Upper Saxony, in ...: three miles E. Langen Salza.

..., ſee *Najera*.

..., a town of Arabia, in the pro... Yemen: ten miles NW. Saade.

...a, or *Laglera*, or *Aglera*, a river ... in Old Caſtile, which runs into ..., ſix miles N. Calzada.

..., a fortreſs of Arabia, in the pro... Hadramant: 180 miles SW. ...din.

..., mountains of Ireland, in the ... Cork: thirteen miles N. Cork.

..., a town of Italy, in the princi... Piedmont: four miles N. Alba, ...een E. Carmagnola.

..., a town of Germany, in the circle ...a, and duchy of Wurtemberg, ſitu... a river of the ſame name, in the ... Foreſt. This place anciently be... to the counts of Hohenberg, who ... extinct. In the year 1736, a me... ...g was diſcovered here: twenty... ...s SW. Stuttgart, and ſixteen NE. ...utt. *Long.* 26. 23. E. Ferro. *Lat.* ... N.

..., or *Kote Kangrab*, a fortreſs, ...ebrated temple of Hindooſtan, in ...ntry of Lahore: eighty-ſix miles ...hore, and 250 NW. Delhi. *Long.* ... E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 31. 35. N.

..., a town of Hindooſtan, which ... name to a circar, in the country of ...ere: forty miles NW. Agimere, and ...ty-two W. Jyepour. *Long.* 74. 10. Greenwich. *Lat.* 27. 8. N.

Nagarſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the go... ment of Tobolſk, on the Oby: ninety... miles SSE. Berezov.

Nagpora, a town of Hindooſtan, and capi... of a Mahratta prince, in the country of ...ar. It is a city of modern date, large ...d populous, but meanly built, and only ...ded by a citadel. The country round ...rile, and well cultivated: 465 miles ...Delhi, and 488 W. Calcutta. *Long.* 79. ...E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 21 10. N.

Nagrugnſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the ...rnment of Tobolſk, on the Konda: ... miles N. Tobolſk.

Nag's Head, a cape on the ſouth end of ...weſt coaſt of the iſland of St. Chriſto... ...er. *Long.* 63. 33. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* ...20. N.

Nagybanja, a town of Hungary. This is ...metal town, and one of the royal free ...wns. The gold and ſilver mine-works ...of great produce, and the money coined ...e is diſtinguiſhed by the mark N.B.: ...irty miles NE. Zatmar.

Nagy-Caroly, a town of Hungary, with ...caſtle: twelve miles SW. Zatmar.

Nagyfalu, a town of Hungary, near the Theyſs: three miles ESE. Tokay.

Nagyfalu, a town of Hungary: ſixteen miles ENE. St. Job.

Nagymyhala, a town of Hungary: eighteen miles WSW. Ungvar.

Nagyketſky, a town of Hungary: eight miles NE. Groz Wardein.

Nagyſcolos, a town of Hungary: twelve miles ESE. Munkacz.

Nahant, a bay of United America, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, three miles N. Boſton Harbour.

Nahantik, a bay of United America, in the ſtate of Connecticut, three miles W. of the mouth of the Thames.

Nabarlyk, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiov: twenty-four miles E. Bialacerkiew.

Nabar Malek, a town of Aſia, in the Arabian Irac, near the Euphrates. *Long.* 63. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 31. 20. N.

Nabe, a river of Germany, which runs into the Rhine, at Bingen, in the electorate of Mentz.

Nabiam, a town of Perſia, in the province of Kerman, of great antiquity. It is now almoſt ruined: thirty-ſeven leagues S. Sirgian.

Nahr el antar, a town of Arabia Deſerta, the ſummer reſidence of an Arabian ſchieck, on the banks of the Euphrates.

Nahr el kelb, a river of Syria, which ſeparates the pachalic of Tripoli, from the pachalic of Acre, and runs into the Mediterranean, thirty-ſix miles S. Tripoli.

Najac, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Ville Franche, on the Aveiron. In the year 1672, a copper mine was diſcovered in the neighbourhood: three leagues S. Ville Franche, and five W. Sauve Terre.

Najera, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, containing three churches, and three convents: thirty-ſix miles E. Burgos, and thirty two W. Calahorra. *Long.* 14. 1. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 42. 20. N.

Naillers, a town of France, in the department of the Vendée: three leagues W. Fontenay le Comte.

Nailloux, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Ville Franche: two leagues SW. Ville Franche, and ſix SSE. Toulouſe.

Naim, a town of Arabia, in the province of Oman: eighty miles NW. Haſſek.

Nain, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Tripoli.

Nain, a Moravian ſettlement, on the eaſt coaſt of Labrador. *Long.* 61. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 57. N.

Nainſook,

Nainſook, a river of Aſia, which runs into the Behut, twenty miles E. Puckholi.

Naintre, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne: three leagues SW. Chatellerault.

Nairn, a town of Scotland, and capital of a county of the ſame name. The town originally being ſituated in a different place, probably, from where it now ſtands, was defended by a caſtle. As far back as the time of king Malcolm I, Buchanan informs us, that this caſtle was taken by the Danes, and that by them, the keepers thereof were cruelly uſed. Since that period, however, the ſea has made great encroachments, and the courſe of the river is greatly altered. Where the caſtle then ſtood, is entirely covered with water, and the river, which then run hard by the caſtle, now flows into the Murray Frith, nearly half an Engliſh mile to the eaſt of that place. The town is a royal burgh. In conjunction with Inverneſs, Forres, and Fortroſe, it returns a member to ſerve in parliament. At what period it was erected into a royal burgh, is uncertain. The number of ſouls in this town and pariſh is eſtimated at 2400. There are ſix fiſhing-boats in the town, aud two in the country part of the pariſh, in each of which ſeven men are employed. The trade is not conſiderable; the chief exports are fiſh, corn, and yarn: thirteen miles ENE. Inverneſs. *Long.* 0. 36. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 57. 33. N.

Nairn, a river of Scotland, which ſeparates the county of Murray from Inverneſs, croſſes Nairnſhire, and runs into the Frith of Murray, near Nairn. The houſe of Calder ſtands on this river, where ſtrangers are ſhown the bed in which, tradition ſays, Duncan was murdered by Macbeth. The draw-bridge, too, which is entire, exhibits a curious ſpecimen of antique architecture.

Nairnſhire, a county of Scotland, bounded on the north by the Frith of Murray, on the eaſt and ſouth by the county of Murray, and on the weſt by the county of Inverneſs, and the Frith of Murray. The greateſt length about twelve miles, and breadth ten. It is populous and fertile, containing ſeveral lakes, which abound in fiſh, and ſome foreſts of firs. Nairn is the capital.

Nakelo, a town of Perſia, in the province of Kerman, ſituated near a bay of the Perſian Gulph: 160 leagues S. Schiras. *Long.* 53. 50. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 27. N.

Nakło, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kaliſh: thirty-ſix miles NNW. Gneſna.

Nakra, a town of Perſia, in the province of Choraſan: thirty leagues NE. Herat.

Nakway, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Yani.

Nala Sankra, a branch of the Indus, which divides from the main ſtream, fourteen miles SW. Nuſſerpour, and runs into thirty miles W. Boogebooge.

Nalda, a town of Spain, in Old C three miles S. Logrono.

Naldourouk, a town of Hindooſtan country of Amednagur: 120 Hydrabad, and ſeventy ſix E.

Naliken, a town of Aſiatic T the province of Natolia: thirty- E. Eſki-Shehr.

Nallenroe Lough, a lake of Ire the county of Mayo, nineteen Killaloe.

Nalliéres, a town of France, in partment of the Vendée: two le Luçon.

Nalon, a river of Spain, which the Pravia, two miles S. Oviedo.

Namaul, a town of Hindooſtan. Barramaul country: forty-two Darempoury, and ſixty-two ENE. before.

Nambioor, a town of Hindooſtan Myſore country: twenty miles road.

Namcul, a town of Hindooſtan. Myſore country: forty miles NW. nopoly, and fifty-one N. Dindigul.

Namdo, an iſland in the Baltic, eaſt coaſt of Sweden. *Long.* 18. Greenwich. *Lat.* 59. 10. N.

Nametzky, a town of Moravia circle of Brunn: eight miles NNE.

Nammeſta, a town of Norway dioceſe of Aggerhuus: twenty-eight ESE. Chriſtiania.

Namphio, an iſland in the Grecian pelago, about five leagues in circum without harbour or town, contain villages, and ſome ruins, amongſt are diſtinguiſhed the remains of a Apollo. It is mountainous, and co plants, but ſome excellent ſpring water; plenty of honey and wax and partridges are numerous. *La* E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 27. N.

Namptwich, or *Nantwich*, a town land, in the county of Cheſter, on the river Weaver, which divides parts, and by the Cheſter canal, finiſhed here with a broad baſon, kind of harbour. The inhabitants a conſiderable trade in ſalt and c both of which, this town and ne celebrated. A cotton manufacture been eſtabliſhed; that of ſhoes ha ſome continuance. The town is by a conſtable, &c. who are guard the ſalt ſprings. Here is a large market for corn and cattle, held on S ninetcen miles and a half SE. Ches 162 NW. London.

Namſen, a river of Norway, which into a bay of the North Sea, to wh

me. *Long.* 11. 25. E. Greenwich 55. N.

, a town of Silesia, in the princi- Breslaw, with a strong castle, situ- ng morasses, on the river Weyda. n once belonged to the dukes of next to those of Glogau, and after- the dukes of Lignitz, till, in 1348, Wenceslaus sold it to the emperor, IV, who, in 1350, walled it in. peror, Wenceslaus, included it un- same government with the princi- Breslau. In 1619, it was de- by fire; and, in 1741, after a can- of three days, taken by the Prus- twelve miles SE. Oels, and twenty- ESE. Breslaw.

r *(County of)*, one of the ten catholic es of the Netherlands. The County ur constituted, in the tenth century, of the county of Lomme, as also of nty of Arnau; the former lay be- e Meuse and the Sambre, the latter from the Sambre to the other side blours, along the Ornau. The first f Namur, concerning whom we certain knowledge, is Robert, son to r, count of Lomme, to whom suc- his son, Albrecht, who died in the 98. In 1189, the emperor, Henry, ed Baldwin, count of Hainaut, who ther's son to Henry, count of Namur, s appointed successor, marggrave of the e. Count John III, who had no legi- e children, sold the county of Namur, rt, to Philip the Good, duke of Bur- y, for 132,000 crowns, and died in

ur, a city of the Netherlands, and l of the county of Namur, situated in at the conflux of the Meuse and the re; the greater part on the right side he Sambre, between two hills. It is to take its name from an idol called supposed to be Neptune. The city defended by a very strong castle, situated sharp rock on the opposite side of the re; this castle was defended by Fort n, and many other very considerable so as to make it supposed impregnable. he year 1692, Louis XIV, being mor- d at the defeat of his fleet off la Hogue, rmined to lay siege to Namur, and hav- reviewed his army, which amounted to 000 men, he invested it on both sides the r, with one half of his army, while ther covered the siege, under the com- d of the duke of Luxemburg. The ge of Brabançon commanded the gar- n, which consisted of 9000 men. The e was well supplied, and the governor w that king William would make strong rts for its relief: notwithstanding which, assailants carried on their attacks with such vigour, that, in seven days after the trenches were opened, the town capitulated, and the garrison retired into the citadel. King William being joined by the troops of Brandenburg and Liege, advanced to the Mehaigne, at the head of 100,000 effective men, and encamped within cannon-shot of Luxemburg's army, which lay on the other side of the river. That general, however, had taken such precautions, that the king of England could not interrupt the siege, nor attack the French lines, without great disadvantage. The besiegers, encouraged by the presence of their monarch, and assisted by Vauban, their engineer, repeated their attacks with such impetuosity, that the fort of Coehorn was surrendered, after an obstinate defence, in which Cochorn himself had been dangerously wounded. It was a noble spectacle, to behold the two greatest engineers Europe had ever bred, Vauban and Coehorn, exhaust the whole science of attack and defence. Several sallies and assaults were made; the besieged performed wonders, but the fortune of the besiegers prevailed, and the citadel surrendered, in sight of king William's army. Namur remained in the possession of the French, till the year 1695, when king William was determined, if possible, to retake it. On the 11th of July, the trenches were opened, and the next day the batteries began to play with incredible fury, and the garrison defended the place with equal spirit and perseverance. On the 18th, major-general Ramsay and the lord Cutts, at the head of five battalions English, Scots, and Dutch, attacked the enemy's advanced works on the right of the counterscarp. They were sustained by six English battalions, commanded by brigadier-general Fitzpatrick, while eight foreign regiments, with 9000 pioneers, advanced on the left, under major-general Salisch. The assault was desperate and bloody, the enemy maintaining their ground for two hours with undaunted courage; but, at last they were obliged to give way, and were pursued to the very gates of the town, though not before they had killed or wounded 1200 of the confederate army. The king was so well pleased with the behaviour of the British troops, that, during the action, he laid his hand upon the shoulder of the elector of Bavaria, and exclaimed with emotion, "See, my brave English!" Count Guiscard, the governor, capitulated for the town on the 4th of August; and the French retired into the citadel, against which twelve batteries played upon the 13th. On the first day of September, the besieged having obtained a cessation of arms, that their dead might be buried, the comte de Guiscard appearing on the breach, desired to speak with the elector of Bavaria, his highness immediately mount-

ing

ing the breach, the French governor offered to ſurrender the fort of Coehorn, but was given to underſtand, if he meant to capitulate, he muſt treat for the whole. This reply being communicated to Boufflers, he agreed to the propoſal: the ceſſation was prolonged, and that very evening the capitulation was finiſhed. It was obſerved, that the French king had ſo much confidence in the ſtrength of this place, that he cauſed this inſcription to be put up over one of the gates:

Reddi, non vinci poteſt.

It may be ſurrendered, but cannot be conquered.

After the death of Charles II, of Spain, the French ſeized Namur, with the reſt of the Netherlands. In the year 1704, the Dutch army, under general Ouwerkercke, or Overkirk, bombarded it, from the 26th, of July, to the 29th, and deſtroyed great part of the city; but the French kept poſſeſſion of it, till the treaty of Utrecht, when the comté, town, and caſtle, were given up to the States General, to ſerve as a barrier againſt France; the elector of Bavaria being to enjoy the ſovereignty and revenues, and the town to contribute its quota to the maintenance of the Dutch troops and fortifications. In the year 1746, after the French had taken Huy, and cut off the communication of the allies with Maeſtricht, prince Charles of Lorrain abandoned the defence of Namur, and it was immediately inveſted by the enemy. The trenches were opened on the ſecond day of September, and the garriſon, conſiſting of 7000 Auſtrians, defended themſelves with equal ſkill and reſolution; but the cannonading and bombardment were ſo terrible, that, in a few days, the place was converted into a heap of rubbiſh; and on the twenty-third day of the month, the French monarch took poſſeſſion of this ſtrong fortreſs, which had formerly ſuſtained ſuch dreadful attacks. By the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, it was ceded to the emperor, and, ſince that time, the fortifications have been demoliſhed, except the citadel, of which general Valence, with a detachment of the French army, made himſelf maſter, the ſecond of December, 1792. The French, however, evacuted it the following year. In the year, 1794, after the defeat of general Clairfait, near Louvain, on the 15th of July, the Netherlands were found untenable by the allies. It was, at firſt, the intention of the commanders of the combined armies, to defend Namur, and to form a line of defence from that city, to Antwerp; but the ſucceſſes of the republicans, and their rapid movements, totally diſconcerted this plan. Namur was abandoned by general Beaulieu on the night of the fixteenth, leaving behind him ... men, who ſurrendered both the ... citadel, on the firſt ſummons. ... quantity of artillery was found ... On the twentieth, the keys of the ... preſented at the bar of the nation ... tion. Namur is the ſee of a bi... in the year 1559, by Pope Pa... had, before the reformation began ... emperor, Joſeph, four abbies of ... tines, fourteen of Ciſtertians, ... order of Premontré, one abbey, ... priories of canons regular, ſeven ... canons, three chapters of nobie ... with a great number of other ... houſes both for men and women, ... hoſpitals: twenty-five miles SW. ... *Long.* 22. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. ...

Nanas, a town of Hungary: ... S. Tokay, and twenty five N. D...

Nanas, a mountain of Germany ... duchy of Carniola, between W... St. Veit.

Nançay, a town of France, in the ... ment of the Cher: ſix leagues N. ...

Nanche, a town of the iſland of ... on the weſt coaſt. *Long.* 137. 31. E. ... *Lat.* 23. 52. N.

Nan-com, a town of China, of the ... rank, in the province of Pe-tche... teen miles SSW. Khi.

Nancy, a town of France, in the ... ment of the Meurte, near the river ... alternately capital with Lunevi... the capital of Lorraine, and ... dence of the dukes. It is ſituate ... beautiful and fertile plain, near the ... and divided into Old and New Town. ... firſt ſmall and ill built. The latter ... and better built; the ſtreets wider, ... ſtraight line. Before the revo... contained three collegiate, three ... churches, ſeventeen convents, an uni... an academy of ſciences, a medical ... an hoſpital, and a commandery of ... This city was formerly fortified, but ... article in the peace of Ryſwick, the ... fications of the New Town were de... Nancy is ſuppoſed to contain 6000 ... forty-one poſts and a quarter E. Par... eighteen W. Straſburg. *Long.* 23. ... Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 42. N.

Nandelſtat, a town of Germany, ... circle of Bavaria: nine miles NW. M... and fifteen W. Landſhut.

Nander, a town of Hindooſtan, in ... country of Dowlatabad: 132 miles N. ... Hydrabad, and 104 ENE. Perinda.

Nandrany, an ancient Roman for... of Hungary: fourteen miles W. Arad.

Nan-fong, a town of China, of the ... rank, in the province of Kiang-ſi: forty ... miles SSW. Kien-tchang.

Nanga...

...ive, a river of Hindooſtan, which ... the Ambravetty, eleven miles ...or.

...y, a town of China, of the ſecond ... the province of Yun-nan: 1192 ...W. Peking. *Long.* 119. 9. E. Ferro. ... 32. N.

...ki, or *Nagaſaki*, a ſea-port of ... the weſt coaſt of the iſland of ...ated in a barren country, and ...d with ſharp rocks and mountains. ... only port of Japan open to ſtrangers. ...ch factors reſide in an iſland near, ... never ſuffered to come within the ...ept on the arrival of their ſhips; ... time, they are obliged to deliver ... guns, rudders, ſails, and rigging, ... of their good behaviour. *Long.* ... Ferro. *Lat.* 32. 36. N.

...-ſu, a ſmall iſland, near the coaſt ... *Long.* 137. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* ... N.

..., a town of France, in the depart- ... the Seine and Marne, and chief ... a canton, in the diſtrict of Provins: ...ues and a half E. Melun, and four ...ons.

..., a town of China, of the third ... in the province of Pe-tche-li: ten ... SE. Chun-te.

...ang-tchin-tao, a ſmall iſland near ...aſt of China, in the Eaſtern Sea. ...138. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 18. N.

...ſ, a town of China, of the third ... in the province of Pe-tche-li: twelve ... and a half SSE. Tay-ming.

...ar, a town of Africa, in the king- ... of Burſali.

...an, a town of the iſland of Cuba: ...-ſive miles WSW. Havannah.

...-tang, a city of China, of the firſt ... in the province of Kiang-ſi, on the ... Po-yang: 637 miles S. Peking. *Long.* ... E. Ferro. *Lat.* 29. 33. N.

...-kiang, a town of China, of the third ... in the province of Kiang-ſi: ſeventeen and a half SW. Kan-cheou.

...-ſang, a town of China, of the third ... the province of Se-tchuen: thirty ... Pa.

...-king, or *Kiang-nin*, a city of China, ... of the province of Kiang-nan, ſaid ... been formerly one of the moſt beau- and flouriſhing cities in the world. ... the Chineſe ſpeak of its extent, they ... if two horſemen ſhould go out in the ...ing by the ſame gate, and ride round it ... ſpeed, taking different directions, they ... not meet before night. This account ...tainly exaggerated; but it is certain, ... Nan-king ſurpaſſes in extent all the ... cities of China. We are aſſured, that ... are five leagues and a half in cir- ...ference. This city is ſituated at the

diſtance of a league from the river Yang-tſe-kiang; it is of an irregular figure; the mountains which are within its circumference, having prevented its being built on a regular plan. It was formerly the imperial city; for this reaſon, it was called *Nan-king*, which ſignifies, *The Southern Court*; but ſince the ſix grand tribunals have been tranſferred from hence to Pe-king, it is called *Kiang-ning*, in all the public acts. Nan-king has loſt much of its ancient ſplendour; it had formerly a magnificent palace, no veſtige of which is now to be ſeen; an obſervatory, at preſent neglected, temples, tombs of the emperors, and other ſuperb monuments, of which nothing remains but the remembrance. A third of the city is deſerted, but the reſt is well inhabited. Some quarters of it are extremely populous and full of buſineſs. The ſtreets are not ſo broad as thoſe of Pe-king, they are, however, very beautiful, well paved, and bordered with rich ſhops. Here are no public edifices correſponding to the reputation of ſo celebrated a city, excepting its gates, which are very beautiful, and ſome temples, among which is the famous porcelain tower. It is two hundred feet high, and divided into nine ſtories, by plain boards within and without, by cornices and ſmall projections covered with green-varniſhed tiles. There is an aſcent of forty ſteps to the firſt ſtory; between each of the others, there are twenty-one: 500 miles SSE. Peking. *Long.* 136. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 32. 4. N.

Nan-liu, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: twenty-miles W. Nhing-koue.

Nan-ngan, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Kiang-ſi: 895 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 131. 23. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 25. 29. N.

Nan-ngao, a ſmall iſland near the coaſt of China. *Long.* 134. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 23. 28. N.

Nan-ngao-tching, an iſland near the coaſt of China, about twenty-two miles in circumference. *Long.* 134. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 23. 30. N.

Nan-ning, or *Nan-ngin*, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: 1145 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 125. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 22. 44. N.

Nannuckioo, a ſmall iſland near the eaſt coaſt of Labrador. *Long.* 60. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 56. 20. N.

Nanny Town (*Old*), a deſerted town of the iſland of Jamaica: ſixteen miles ENE. Kingſton.

Nanova, a river of Walachia, which runs into the Danube.

Nan-pi, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Petche-li: twenty-ſeven miles NNE. King.

Nan-pou, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen, on the Kialing river: twenty-five miles NW. Pan.

Nans, a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the district of St. Maximin: seven miles SSW. St. Maximin.

Nansa, a town of Spain, in the province of Asturia: eighteen miles SW. Santillana.

Nan-sa-che, a town of China, near the west coast of the island of Formosa. *Long.* 138. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 25. 2. N.

Nan-san, a small island, near the coast of China, in the Eastern Sea. *Long.* 137. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 26. 50. N.

Nansemond, a county of the State of Virginia.

Nansemond, a river of United America, in the state of Virginia, which runs into James river, near its mouth.

Nant, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Milhau: three leagues and a half SE. Milhau, and six N. Lodeve.

Nan-ta-ki, a town of China, near the west coast of the island of Formosa. *Long.* 138. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 24. 50. N.

Nan-tan, a town of China, of the second rank, in the province of Quang-si: 1037 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 125. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 25. N.

Nan-tchang, a city of China, of the first rank, and capital of the province of Kiang-si. This city has no trade but that of porcelain, which is made in the neighbourhood of Jao-tcheou. It is the residence of a viceroy, and comprehends in its district, eight towns, seven of which are of the third class, and only one of the second. So much of the country is cultivated, that the pastures left are scarcely sufficient for the flocks: 695 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 133. 16. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 28. 36. N.

Nan-tchang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: twenty-seven miles SW. Siang-yang.

Nan-tchouen, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: forty miles NNW. Tchi-ngan.

Nan-terre, a town of France, in the department of Paris, and chief place of a canton, in the district of St. Denis: five miles W. Paris.

Nantes, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Lower Loire, heretofore capital of a district, called Nantois, in Bretagne. It is situated on the Loire, and one of the greatest trading cities in the kingdom; being pretty large, populous, well situated, and containing four suburbs. Before the revolution, it was the see of a bishop, the seat of an intendancy, a collection, a chamber of accounts, a board of finances, a mint-office, a country-[illegible] bailiwick, a prévôté, an admiralty [illegible] court, and a consulate: exclusive [illegible] cathedral, and a collegiate ch[illegible] were eleven parish-churches, fo[illegible] vents, two hospitals, one colleg[illegible] university, founded about the year [illegible] society of agriculture and arts, [illegible] anatomy and surgery, and a large r[illegible] facture. This city carries on a [illegible] trade to the French colonies, [illegible] to Spain, Portugal, and other part[illegible] ships of burden can come no farth[illegible] Loire than to Paimboeuf, a mark[illegible] where the cargoes are put into [illegible] sels, and carried to Nantes. T[illegible] famous in history, for the edict [illegible] in the year 1598, by Henry the G[illegible] granting to the protestants the pu[illegible] cise of their religion; but this e[illegible] XIV revoked, in 1685. The [illegible] inhabitants is estimated at 80,000 [illegible] two posts N. Bourdeaux, and [illegible] SW. Paris. *Long.* 17. 7. E. Fe[illegible] 47. 13. N.

Nanteuil, a town of France, in the [illegible] ment of the Aisne, between Me[illegible] Chateau-Thierry.

Nanteuil, a town of France, in [illegible] partment of the Marne: two le[illegible] Epernay.

Nanteuil le Haudouin, a town of [illegible] in the department of the Oise, a[illegible] place of a canton, in the district of [illegible] three leagues ESE. Senlis, and t[illegible] half S. Crespy.

Nanteuil en Vallée, a town of F[illegible] the department of the Charente, [illegible] place of a canton, in the district of [illegible] two leagues SE. Ruffec.

Nanticoke, a town of United Am[illegible] the state of Maryland: eighty-[illegible] S. Philadelphia.

Nanticoke, a river of United Am[illegible] the state of Maryland, which runs [illegible] Chesapeak, *Long.* 76. 3. W. Gre[illegible] *Lat.* 38. 3. N.

Nan-ting-su, a small island, near [illegible] of China. *Long.* 135. 52. E. Ferr[illegible] 24. 10. N.

Nan-tsin, a town of China, of [illegible] rank, in the province of Fokien: se[illegible] miles and a half NE. Tchang-tcheou.

Nantua, a town of France, and p[illegible] place of a district, in the departme[illegible] Ain: twelve leagues W. Geneva, [illegible] E. Bourg-en-Bresse *Long.* 23. 1[illegible] Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 9. N.

Nantucket, an island of North A[illegible] situated in the Atlantic, near the [illegible] the Massachusetts, about ten miles [illegible] Martha's vineyard; it contains about [illegible] acres. The island is low, sandy, [illegible] productive. The inhabitants chiefly [illegible]

Long. 70. W. Greenwich. *Lat.*

a town of France, in the depart- the Aveiron: four leagues E.

a town of Perſia, in the province eighteen leagues NE. Iſpahan.

, a city of China, of the firſt the province of Ho-nan. The city on the banks of a ſmall river, large, rich, nor populous, and is ed with mountains; in ſome of pis lazuli is found. The juriſdic- great, and comprehends two towns cond order, and ſix of the third: s SSW. Peking. *Long.* 130. E. *Lat.* 33. 6. N.

, a city of China, of the firſt the province of Quang-tong. This trading city, ſeated at the foot of n, which ſeparates the province of ong from that of Kiang-ſi, from n two great rivers, one towards the d the other towards the north; has but two towns, of the third under its juriſdiction: 902 miles S. *Long.* 131. 18. E. Ferro. *Lat.* N.

, a town of France, in the depart- the Somme, and chief place of a in the diſtrict of Doulens: three N. Amiens.

of Grayland, a cape on the weſt the iſland of Yell. *Long.* 1. 42. burgh. *Lat.* 60. 56. N.

, a town of the iſland of Calpen- *Long.* 79. 48. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* N.

Iſh, a Lake of North America, 79. 50. W. Greenwich; *Lat.* 62. N.

a, a town of Africa, in the country , near the eaſt coaſt of the Nile: es ESE. Dungala, and 160 WNW. m.

, a country or kingdom of Aſia, y to Thibet, between the north-weſt Bengal and the Himmaleh moun- to the north of Mocaumpour.

, a country of Italy, bounded on rth-weſt by the province of Cam- di Roma, Umbria, and Marquiſate cona; on the north-eaſt by the Adri- d every where elſe by the Medi- n. The form has generally been to the lower part of a leg and foot, gth, from the moſt northerly to the ſtherly points, upwards of 300 miles, dth is various, in ſome places ninety in others conſiderably leſs; in ſome of Calabria ſcarcely thirty. This y is extremely hot, which diſorders ers, unleſs they take great care of ſelves. In the lower part of the king- dom, little of winter is felt, and in the plains it is very extraordinary to ſee ice, or even ſnow. The ſnow that ſometimes falls in the mountainous parts, is gathered and kept for cooling liquors in ſummer-time, inſtead of ice. Even ſo early as April, the ſun darts a very great heat; but the nights are cold. The fertility of the ſoil of this country is very extraordinary, being productive to an exuberance of all kind of grain, and the fineſt fruits and culinary vegetables, which may be cultivated and raiſed in any time of the year. Oil, wines, rice, and flax, are equal to the fineſt of other countries. Calabria affords great quantities of manna, and, both there, and in other parts of the kingdom, ſaffron grows, and is deemed as good as that brought from the Eaſt. Here, alſo, are alum, vitriol, ſulphur, rock cryſtal, marble quarries, and a variety of minerals. Glaſs-works make a very beneficial branch of trade, as do alſo the Neapolitan horſes, which are much eſteemed. The wool of the ſheep is fine and good, and ſilk is exported to a conſiderable value. Of the filaments, or a kind of hair, or wool, of an olive green, growing on ſome ſhell-fiſh (which are alſo to be met with at Malta, Corſica, Sardinia, and in the Gulf of Venice) are made waiſtcoats, caps, ſtockings, and gloves, much warmer than wool, and, though not ſo fine and ſoft as ſilk, yet always retaining a peculiar gloſs. Among the natural curioſities of this country, the Phrygian ſtone, or the pietra fungifera, as it is called, may alſo be claſſed. It has neither the hardneſs of ſtone, nor the properties of earth, but conſiſts of an indurated mixture of earth, rotten beech-wood, and fibres of ſeveral plants. From this ſtone, laid in a ſhady and damp place, muſhrooms grow in a few days. The ſeed lies in the ſubſtance of the ſtone, and is diſtinguiſhable only by a good microſcope, from duſt. The Appenine mountains extend throughout the whole length of the country, and terminate at the Straits of Sicily. Earthquakes, no ſmall detriment to this kingdom, are chiefly felt in its lower parts, where are ſeen, with a kind of conſternation, the ruins of many celebrated cities, of which now ſcarcely the name is preſerved. Another inconveniency, but common to all Italy, are the ſwarms of lizards, whereof great numbers of the green kind are every where to be met with, but rather troubleſome than hurtful, as they creep up and down the walls, and if a door or window be left open, make their way into the chambers. A much greater nuiſance are the ſcorpions, but the tarantulas are moſt talked of. Theſe are a ſpecies of ſpiders, ſo called from the city of Tarento, in which diſtrict there are in greater number, and alſo more venemous, than elſewhere; but

the poison of them is a matter of doubt. The Jews who came here about the year 1200, but in 1540 were expelled, in the year 1740 obtained here and in Sicily exemptions and privileges beyond what they enjoyed in any part for many centuries past. The Neapolitan nobility are very numerous, as may appear by a list of the king's vassals, taken several years ago; at which time they amounted to 935. In this kingdom are only two states, consisting of nobles and commons, the clergy not making a distinct class, but being intermingled with the other two. The parliament, or general assembly of the states, is summoned every two years, to meet at the capital, where the sessions are held in the Minorite convent, near St. Laurence's church. The chief business is to deliberate on the customary free-gift to the king, which has often amounted to upwards of 1,500,000 crowns. The Neapolitans have always resolutely opposed the introducing of the inquisition, besides which, no papal mandates, or bulls, can be acknowledged and made public, without the king's exequatur. The number of monasteries and convents is astonishing, and the clergy may be said to be all wealthy, but the laity poor. In this kingdom are twenty-one archbishoprics, and 123 bishoprics. The silk, woollen, and other manufactures, together with the improvement of arts, owe their first establishment to Ferdinand of Aragon, who patronized them in a very liberal manner. These manufactures, joined to the native produce, are a source of considerable trade to this kingdom. The provinces of which the kingdom of Naples consists, were formerly a part of the dominions of the Roman republic, and afterwards of the emperors. During the long and bloody war for his succession, count Daun, in the year 1707, conquered this kingdom for Charles III, afterwards emperor, by the title of Charles VI, who, in 1720, also acquired Sicily. In the year 1734, the Spaniards made themselves masters of both kingdoms, for the Infant D n Carlos; and, in 1736, the emperor, by a formal instrument, ceded the kingdoms of Naples and Sicily to him and his heirs, male and female; and, in default thereof, to his younger brothers and sisters. The title of king of both Sicilies, which has lately been revived, was first used in the 12th century, when Roger II, earl of Sicily, was also king of Naples. The king, in acknowledgment of the pope's feudal right, sends every year to him a white palfrey, and a purse of 6000 ducats. The king's eldest son is styled prince of Calabria. The division of the kingdom into twelve provinces, called *guistizierati*, jurisdictions, which still subsists, is commonly attributed to the emperor Frederick II. These provinces are Terra di Lavora, Principato Citra, Principato Ultra, Capitinata, Molise, [illegible] Citra, Abruzzo Ultra, Bari, Otran[illegible] cata, Calabria Citra, and Calabri[illegible]

Naples, a city of Italy, and cap[illegible] kingdom of Naples, situated in [illegible] of Lavora, partly on a mountain, [illegible] towards the sea. It is large, its [illegible] nine Italian miles round; but, inc[illegible] suburbs, the entire circumference [illegible] less than eighteen or twenty Ita[illegible] Most of the streets are admirably [illegible] and that of the greatest length [illegible] and in every respect the han[illegible] Strada di Toledo. The houses, [illegible] are lofty, and of stone, with paved [illegible] and a balustrade on them. The [illegible] ber of stalls whereon eatables are [illegible] sale, and of balconies with lattice [illegible] are a great impediment to the streets [illegible] ing to advantage; besides, they are [illegible] titute of the conveniency and orn[illegible] being illuminated at night. This [illegible] not, indeed, rival either Rome or G[illegible] stately palaces, yet it may justly b[illegible] fine ones, as also of the delightful e[illegible] ment of a considerable number of [illegible] though the water in most of them [illegible] different. Water is also conveye[illegible] city from the foot of Mount Vesu[illegible] very grand aqueduct. Here are [illegible] princes, dukes, marquises, and oth[illegible] ty, to whom are appropriated fi[illegible] piazzas. The commonalty have a peculiar piazza. Each of these si[illegible] chooses its deputies, who superin[illegible] police of the city, and hold a court [illegible] examination of such public concer[illegible] under their cognizance. Of all the [illegible] that of the king is not only the m[illegible] but also of the newest architecture [illegible] monasteries and convents, of both [illegible] computed at 149, besides which, [illegible] four houses for poor boys, girls, a[illegible] men; eleven hospitals, five semin[illegible] ecclesiastics, four capital churches, [illegible] two parish churches, seventy other [illegible] and chapels, and upwards of 130 [illegible] or chapels of religious fraternities. [illegible] the churches are deficient in good [illegible] and a fine front, and their marbl[illegible] ments are not of those magnificent dimensions which strike the eye w[illegible] surprise as the far greater part do in R[illegible] but every thing else, in beauty and [illegible] surpasses all of the kind in other C[illegible] countries; the value of the jewels a[illegible] utensils being alone estimated at sever[illegible] lions of dollars. Naples is the see of a[illegible] bishop, whose cathedral, called Il D[illegible] a fine Gothic building. The great[illegible] riosity in it is the magnificent chapel, [illegible] Il Tesoro, where St. Januarius's head, some of his blood, are kept; but his [illegible] lies under the altar. This dried blood

n two ſmall glaſs or cryſtal vials, and ear, on the firſt Sunday in May, is t ſolemnity brought near, or made to head of St. Januarius, when, by a miracle, it liquifies, and thereby is to be a happy preſage both to the and government; but if the blood its dryneſs, the people are ſtruck with and make diſmal lamentations. For nce of the city, and at the ſame time it in ſubjection, are five caſtles, but, g to the old method, conſiſting only ſtrong walls. The Caſtello Nuovo mmunication by a covered way with g's palace, and on one ſide is contiguthe ſea. Its ſubterraneous works and are admirable. At its entrance ſtands phal arch, of very curious ſculpture. rſenal is ſaid to contain complete ſets of for 50,000 men. The Caſtello del ſo called from its oval figure, is of ſtrength, and ſtands on a rock, in the St. Elmo, or St. Eramo, is ſituated on rtain, towards the weſt, and reſembles of ſix rays, which are hewn out of a ; its ſubterraneous works are wide, and bomb-proof. It has eight reſerfor water. The harbour is ſpacious, for its greater ſecurity has a canal and a near five hundred paces in length; but far leſs commodious and ſecure than that Gaeta, eſpecially in a hard gale at ſouth. The city has good ſilk manufactures, no inconſiderable trade, for the advance- of which the Jews were re-admitted in ear 1740. Its exports are ſilk and ſilk- , oil, ſulphur, manna, roſemary, anniſ- , reſin, tartar, figs, ſoap, eſſences, ſilk ſtuffs, &c. Since the canal was made Don Pedro de Toledo, viceroy under s V, for draining the ſea water out of jacent fens, the air is much altered for etter. This city is of Greek origin, he foundation of the grandeur to which s gradually riſen was laid by the emor Frederick II. In the 13th century, rles I, of Anjou, embelliſhed it with a palace, ſome ſtately churches and con- , and made it his uſual place of reſidence. In the year 1300, it was enlarged Charles II; in 1425, by queen Joanna II, d afterwards by king Ferdinand; but by e more than the public ſpirited Don ro de Toledo, to whom it is ſignally ged for having made it twice as large, ſides much handſomer and ſtronger, and en more healthy. This city, till a very w years ſince, had neither watchmen nor mps; but of late years, darkneſs has been pelled in many ſtreets, by the piety of ther Rocco, a Dominican, who has perſuaded the people to ſubſcribe oil for lamps, to burn before images; he fixes them up in the moſt convenient places, and thus turns their devotion to public account. Proviſions are plentiful, and cheap: poultry, game, and fiſh, are abundant; fruit and vegetables are to be had all winter in ſo favourable a climate. The wants of nature are ſo eaſily ſatisfied here, that the lower claſs of people work but little; their great pleaſure is, to baſk in the ſun, and do nothing. Many of the ſtreets are more crowded than even thoſe of London or Paris: the people doing little or nothing, and having no public walks or gardens to reſort to. In the midſt of all this idleneſs, fewer riots or outrages happen than might be expected. This is owing partly to the national character of the Italians; and partly to the common people here being univerſally ſober. Their great luxury is iced water; and nothing would be ſo likely to raiſe a mutiny in Naples as a ſcarcity of ice. The king grants the monopoly of this commodity to certain perſons, who are obliged to furniſh the city all the year, at a certain price, which is about three farthings a pound. There is not, perhaps, a city in Europe, in which ſo few of the inhabitants contribute to the wealth of the community, by uſeful or productive labour, as Naples. The number of nobility, prieſts, monks, lawyers, muſicians, footmen, and lazzaronis, ſurpaſſes all reaſonable proportion. The religious are ſaid to be about 10,000, the lawyers 8000, and the lazzaronis 40,000. The whole number of inhabitants is eſtimated at 350,000: 100 miles SE. Rome. *Long.* 31. 28. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 52. N.

Naples, ſee *Nablous*.

Napo, a town of South America, in the audience of Quito, ſituated on a river of the ſame name, which runs into the river of the Amazons: 200 miles SE. Quito.

Napoli de Romania, anciently *Nauplia*, a ſeaport town of European Turkey, in the Morea, ſituated on a peninſula, in a bay of the Mediterranean, called, from the town, *the Gulf of Napoli*. The harbour is good and ſpacious, but the entrance narrow, and defended by a ſtrong caſtle. It is the ſee of a Greek archbiſhop. The inhabitants are Turks, Jews, and Chriſtians, who all follow their devotions as they like, without control. This town was taken by the Turks, in the year 1715: eight miles S. Argos, twenty-eight S. Cornith, and ſixty S. Livadia. *Long.* 40. 37. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 39. N.

Napoli di Malvaſia, ſee *Malvaſia*.

Nar, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Maſovia: eighty miles E. Warſaw.

Nara, a town of Japan, in the iſland of Niphon: eight leagues from Meaco.

Naraganſett Bay, a bay of the Atlantic, on the coaſt of United America, which contains Rhode Iſland, and ſeveral ſmaller.

Naranjal, a town of South America, in the

the province of Quito, and juriſdiction of Guayaquil, near the Pacific Ocean.

Narbeth, a town of South Wales, in the county of Pembroke, with a weekly market on Wedneſday: twenty-two miles and a half W. Caermarthen, and 229 W. London.

Narbimſkoi, a lake of Ruſſia, about thirty-ſix miles in circumference: 220 miles NNE. Turuchanſk.

Narbonne, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Aude, ſituated on a canal, which communicates with the Aude. Before the revolution, it was the ſee an archbiſhop, the ſeat of an admiralty, and reſidence of a governor: it contained two collegiate churches, beſides the cathedral, a college, two ſeminaries, thirteen convents, and ſeveral hoſpitals. It was formerly the capital of a vicomté, whoſe lords were powerful and ſtrongly fortified, but at preſent a wall, flanked with baſtions, is its only defence. It is not populous in proportion to its extent, neither is it a rich or commercial town. The number of inhabitants is about 10,000: three poſts SW. Beziers, and 104 and a half S. Paris. *Long.* 20. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 11. N.

Narborough Iſland, a ſmall iſland in the South Pacific Ocean, near the coaſt of Chili; diſcovered by ſir John Narborough. It affords wood and water, but is without inhabitants. *Long.* 76. 12. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 45. 12. S.

Narcea, a river of Spain, in the province of Aſturias, which runs into the Pravia, about a mile above the town of Pravia.

Narcondam, an iſland in the Eaſtern Sea, about twenty miles in circumference, and twenty-five leagues S. from the Great Andaman. *Long.* 94. 31. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 13. 25. N.

Nardo, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto; the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Brindiſi, but exempt from his juriſdiction: twenty-two miles W. Otranto, and 184 ESE. Naples. *Long.* 36. 9. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 23. N.

Narea, a country of Africa, ſituated in the ſouthern part of Abyſſinia, and ſubject to that empire, but governed by its own princes.

Narenta, a town of Venetian Dalmatia, on a river of the ſame name, formerly the capital of Dalmatia, and one of its principal fortreſſes. It was governed by a Roman proconſul and council, and under its juriſdiction were comprehended many diſtant places. In ſucceeding times, the Sclavonians ſeated themſelves here, and, under the title of Narentani, moleſted the navigation of theſe parts till the year 987, when the Venetians made themſelves maſters of the town. They had their own chiefs for a long time, but in the year 1479, became ſubject to the T yoke. Of the ancient town, n trace is ſaid to remain, but in th hood is another, called *Narenza*, river of the ſame name, which the V fortified, but diſmantled again, in 1716: ſixty-eight miles SE. Spa thirty-ſix NNW. Raguſa. *Long.* E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 34. N.

Narew, a river of Poland, w on the borders of Lithuania, and the Bug, near Serolzeck, in Maſovia.

Narew, a town of Poland, in t nate of Bielſk: twelve miles NE. B

Nargbis, a town of Perſia, in the of Farſiſtan: thirty-one leagues SW ras.

Nariga, a town of Ruſſia, in the ment of Archangel, on the coa Frozen Ocean, near the mouth of t chora: 168 miles NE. Mezen.

Narim, a town of Ruſſia, at the the Ob and Ket, in the governme bolſk; defended with paliſades a towers: 400 miles E. Tobolſk, E. Peterſburg. *Long.* 99. E. Ferr 59. 5. N.

Nariz, a town of Perſia, in th of Adirbeitzan: thirty leagues SSW

Narnalla, a town of Hindooſ country of Berar: thirty-three mi Ellichpour, and ſeventy-two E. B *Long.* 77. 34. E. Greenwich. 25. N.

Narni, a town of Italy, in the Spoleto, the ſee of a biſhop, under on the Nera. It contains ſeve churches, and twelve convents: ſix SSW. Spoleto, and thirty-eight N *Long.* 30. 11. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 31

Narnool, a town of Hindooſtan, Mewat country: eighty miles SW. and twenty-five NW. Cotputly.

Naro, a town of Sicily, in the Mazara: eleven miles E. Girge forty-ſix S. Termini.

Narocz, a town of Lithuania, in tinate of Wilna: forty-eight miles E.

Narodicz, a town of Poland, in tinate of Volhynia: ſixty miles NN tomiers.

Narovitchat, a town of Ruſſia, in vernment of Penza: eighty-four m Penza. *Long.* 61. E. Ferro. 44. N.

Narp, a river of Pruſſian Lithuania runs into the Piſſa, near Gumbinnen.

Narſapour, a town of Hindooſtan, circar of Ellore, on the Godaver miles ESE. Ellore.

Narſapour, a town of Hindooſtan, circar of Ellore: twenty-five miles Ellore.

Narſapour, a town of Hindooſtan,

of Golconda : ten miles SSE. Dama-

pour, a town of Hindoostan, in the country : twenty-two miles N. e.

patam, a town of Hindoostan, in ntry of Cattack, near the coast of the Bengal : forty-five miles S. Cattack.

, a town of Hindoostan, in the of Bengal : forty-four miles W. our.

, a town of Poland, in the pala- Volhynia : sixty-four miles NNE.

, a seaport town of Russia, in the ment of Revel, on a river of the same ar the Gulf of Finland, and on the s of the government of Petersburg, d to have been built by the governor nia, in the year 1224; on the river aract, of about twenty feet, on which goods must be carried by land during ce. The principal exports are hemp, per, and corn; and the principal im- salt, tobacco, wine, salted herrings, tea, sugar, and grocery in general. Narva is the spot celebrated for the vic- ich Charles XII, in the nineteenth f his age, gained over the Russian , in 1700. Six thousand Russians, in- g those who were drowned in attempt- pass the Narva, fell in this engage- ; but the consequences were still more to the Russian arms, as the whole artil- lost, and the greatest part of the in- surrendered to the conqueror. It then d to Sweden; but about five years was taken by the Russians, by storm, the command of Peter the Great, who a great proof of his humanity: the soldiers were beginning to pillage, commit all the disorders usual when a is taken by storm; Peter traversed streets on horseback, with his drawn in his hand, restrained his troops from , killed two who refused to desist, guards at the doors of the principal , and before the churches, and repaired Hôtel de Ville, where the magistrates, principal citizens had taken refuge, and ing his sword upon the table, ex- d, "It is not stained with the blood of atives, but with that of my own soldiers, n I killed in order to save your lives:" miles E. Revel, and sixty-eight SW. ersburg. *Long.* 45. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 1. N.

va, or *Narova*, a river of Russia, runs from the Tchudskoi Lake, to Gulf of Finland, below Narva.

wa, a town of Hindoostan, in the ry of Agra: ninety-eight miles S. Agra, ninety-two SE. Rantanpour.

Nas, a town of Sweden, in the province of Upland: twenty-one miles S. Upsal.

Nas, a town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuus: sixty miles N. Christiania.

Nasadka, a town of Russia, in the government of Perm: sixteen miles SE. Perm.

Nasas, a river of North America, in the country of New Biscay, which joins the Sauceda, in *Long.* 84. 45. W. Ferro; *Lat.* 25. 10. N. and with it forms the Rio Palmas, which runs into the Gulf of Mexico, *Long.* 81. W. Ferro; *Lat.* 25. N.

Nasbinals, a town of France, in the department of the Lozere, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Marvejols: four leagues NW. Marvejols.

Nasca, a seaport of South America, in the archbishopric of Lima, and jurisdiction of Ica Pisco and Nasca; the territory is fertile in wine and sugar; the harbour is good, but the town is in a state of decay.

Nase, a town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuus: ninety-six miles N. Christiania.

Nase, a river of North America, which runs into the Missisippi, *Long.* 85. 14. W. Greenwich; *Lat.* 37. 20. N.

Nasearo, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which runs into the Gulf of Squillace, six miles SE. Balcastro.

Naseby, or *Navelsby*, a village of England, in the county of Northampton; near which, in the year 1645, the royal army, under the conduct of the king in person, prince Rupert, lord Astley, and sir Marmaduke Langdale, was defeated by the parliament forces, commanded by Cromwell, Ireton, Fairfax, and Skippon, who took all the king's cannon, baggage, and above 5000 prisoners. Among other things that fell into the hands of the enemy, was a casket, containing the king's private letters to the queen, some of which the two houses printed and published, as proofs of his insincerity with regard to the treaty of Uxbridge: twelve miles N. Northampton, and seventy-eight NNW. London.

Nash, a town of United America, in the state of Virginia: forty-two miles WSW. Richmond.

Nash Point, a cape in the British Channel, on the south coast of Wales, and county of Glamorgan. *Long.* 4. 30. W. Greeenwich. *Lat.* 51. 23. N.

Nashuay, a river of United America, which runs into the Merrimack, three miles N. Dunstable, in New Hampshire.

Nashville, a town of United America, in the Tennasee country, on the south side of Cumberland River. *Long.* 84. 12. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 37. 2. N.

Nasilow, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna: fifty miles SE. Wilna.

Naskow, a town of Denmark, situated on the west coast of the island of Laland, of which it is the capital; it was anciently well fortified; but is now only encompassed with a wall. It is a town of the middling size, and handsomely built. The inhabitants are wealthy, and trade in the produce of the country, which is very fertile. The Jews are allowed the public exercise of their religion, and have a synagogue. In this town are an hospital, and a grammar-school, both well endowed. Here is, also, a pretty good harbour. In 1420, Naskow suffered extremely by fire; in 1570, it was plundered by the Lubeckers; and, in 1659, it surrendered to the Swedes, after a vigorous resistance of thirteen weeks. *Long.* 11. 11. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 53. N.

Naso, a town of Sicily, in the vally of Demona: nine miles W. Patti.

Nasonova, an ostrog of Russia. in the government of Tobolsk, on the Enisei: 320 miles NNW. Turuchansk.

Nasow, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony: eight miles NE. Corling.

Nassau, a fortress on the north coast of the island of Timor, in the Eastern Indian Sea.

Nassau, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Nassau Dietz, on the Lahn, the church of which is used in common, both by the Lutherans and Calvinists. On the other side of the river, facing the town, and on a high mountain, formerly stood Nassauberg, a place of very great antiquity, and the original house of the Nassau family, but now a fief of Treves: twenty-two miles NW. Mentz, and twelve SE. Coblentz.

Nassau, a principality of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, situated in the Wetterau, about forty-eight miles in length, and twenty-eight in breadth. Though it is for the most part woody and mountainous, yet it is not without fine arable and meadow lands. The house of Nassau is descended from Otho, lord of Lamenberg, who lived in the 10th century. The founder of the present princes of Nassau was count Henry I, surnamed the Wealthy, who equally left to his two sons, Walram and Otho I, the whole county of Nassau, with its feudal, patrimonial, and hereditary lands. In a compact of partition, made in the year 1255, they held the patrimonial house and prefecturate of Nassau, with other family privileges, in an indivisable community; but the other part of the county they divided. Weilburg, Wisbaden, and Idstein, became Walram's part; and Otho I had Siegen, Dillenburg, Herborn, Beilstein, Hadamar, and Ems, all which gave distinctive titles to each family. The present reigning princes are Nassau Weilburg, Nassau Saarbruck Usingen, and Nassau Saarbruck Saarbruck; all the bra[illegible] named from the principal towns in [illegible] ral districts.

Nassau Dietz. This country [illegible] according to Busching, in the cir[illegible] Upper Rhine; Berenger places it [illegible] cle of Westphalia; it lies on the riv[illegible] and was formerly called *the G*[illegible] on account of its fertility. It [illegible] Treves, having been granted to [illegible] bishop of that city by the emperor [illegible] III, in so absolute a manner, th[illegible] sessor of this county was to hold it a[illegible] the elector of Treves, as it had be[illegible] held of the emperor and emp[illegible] county constitutes a part of the [illegible] landgraves of Hesse; but whether [illegible] any share at all in in it, or whe[illegible] Reichenberg, Nahstede, Hohen[illegible] other places, in reality belong to it, [illegible] matter of debate. Dietz is the cap[illegible]

Nassau, a river of East Flor[illegible] runs into the sea, *Long.* 81. 42. W. [illegible] wich; *Lat.* 30. 44. N.

Nassau, an island in the Eastern [illegible] Ocean, situated to the west of S[illegible] about fifty miles in circumference. [illegible] 100. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 2. 25. S.

Nassau, a mountain of the island [illegible] maica: fifty miles WNW. Kingston.

Nassau Bay, or *Spirito Santo*, a la[illegible] on the west coast of East Florida, in [illegible] are several islands. *Long.* 82. 35. to [illegible] Greenwich. *Lat.* 27. 45. to 28. 10. N.

Nassau Bay, a bay on the south [illegible] the island of Fuego, or Terra del F[illegible]

Nassau Fort, a fort in the island [illegible] sand.

Nassenfuess, a town of Germany, [illegible] duchy of Carniola: five miles N. [illegible] werth.

Nassia, a town of Sweden, in [illegible] vince of Smaland: eighteen mile[illegible] Jonkioping.

Nassitza, a town of Sclavonia: [illegible] miles N. Brod, and twenty-five W. [illegible]

Nassuck, a town of Hindoostan, [illegible] country of Guzerat: 128 miles W. [illegible] gabad, and ninety-five SSW. Surat. [illegible] 73. 49. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 19. 50. N.

Nastadt, a town of Germany, in [illegible] cle of the Upper Rhine, and county [illegible] zenelnbogen: eighteen miles SE. [illegible] and twenty-two NW. Mentz. *L*[illegible] 22. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 12. N.

Nastistak, an island of Russia, [illegible] mouth of the Lena, about 80 [illegible] length, and twenty in breadth. *Lo*[illegible] 26. to 137. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* [illegible] 72. 50. N.

Nata, or *St. Jago de Nata de los C*[illegible] *ros*, a town of South America, in [illegible] Firma, and province of Panama, [illegible] in the year 1517, by Gaspard d'E[illegible]

nhabitants are a mixture of Spaniards Indians. The town is ſituated on y of Panama: twenty-five leagues Panama.

a, a country of Africa, on the ſouth-aſt of Caffraria, ſeveral capes or pro-ries of this country are called *Point* the principal of which is ſituated 45. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 32. S.

a, a river of Africa, which forms rthern boundary of the country of and runs into the Indian Sea. *Long.* E. Ferro. *Lat.* 29. 30. S.

ren, or *Old Natangen*, a province ſia, bounded on the north and eaſt Pregel, on the ſouth by Ermeland, the weſt by the Friſche Haff. This y is populous and well cultivated, and partly of arable, and partly of mea-and; ſo that agriculture and grazing to good account. Though the ſoil is e parts, very ſtony, yet it produces rn than Samland or Little Lithua-It is alſo well-wooded, and yields a'l of game, and plenty of fiſh. Bran-is the capital.

a, a town of Poland, in the pala-of Kiov: fourteen miles S. Bialacer-

bing-tong, a town of Aſia, in the m of Corea: ſix leagues WNW. Han.

Natchez, an Indian town and ſettle-of Louiſiania, ſituated on an iſland, in ver ſo called. *Long.* 93. 28. W. nwich. *Lat.* 32. 11. N.

Natchez, or *Red River*, a river of America, in Louiſiania, which runs the Miſſiſippi. *Long.* 91. 47. W. nwich. *Lat.* 31. 15. N.

Natchez, a town of United America, in ſtate of Georgia. *Long.* 86. 40. W. nwich. *Lat.* 33. 27. N.

Natenbach, a town of Germany, in the chy of Auſtria: eight miles WNW. ding.

Natenberg, a town and caſtle of Ger-y, in the circle of Bavaria, near the ube: two miles W. Deckendorf, and NNW. Oſterhofen.

Naters, a town of Swiſſerland, in the ais: twenty-nine miles E. Sion.

Natern, a town of Germany, in the ty of Tyrol: ſix miles WSW. In-k.

Nati, a town of China, of the ſecond in the province of Quang-ſi.

Natividad, a ſeaport of North America, Mexico, and province of New Galicia: leagues SW. Mechoacan. *Long.* 88. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 19. 20. N.

Natiſone, a river of Italy, which runs the Lizonſo: four miles N. Palma

Natolia, or *Anatolia*, or *Anadoli*, a province of Aſiatic Turkey, bounded on the north by the Black Sea, on the eaſt by Caramania, on the ſouth by the Mediteranean, and on the weſt by the Archipelago, and the Sea of Marmora, about 400 hundred miles in its greateſt extent, from eaſt to weſt, and 350 from north to ſouth. This country was ancienty called *Aſia Minor*, and contains the ancient Bithynia, Paphlagonia, Galatia, Phrygia, Myſia, Eolia, Ionia, Lydia, Caria, Doris, Pyſidia, Lycia, and Pamphylia. It is now governed by a beglerbeg, who reſides at Kiutaja, under whom are ſeveral ſangiacs. The ſoil is, in general, fertile, producing corn, tobacco, and fruits of various kinds, cotton, and ſilk; and, notwithſtanding the indolence of the Turks, the commerce is conſiderable, particularly in carpets, leather, drugs, cotton, ſilk, and other articles of manufacture and produce. The greater part of the inhabitants are Mahometans; but there are many Chriſtians, principally of the Greek church, governed by patriarchs, archbiſhops, and biſhops, who are tolerated by the Porte. There are, likewiſe, many Armenians and ſome Roman Catholics. Natolia, in a more extenſive ſenſe, is underſtood to include alſo Aladulia and Caramania.

Natolica, an iſland in the Mediterranean, near the coaſt of Greece. *Long.* 39. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 39. N.

Nattal, a town of the iſland of Sumatra, where the Engliſh have a factory.

Nattam, a town and fortreſs of Hindooſtan, in the country of Madura: forty-five miles SSW. Trichinopoly, and eighteen N. Madura. *Long.* 78. 18. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 10. 10. N.

Nattam, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic: twenty-eight miles WNW. Trichinopoly.

Nattore, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Bengal: forty miles NE. Moorſhedabad, and ninety NW. Decca.

Natuna Iſlands, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands, in the Eaſtern Indian Sea: twenty leagues weſt from the coaſt of the iſland of Borneo. *Long.* 124. 15. to 125. 35. E Ferro. *Lat.* 3. to 3. 36. N.

Nava (La), a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: twenty-two miles SW. Valladolid.

Navacelle, a town of France, in the department of the Gard, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Uzés: four leagues and a half NW. Uzés.

Naval, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon: eight miles S. Ainſa.

Navalcarnero, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile: forty-two miles S. Segovia.

Navamorquenda, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile: thirty-ſeven miles S. Arila.

Navan, a town of Ireland, in the county of

of Meath, ſituated at the conflux of the Blackwater and the Boyne. Here was formerly an abby of regular cannons, on the ſite of which horſe-barracks are now erected. It ſends two members to the Iriſh parliament: ſeven miles NE. Trim, and twenty-three NW. Dublin. *Long.* 6. 41. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 38. N.

Navardun, a town of Spain, in the province of Aragon: twenty-ſeven miles W. Jaca.

Navaredonda, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: fifty miles ESE. Civdad Rodrigo.

Navaredonda, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: twenty-one miles E. Civdad Rodrigo.

Navaretta, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile, ſituated on a mountain, where a battle was fought, in the year 1366, between Don Pedro and Henry de Tranſtamare: three leagues W. Logregno.

Navarin, a ſeaport town of European Turkey, on the weſt coaſt of the Morea, ſituated on the Gulph of Zonchio. The harbour is large and the moſt frequented in the Morea. It is fortified and defended with a citadel: ſeventy two miles SW. Argos, and eighty-eight SW. Corinth. *Long.* 39. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 5. N.

Navarre, a province of Spain, and anciently a kingdom: bounded on the north-eaſt by France, on the eaſt by Aragon, on the ſouth by Old Caſtile, and on the weſt by Guipuſcoa and Alava. The form is that of a lozenge. Its extent from north-eaſt to ſouth-weſt about fifty-four miles, and from north-weſt to ſouth-eaſt, about forty-five. The climate is as pure and healthy, and withal as temperate and as pleaſant, as can be deſired, which may compenſate for ſome defects in the ſoil; that, generally ſpeaking, is none of the moſt fertile. In ſome of the vallies, however, they have very good corn, excellent wine, both white and red; the former equal to any in France, the latter very little inferior to Burgundy. It abounds in good paſtures, exceedingly well ſtocked with ſheep and goats. They have likewiſe tolerable black cattle, and a very good breed of horſe. The mountains are covered with timber; and very few countries have venilon and wild-fowl in greater plenty. It can ſcarce boaſt of any great river, except the Ebro, and this ſerves only for its frontier. The north-eaſt ſide is bounded by the Pyrennean mountains, through which there are ten paſſes into France, ſeven or eight of which are difficult and dangerous. The vally of Roncevaux lies to the north-eaſt of Pampeluna, and leads through a village called Burgeet, which is the laſt in Navarre, to St. Juan Pie de Port, in France. This is the eaſieſt and moſt frequented paſs, and is famous for the feat of the emperor Charlemagne. The king of Spain receives no revenue from the country, all the impoſts and duties being by compact, to be employed in the public ſervices. Navarre, from the year 1512, had its peculiar kings, of different families: but in the laſt mentioned year was reduced by king Ferdinand the Catholic under the frivolous pretence that John d'Albert, its king, as ally of Louis XII king of France, with whom pope Julius II was at variance, had been declared an enemy to the church, and excommunicated by the pope. This province is divided into five merindades or juriſdictions. Pamplona is the capital.

Navarre, or *Lower Navarre*. This country was originally one of the ſix merindades or bailiwicks which formerly compoſed the kingdom of Navarre, and, by the Spaniards, was called *Merindada de Ultra Puertos*, i. e. being to them beyond the Pyrennean mountains, as the road which leads over them, in the Biſcayan language called *Puertos*, i. e. *the Gates*. Ferdinand, king of Aragon and Caſtile, as we have ſeen, in 1512, poſſeſſed himſelf of the kingdom of Navarre; all that Catherine, the lawful heireſs, and her huſband John Albert could procure to be reſtored to them, was this little ſpot. John, their ſon, had no better ſucceſs: his ſovereignty being confined to this ſcanty remnant of his dominions, though with the title of a king. Joanna, his daughter, by his ſpouſe Margaret in 1548, was married to Antony de Bourbon, to whom ſhe brought the above-mentioned remnant as a dowery, together with her juſteſt pretenſions againſt the king of Spain. Their ſon Henry IV arrived to be king of France, and his ſon Louis XIII, reunited and annexed Lower Navarre and Bearn to the crown of France. St. Jean Pie de Port was the capital. It now forms the department of the Lower Pyrennées.

Navarre (*New*), a province of North America, in New Mexico, bounded on the north by a country unknown, on the eaſt by New Mexico Proper, and New Biſcay, on the ſouth by Culiacan, and on the weſt by the Gulph of California. This country was conquered by the Spaniards, in part, in the year 1552. The inhabitants conſiſted of divers tribes of Indians. St. Juan de Cinaloa, is the chief Spaniſh town.

Navarreins, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrennées, and the place of a canton in the diſtrict of Orthez, three leagues and a half NW. Oleron, and ſix W. Pau.

Navas de Toloſa, a town of Spain, eaſt of the Sierra Morena, where the Chriſtians obtained a victory over the Moors the year 1212.

Na-

...sque, a town of Spain, in the pro... of Navare: twenty-two miles SE. ...na.

...azza, a small island of the West In... between Cuba and Hispaniola, chiefly ...for guanas.

...elle, a town of France, in the de...nt of the Aveiron, and chief place of ...n, in the district of Sauveterre: half ...e SE. Sauveterre.

...eils, a town of France, in the depart... of the Loire and Cher: one league ... Vendome.

...n, a town of Germany, in the circle ...per Saxony, and middle mark of ...enburg, anciently called *Fettport*: eigh... miles W. Berlin, and fourteen N. Potz... *Long*. 30. 38. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 52. N.

...hof, a town of Germany, in the ... of Upper Saxony, and circle of Leip... ...en miles W. Grimma, and eight E. ...

...es, a town of France, in the depart... of the Correze: one league N. Tulle.

...gardten, or *Neugarten*, a town of ...y, in the circle of Upper Saxony, ...nder Pomerania: fifty miles W. ...ettin. *Long*. 32. 55. E. Ferro. *Lat*. ... N.

...atak, one of the branches of the ...rd river, in the state of Connecticut, ...ited America.

...ton, a town of Scotland, in the ...y of Fife: six miles N. Cupar.

...heim, a town of Germany, in the cir... the Upper Rhine, and county of Ha... Munzenberg, with salt-works: thirteen ... N. Hanau, and one N. Fridberg.

...via, a town of Spain, in the pro... of Asturias, near the sea: thirty-six ... NW. Oviedo.

...ia de Suarna, a town of Spain, in the ...ince of Galicia: twenty miles SSE. ...onedo.

...igator's Islands, a cluster of islands in ... South Pacific Ocean. *Long*. 169. W. ...wich. *Lat*. 14. 20. S.

...mberg, a town of Germany, in the ... of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of ...z, on the Eder: fourteen miles WSW. ... and thirty-six SW. Gottingen. *Long*. ... E. Ferro. *Lat*. 51. 2. N.

...mburg, a town of Silesia, in the prin...ity of Jauer, at the conflux of the ri...rs Ivenitz and Queis: seven miles SW. ...tzlau, and eight NW. from Lowenberg.

...mburg, a town of Germany, in the ... of Upper Saxony, and capital of a bi...opric of the same name. The foundation ... bishopric is situated partly on the Saale ... partly on the Elster, the former part of ... being wholly surrounded by the circle of Thuringia, and the latter by Thuringia and the circle of Leipsig, the principality of Altenburg, and county of Reuss. The emperor Otto I, founded this bishopric, in the year 968, at Zeitz: and though, in 1029, it is true, that the cathedral church was removed to Naumburg, yet all the canons did not quit Zeitz, but there still remained there a collegiate church. Julius Pflug, famous for his learning and prudence, who died in the year 1564, was the last bishop hereof, and after him duke Alexander of Saxony, was postulated to be administrator of the bishopric, who died the year following; upon that his father, the elector Augustus, assumed the administration of it, which the following electors have also filled up. The bishopric of Naumburg, as well as those of Meissen and Merseburg, is united to the electoral house, by virtue of a perpetual capitulation. Naumburg, the head town of the bishopric, lies in a fertile and pleasant tract, not far from the Saale, which in these parts receives into it the Unstrut. Naumburg consists of the town itself, which stands under the jurisdiction of its council, and contains a small citadel, with three churches, and a town-school. This place has many times sustained great damage by fire: twenty miles S. Halle, and eighty W. Dresden. *Long*. 29. 38. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 51. 5. N.

Naumburg, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Sagan: three leagues N. Sagan.

Naums, a lake of Norway, in the province of Drontheim: 114 miles NNE. Drontheim.

Nauna, a town of the island of Cuba: fifteen miles SW. Spirito Santo.

Novolok, a cape on the north-west coast of Nova Zembla. *Long*. 73. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 76. 20. N.

Naur, a fort of Russia, in the government of Caucasus, on the Malka: thirty-two miles E. Ekaterinograd.

Naurzim, a lake of Russia, about forty-eight miles in circumference. *Long*. 82. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 51. 50. N.

Naus, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: sixteen miles W. Bolzano.

Naustedal, a town of Norway, in the province of Bergen: seventy miles N. Bergen.

Navy Hall, a settlement of North America, on the river Niagar, at its union with the lake Ontario, opposite Niagar Fort.

Navy Island, a small island, on the north coast of the island of Jamaica. *Long*. 76. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat*. 18. 13. N.

Naxia, or *Naxos*, an island in the Grecian Archipelago, forty-eight miles in circumference. It is the most fertile island in all the Archipelago, and its wine still maintains its former excellence. Besides this,

its plains are covered with orange, olive, lemon, cedar, citron, pomegranate, apple, mulberry, and fig-trees. It was alſo famed for a kind of marble, which the Greeks called Ophites, being green, ſpeckled with white, like a ſnake. Some mountains on the weſtern coaſt, afford emery of ſo much virtue, that the adjoining cape is by the Italians called *Capo Smeriglio* or *Cape Emery*. The people on the whole iſland do not exceed eight thouſand, Greeks and Latins, who have each an archbiſhop here. The inhabitants, like moſt of theſe iſlands, have the choice of their own magiſtrates, but ſometimes a cadi takes a circuit among them, and to him appeals lie. It contains betwixt forty or fifty villages, and but one town, which ſtands on the ſouth ſide of the iſland, and is defended by a caſtle. About a muſket-ſhot from it, on a rock, near the ſea, ſtands a beautiful marble portal, amidſt a heap of fragments of marble and granite, ſuppoſed to have been a temple of Bacchus. *Long.* 43. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 2. N.

Naxia, a town of the iſland of the ſame name, and one of the moſt beautiful places in the Grecian Archipelago. *Long.* 43. 13. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 3. N.

Nay, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Pyrenées, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pau: three leagues SSE. Pau, and five E. Oleron.

Nay, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Loire: four leagues SE. Brioude.

Nay, a river of France, which runs into the Charente, between Saintes and Cognac.

Nayland, a town of England, in the county of Suffolk, ſituated on the north ſide of the river Stour, which divides it from Eſſex. The principal manufacture of the town is ſoap. It has a weekly market on Friday: ſix miles N. Colcheſter, and fifty-ſix NE. London.

Nayres (Country of the), Calicut ſo called. The Nayres are nobles and ſoldiers of the country, whoſe daughters are ſaid to have the privilege of marrying ſeven or twelve huſbands, on the condition only that they belong to the ſame tribe or caſt. The huſbands are repreſented to agree very well, and cohabit with the lady each in their turn. See *Calicut*.

Nays, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, on the Ornain: one league S. Ligny.

Nazareth, a river of Africa, in Lower Guinea, which runs into the Atlantic, near Cape Lopez Gonſalvo.

Nazareth, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania: forty-ſeven miles N. Philadelphia.

Nazareth, or *Naſra*, a town of Aſia, in Paleſtine, remarkable for having been the uſual reſidence of Chriſt, for the firſt three years of his life, once the ſee of an archbiſhop, removed to Monte Vergine in Italy. Nazareth is at this time but a village.

Naze, ſee *Lindeſneſs*.

Naze Point, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of England, in the county of Eſſex, five miles ſouth of Harwich, and is a mark for the entrance into that port.

Nazelles, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire, one league N. Amboiſe.

Nazimova, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, on the Eniſei: eight miles N. Eniſeiſk.

Nazin, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Oby. *Long.* 86. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 61. 20. N.

Nazzareth, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irac: forty-three leagues S. Amadan.

Nea, a river of Norway, which runs into Sœlbo lake, in the province of Drontheim.

Neagh, a river of Wales, in the county of Denbigh, which runs into the Clwyd ſix miles below Llanroſt.

Neagh Lough, a large lake of Ireland, fifteen miles in length, and eight in breadth, ſituated between the counties of Antrim, Down, Armagh, Tyrone, and Londonderry. The river Ban, is the only outlet of this lake. The water is ſaid to poſſeſs a petrifying quality.

Neaboſnos, a town of Croatia: four leagues N. Carlſtadt.

Neant, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Ploermel: one league and three quarters NNE. Ploermel, and one and a half SSW. Moron.

Neates, a town of United America, in the ſtate of North Carolina: twenty-three miles SW. Exeter.

Neath, a ſea-port town of South Wales, in the county of Glamorgan, ſituated on a river of the ſame name, a little within the Briſtol Channel. It has a good harbour, and is a large and populous corporate town, governed by a portreeve, aldermen, &c. It had formerly a caſtle, ſmall remains of which are now to be ſeen. It has two markets, weekly, on Wedneſday and Saturday. This town exports annually 60,000 to 70,000 chaldrons of coals, to Somerſet, Devon, Cornwall, and other parts. Here are two extenſive copper-works, and iron-furnaces at Neath abby; at Melincrwn, three miles above the town, there are extenſive tin-works. A navigable canal has lately been cut from Neath to the county of Brecon: the length of which is

miles, but will, in all probability, ...nded farther, and open a communica... on the north-weſt part of Glamor... and Brecon. There are two conſtant ... from hence to London, and one to ... nine miles NE. Swanſea, and 200 ...ondon. *Long.* 3. 47. W. Greenwich. ... 37. N.

..., a river of South Wales, which ...to the ſea, a little below Swanſea.

...*ble le Château*, a town of France, in ...partment of the Seine and Oiſe, and ...lace of a canton, in the diſtrict of ...ort: one league and a half NE. Mont-

..., a river of the Iſle of Man, which ...nto the ſea, at Peel Town.

...*um*, a cape of the north coaſt of the ... of Perſia, ſixty-ſix leagues E. Or-

...*bio*, or *Nebio*, a town of the iſland of ..., in ruins: nine miles SW. Baſtia.

...*ſkoi*, a town of Ruſſia, in the pro... Uſtiug, on the Sula: twenty-four ... S. Uſt Siſolſk.

...*rzybis*, a town of Poland, in the pala... of Kiov: ſixty miles S. Bialacer...

...*ſan*, a town of Bohemia, in the cir... Pilſen: five miles S. Teuſing.

...*gonin*, before the revolution, a pro... of France, of which St. Gaudens the capital: now the department of the ...r Garronne.

...*hra*, a town of Germany, in the cir... of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia. In ...ear 1641, this town was ſet on fire ...e Swedes: twelve miles NW. Naum..., and four S. Querfurt. *Long.* 29. 12. ...rro. *Lat.* 51. 13. N.

...*ſtlich*, a town of Moravia: three leagues ... Brunn.

...*ſchel*, a town of Bohemia, in the ... of Boleſlau: ſix miles NE. Mel...

...*au*, a town of Africa, in the country ... Beledulgerid: 150 miles SE. Beni Mez...

...*ans*, a town of Africa, in the coun... of Algiers: 100 miles SW. Conſtan...

...*chanetz*, a town of Bohemia, in the ... of Konigingratz: eight miles W. Kó...gratz.

...*bers*, a town of France, in the depart... of the Puy-de-Dôme, and chief place ... canton, in the diſtrict of Iſſoire: two ... NW. Iſſoire.

...*chin*, a village of Flanders, where the ...ch were worſted in an attack they made ... the duke of York, on the 28th of No...ber, 1793: ſeven miles ENE. Cour...

...*kar*, a river of Germany, which riſes in the Black Foreſt, and runs into the Rhine, a little below Manheim.

Neckar's Gemund, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and palatinate of the Rhine. In the year 1622, Count Tilly took this place by ſtorm, plundered it, and put the inhabitants to the ſword: five miles E. Heidelberg, and forty-two N. Stuttgart. *Long.* 25. 29. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 19. N.

Neckar's Ulm, or *Neckarſulm*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, on the eaſt ſide of the Neckar, belonging to the grand maſter of the Teutonic order: three miles N. Heilbron, and twenty-three SE. Heidelberg.

Necker's Iſland, one of the ſmaller Virgin Iſlands, near the north coaſt of Virgin Gorda.

Neda, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia: five miles E. Ferrol.

Neda, or *Longarola*, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the ſea, twenty miles N. Navarin.

Nede, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Leonard: ſix leagues SE. St. Leonard.

Nedenes, a town of Norway, in the dioceſe of Chriſtianſand: twenty-four miles NNE. Chriſtianſand.

Nedeſtrelova, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk: thirty-two miles NNE. Virimſkoi.

Nedrigailo, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Charkov: eighty miles NW. Charkov. *Long.* 52. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 54. N.

Nedroma, or *Ned Roma*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Algiers, ſituated near a ſmall river, at the foot of a hill, in a charming country, ſurrounded with magnificent ruins: fifty miles WSW. Oran.

Nedjed, a province of Arabia. This province is of vaſt extent, comprehending all the interior parts of Arabia; bounded on the north by the deſert of Syria, on the eaſt by Lachſa, on the ſouth by Hadramaut and Yemen, and on the weſt by Hedsjas. The ſoil is various; among the hills fertile, and bearing abundance of fruits, eſpecially dates; but being bounded by arid tracts of country, its rivers are only ſhort ſtreams, which, after paſſing through the vallies, have their waters abſorbed in the ſandy plains, before they can reach the ocean. Upon this account, the inhabitants are in many places obliged to dig deep wells; and cultivation is there difficult, or almoſt impoſſible. The Bedouins inhabit a great part of this province. The remainder is mountainous, full of cities and villages, and parcelled out among ſo many petty ſovereigns, that almoſt every little town has its own ſchiech. Formerly, when the

power

Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: eight miles SW. Biſignano.

Neidaw, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: nine miles SE. Hardeburg.

Neidegg, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: eight miles WSW. Sonneberg.

Neidenau, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Mentz, on the Jaxt: nine miles N. Heilbronn, and twenty-three ESE. Heidelberg.

Neidenburg, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Oberland: eighty miles S. Konigſberg.

Neidenſtein, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and palatinate of Heſſe: nine miles SE. Caſſel, and ſix E. Naumburg. *Long.* 26. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 3. N.

Neifelden, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: ten miles SSE. Aigen.

Neiffen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemberg: ſeventeen miles SSE. Stuttgart, and thirty E. Altenſtatt. *Long.* 26. 59. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 30. N.

Neindorp, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: two miles NE. Lutkenburg.

Neira, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, and the principal of the Banda iſlands: it ſupplies annually about 8000 pounds of nutmegs, and 2000 of mace. Here are two towns, one called the ſame as the iſland, the other Labetacka.

Neiſchlot, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Viburg, on the Lake Saima: forty miles N. Viburg. *Long.* 46. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 60. 15. N.

Neiſidel, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: two miles NNE. Siſterſdorff.

Neiſs, a river of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, which runs into the Emmer, four miles SSE. Blomberg, in the county of Lippe.

Neiſſe, or *Neyſſe*, a principality of Sileſia, ſometimes, but improperly, called *the Principality of Grotkau*. The dignity of a prince, which it had been in poſſeſſion of long before being annexed to it, the circle of Grotkau was, by purchaſe, added to its territories. This principality, which is environed by thoſe of Munſterberg, Brieg, Oppeln, and Jagerndorf, as alſo of Moravia and the county of Glatz, is one of the largeſt in all Sileſia, and, among the mediate principalities, the firſt. The ſouthern half of it is very hilly; but the northern half, as being leſs mountainous, is more fertile. The Neiſſe and Grotkau circles breed good horſes. The latter alſo yields tobacco, and in the former is made a great number of iron-mills. Its largeſt river is the Neiſſe. The whole principality of Neiſſe contains under cities. It belongs to the biſhopric of . At the peace of Berlin, in 1742, a at that of Dreſden, in 1745, the pa principality lying contiguous to M continued annexed to the crown of B Though the Grotkau diſtrict of itſel no duchy, nor any diſtinct principa is the biſhop of Breſlau uſually ſty of Neiſſe and duke of Grotkau; an tue of this principality takes place other places in Sileſia.

Neiſſe, or *Neyſſe*, a city of Sile capital of the principality of the ſam It is a place of great ſtrength, and ſi the ſide of the river Neiſſe, on the ſide of which, on a hill, where Frede at the ſiege of this city, in 1741, r firſt battery, is a Pruſſian fort, er 1743, by order of the ſaid prince, w ſelf laid the firſt ſtone of it. The points a governor and commandant but the prince and biſhop is poſſeſſe palace, with a treaſury, a court of a demeſne and conſiſtorial office. Th was pillaged and deſtroyed, in 1284, b Henry IV. In 1525, one half of demoliſhed by fire. In 1642, it wa by the Swedes, and, in 1741, by the ſians. In 1758, the Auſtrians hav ſiege to it, it was fortunately relieve king of Pruſſia. In 1741, the Auſtri mandant cauſed the ſuburbs to be le but after the peace of Dreſden they w built, and a new ſuburb added, by the of the Friedrichſtadt, lying between F Fort and the Neiſſe, in which is held in his majeſty's name: forty-two m Breſlau, and 115 E. Prague. *Long.* E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 19. N.

Neiſſe, a river which riſes in the part of Bohemia, ſoon after enters L and paſſes by Hirſchfield, Goritz, R burg, Priebus, Forſte, Guben, &c. ters the Oder, about twelve miles NE the latter town.

Neiſtift, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Auſtria: ſixteen miles SE. S

Neiſtriffi, a town of Germany, archduchy of Auſtria: eight miles SW. neberg.

Neitra, a river of Hungary, whic into the Danube, five miles above Co

Neitra, a town of Hungary, on a riv the ſame name; the capital of a country, the ſee of a biſhop. The water is unw ſome, and the houſes low: it contain convents and a college, and is defend a caſtle. In the year 1619, the tow caſtle were taken by Bethlengabor; a the year 1623, they were given up t Turks, but recovered the following 11 miles E. Serat, and 34 N. Gran.

Neitſerſoak, an iſland near the weſt

-eenland. *Long.* 49. 10. W. Green- *Lat.* 63. 22. N.

..., a river of Russia, in the govern- ... Perm, which runs into the Rez: miles W. Irbit.

..., or *Nequada*, a town of Egypt, on ... bank of the Nile, inhabited partly ... stians; the see of a bishop: four ... W. Kous. *Long.* 49. 44. E. Ferro. ... 38. N.

...*kban*, a town of Asia, in Persian ...: thirty-five miles SE. Erivan.

..., or *Karshi*, a town of Asia, in ...: 100 miles E. Bukharia. *Long.* ... E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 10. N.

...*au*, a lake of North America, in ...: eight leagues NW. Quebec.

...*am*, a town of Hindoostan, and ca- ... a small country on the west coast, ... south of Canara: thirty-three miles ... Mangalore, and forty NNW. Telli- ... *Long.* 74. 57. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* ... N.

...*ti*, a town of the island of Ceylon: ...s S. Candi.

...*burg*, a landgraviate of Germany, ... circle of Suabia, purchased by the ...n archduke, Sigismund, in the year ... of John count of Thengen, for ... Rhenish florins; and by the empe- ... Charles V, in 1542, of count Christo- ... of Thengen, together with the seig- ... of Thengen, for 8310 florins. The ... landgraviate consisted formerly of the ... prefecturates named from it, *viz.* ... Aach, and Thengen, and con- ... thirty boroughs, villages, and ... of thirty-two miles in circuit. ... Thengen had been dismembered ... it, and raised to a particular county, ... with princely dignity, the landgra- ... became remarkably less; and it still ..., in particular, the land-court, which ... at Stockach, to be possessed of an ... jurisdiction over the whole Hegau. ... forests extend quite to Schaffhausen, ...ngen, and Tutlingen, on the Da- ... The landgraviate is governed by a ...gt. It takes its name from Nellen- ..., a town and citadel situated on a ...tain: sixteen miles NW. Constance, ...teen NE. Schaffhausen.

...*ore*, a town and fortress of Hindoost- ... the Carnatic, near the Pennar river: ...y-fives miles N. Madras. and 98 N. ... *Long.* 79. 57. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* ...6. N.

...*n's Fort*, a fort and settlement of ... America, in the county of Labrador, ... mouth of Nelson's River; originally ... by some French adventurers, but now ...ging to the English Hudson's Bay com- ...y; for the purpose of trading with the ...ians for furs.

Nelson's River, a river of North America, which runs into Hudson's Bay. *Long.* 92. 46. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 57. 2. N.

Nema, a town of Russia, in the province of Ustiug, which runs into the Vitchegda, at Utnemskoi.

Nembs, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holstein: six miles N. Segeberg.

Nemea, a village of European Turkey, in the Morea; anciently celebrated for its games: twenty miles SW. Corinth.

Nemesko, a town of Hungary: six miles W. Ziget.

Nemet, a town of Hungary: two miles SW. Corpona.

Nemeth-Ujavar, or *Glussingen*, a town of Hungary, on the borders of Stiria; a populous walled town with a castle standing on a very high rock, which is wholly detached from all the other mountains. This place formerly belonged to Laurence duke of Sirmia, whose large possessions, upon his decease, devolving to the crown, king Louis, about the year 1523, conferred it on Francis Boltiani, then ban of Dalmatia and Illyria; in whose family it still remains. It is most delightfully situated among woods, corn-fields, and rising grounds, which are covered with vines: forty-five miles SW. Raab, and twenty-six S. Edenburg.

Nemeti, a town of Transilvania, on the river Maros: twelve miles WNW. Hunyad.

Nemety, a town of Hungary: fourteen miles S. Cassovia.

Nemorow, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony and duchy of Mecklenburg: two leagues SW. Stargard.

Nemours, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Seine and Marne: two posts S. Fontainbleau, and nine and a quarter SSE. Paris. *Long.* 20. 21. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 16. N.

Nemourt, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: twenty miles S. Adramiti.

Nemr, a town of Persia, in the province of Chorasan: forty leagues S. Meschid.

Nen, or *Nine*, a river of England, which crosses the county of Northampton, and in part separates it from Cambridgeshire; and runs into the German sea, ten miles N. from Wisbeach.

Nenagh, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tipperary, where is an ancient castle, which held out against general Jenkyll, at the head of 1500 men, twenty-four hours: twenty-three miles N. Cashel, and nineteen NE. Limerick.

Neneeva, one of the Friendly Islands; a small low island, in the South Pacific Ocean: twenty-nine miles NNE. Anamooka.

Nenslingen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Anspach: twenty-six miles SE. Anspach.

Nenufar, a river of Aſiatic Turkey, which runs into the ſea of Marmora: ſix miles E. Mikalidi, in the province of Natolia.

Neocaſtro, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea: thirty-two miles N. Navarin.

Neocaſtro, a town and fortreſs of European Turkey, in the province of Romania; where is a ſtrong garriſon, and whither Chriſtian priſoners of conſequence are ſent: four leagues N. Conſtantinople.

Neone, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Theſſaly: twenty-eight miles N. Zeiton.

Neopatra, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Theſſaly: twenty miles W. Zeiton.

Nepean Iſland, a ſmall iſland in the South Pacific Ocean, near the ſouth coaſt of Norfolk Iſland.

Nepean Sound, a bay on the weſt coaſt of North America, in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 127. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 32. N.

Nephin, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Mayo: ten miles N. Caſtlebar.

Nepi, a town of Italy, in the Patrimonio; the ſee of a biſhop united to Sutri. It contains ſix churches and five convents: twenty miles N. Rome.

Nepolis, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: three miles S. New Biezow.

Nepotſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel, on the coaſt of the White Sea: twenty-four miles W. Archangel.

Nera, a river of Italy, which runs into the Tiber: ſeven miles SW. Narni.

Nera, a vally of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia: eight miles S. Roman.

Nerac, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, on the Blaiſe, which here becomes navigable. It is divided into Great and Little Nerac. The kings of Navarre, as dukes of Albret, had once a palace here. In the ſixteenth century, moſt of the inhabitants became proteſtants; but in the year 1621, they were forced to ſurrender to Louis XIII: four leagues WSW. Agen, and three and a half N. Condom. *Long.* 18. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 8. N.

Nerainſkoi Serebrenoi Zævoid, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Argun, near the borders of China, 128 miles ESE. Nertchinſk. *Long.* 137. 44. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 28. N.

Nerba, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony and Thuringia, on the Unſtrutt: five leagues NW. Naumburg.

Nerbuddab, a river of Hindooſtan, which riſes from a lake in the ſouthern part of the province of Allahabad, and, after a courſe of 550 miles, almoſt due weſt, into the Gulf of Cambay, thirty-two N. Surat.

Nerchau, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of three NNE. Grimma, and ſixteen Leipſic.

Nerechta, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Koſtroma: ſixteen miles SW. troma.

Nerenberg, a town of Germany, circle of the Lower Rhine, and biſhopric of Cologn: twenty-ſix miles Coblentz, and thirty-two S. Cologn.

Nereſheim, a town of Germany, circle of Swabia, and principality tingen. Near it is a princely abbey, ſame name, which is rated fourteen ſix kruitzers to the Roman month, taxed to the imperial chamber at rins: twelve miles SSW. Oettinger, ſix SSW. Nordlingen.

Nereſi, a town of the ſouth ſide iſland of Brazza, in the Adriatic, and dence of the governor.

Nereſtable, a town of France, in the partment of the Rhône and Loire, leagues SW. Roanne.

Nerbelbeno, a town of Poland, in latinate of Kiov: forty-eight miles W. Kiov.

Nericia, or *Neriké*, a province of Sweden bounded on the north by Weſtmanland, the eaſt by Sudermanland, on the ſouth Eaſt and Weſt Gothland, and on the by Warmeland. This province is ſixty miles in length, and forty-eight breadth. In moſt parts of it the ſoil is tile, and produces corn and paſturage. country yields iron and ſulphur mines, ries of load-ſtone, alum, lime-ſtone, Conſequently, it has iron-foundaries, ſulphur and lead-works. Here are woods, ſeveral high mountains, con able rivers, and twenty-three lakes, abound in fiſh. Nericia is famous for ral flouriſhing manufactures of all kinds hard ware; and it has always been remarable for forging arms, &c. The chief pations of the inhabitants are agriculture, working in the mines and forges, hunting and fiſhing. Orebro is the principal town.

Nerilkery, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: twelve miles E. Seringapatam.

Neringjipetty, a pagoda of Hindooſtan, the Myſore country: eight miles SSE. Coveriporum.

Neris, a town of France, in the department of the Allier, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montluçon, with a medicinal ſpring: one league SE. Montluçon.

Neron, or *Neronde*, a town of France, in the

department of the Rhône and Loire: ... leagues and a half W. Lyons, and five ... Montbrison. *Long.* 21. 49. E. Ferro. ... 5. N.

Nerdos, a town of France, in the department of the Cher, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Sancoins: five ... and three quarters ESE. Bourges, ... ree and a half N. Sancoins.

Nerstein, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and palatinate of the Rhine: one mile N. Oppenheim.

Nertzen, a town of the duchy of Courland: eighteen miles SSW. Seelburg.

Nertcha, a river of Russia, which runs into the Amur, near Nertchinsk.

Nertchinsk, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk, on the Nertcha, near its ... with the Amur, built in the year ..., on the borders of China. On the ..., which was the first beginning of the ..., are thirty-two brass guns, and one of ... The town, besides some public edi... contains one hundred and fifty houses, ... of which are very meanly built. The ... neſe caravans formerly passed through ... place, but now they take another road. ... ever, the Russian envoys are received, ... handsomely entertained by the Chinese, ... the like compliment is paid to those of ..., by the Russians, in this town. A ... ty of peace was concluded at Nertchinsk, ... ween Russia and China, in the year ...9. This town seems to derive its name ... the two small rivers called *Nertcha* ... *Shinke*, between which it lies. The adjacent country is, indeed, very mountainous, but yields excellent pasture for cattle. ... this province are some considerable silver-... s, which yield annually about 16,000 ... d weight. The silver contains, in ...000 pounds, nearly 500 of gold, which ... separated at Petersburgh. The ores be... generally very rich in lead, and ex...mely poor in silver, the latter is easily ...racted. Many millions of pounds of lead ...ains useless upon the spot, only about ...000 or 18,000 being annually required ... the separation of the silver from the cop..., at the founderies of Kolyvan; the ...riage into the inner parts of the empire ...ng too expensive; and the export of ...na being prohibited: 440 miles E. Ir...sk. *Long.* 134. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. ... N.

Neroi, a town of Italy, in the state of Genoa: five miles ESE. Genoa.

Nerveux & Grenier, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire: ten miles N. Montbrison.

Nervio, a river of Spain, in the province of Biscay, called by the natives *Ybai-çabal*, which passes by Bilbao, and runs into the sea two miles below that town.

Nes, a river of Denmark, and the island of Zealand, which runs into the Baltic, four miles S. Nestved.

Nesa, a town of Persia, in the province of Chorasan: eighty leagues N. Herat.

Nescopek, a mountain of North America, in the state of Pennsylvania, to the coast of the Susquehannah river.

Nesigoda, a lake of Silesia, in the principality of Oels: eight miles W. Militsch.

Nesirbad, a town of Persia, in the province of Farsistan: twenty-three leagues SSE. Schiras.

Nesle, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Peronne: three leagues and a half S. Peronne, and eight and a half E. Amiens. *Long.* 20. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 12. N.

Nesle, a town of Egypt, on the side of a canal, in a country remarkable for the forwardness of the harvest.

Nesluar, a small island in the Persian Gulf: forty-three leagues WSW. Ormus.

Nesmiel, a town of Hungary: six miles SE. Comorn.

Nespereira, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia: twelve miles N. Tuy.

Ness, a town of Norway, in the diocese of Aggerhuus: thirty-six miles NNW. Christiania.

Ness, a river of Scotland, which runs from Loch Ness, to the Frith of Murray, a little below Inverness.

Nesse, a small island of Germany, in the river Ems, belonging to East Friesland: one mile NE. Ort.

Nessetrod, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and duchy of Berg: three miles S. Solingen.

Neste, a river of France, which runs into the Garonne, at Montreal.

Nestes, before the revolution, a small country of France, now in the department of the Higher Pyrennées. Le Barthe was the capital.

Nestier, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Pyrennées, and chief place of a canton, in the district of La Barthe: four miles E. La Barthe.

Nestosa (La), a town of Spain, in the province of Biscay: twenty-five miles WSW. Bilbao.

Nestved, a town of Denmark, in the island of Zealand, on the river Nes, near the south coast. The river divides the town into two unequal parts, which are called *Great* and *Little Nestved*, and then runs into the Baltic. This gives the inhabitants an opportunity of carrying on some little trade. Here are two parish churches. There were formerly several convents in this town; and there is a piece of money still

extant, which was coined here. In the year 1259, a bloody and decisive battle was fought near Nestved; and, in 1271, the town was much damaged by fire: twenty-two miles ESE. Corsoer, and thirty-eight SW. Copenhagen. *Long.* 11. 51. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 15. N.

Nethe, a river of Brabant, which runs into the Dyle, about six miles NW. Malines.

Netherlands (The), or *The Seventeen Provinces.* This country is bounded on the north by the German Sea, on the east by East Friesland, the bishopric of Munster, county of Bentheim, duchy of Cleves, archbishopric of Cologn, and duchy of Juliers; on the south by the bishopric of Liege, and by France; and on the west by the German Sea, and part of France. It extends from *Long.* 2. 30. to *Long.* 7. 20. E. from London, and from 49. 25. to 53. 30. N. The name given to this country by the Romans, was Belgium; by the Spaniards, it is called, Pays-baxo; by the French, Pays-bas; by the Germans, Niederlande; and, by the English, Netherlands, or Low Countries. The modern name, it owes to its situation with respect to High Germany. Some authors have called it Lower Germany, but improperly, as it never made a part of that country. In the time of the Romans, the inhabitants were Pagans, and worshipped several idols. Historians are not agreed, when Christianity was first introduced into this country. At the latter end of the third century, Pope Marcellin sent many ecclesiastics into France and this country, and many converts were made. In the beginning of the fifth century, the Vandals over-run the country, and committed great enormities. In the year 445, Clodio, king of France, rendered himself master of Cambray and Tournay, and subdued the country to the Meuse. In the year 451, Attila, king of the Huns, with an army of 600,000 men, over-run the country, and burnt most of the towns. During the latter end of this century, a bishopric was erected at Tournay, and, as Christianity began to flourish, churches were built at Cambray, Arras, Terouane, Maestricht, and many other towns. In the year 608, St. Amand preached at Ghent; and, in the latter end of the seventh century, St. Willebrord, with his companions, preached the gospel in Holland, Zealand, and Utrecht. The Romans became masters of this country with considerable difficulty, as the people were the most warlike of all the Gauls. They were afterwards treated as friends, associates, and brothers. After the decline of the Roman power, it came under the power of the Franks, and gradually was divided into provinces, forming so many different states: the number of provinces are generally reckoned seventeen; viz. the duchies of Brabant, Limburg, Luxe[illegible] and Gueldres, the marquisate of [illegible] pire, Antwerp; the comtes of [illegible] Artois, Hainault, Namur, Zutph[illegible] land, and Zealand; and lordships [illegible] lines, Utrecht, Overissel, Fries[illegible] Groningen; to these is added, C[illegible] so, that, in fact, there would [illegible] eighteen; but Guelderland and Z[illegible] being politically united by the Dutch [illegible] they were called seventeen; and the [illegible] States are always called the Seven[illegible] actually, according to the above [illegible] eight. The division of the Nether[illegible] so many states, is derived from the [illegible] counts of Ardenne, descended f[illegible] sons of Clodio, king of France. [illegible] surnamed the Hardy, or Bold, duke [illegible] gundy, and son of John, king of [illegible] married Margaret, the only dau[illegible] Louis de Male, or Malain, earl of [illegible] and Artois, and succeeded to these tw[illegible] doms after the death of Louis, wh[illegible] the year 1383. Antony of Burgu[illegible] second son of Philip, got the du[illegible] Brabant and Limburg, the marq[illegible] the Holy Empire, and the lord[illegible] Mechlin, or Malines, in the year [illegible] heir to Jane, his aunt, by the father [illegible] the daughter of John III, duke [illegible] bant, and sister to Margaret, the [illegible] Louis de Male. He left two [illegible] IV, who died April the 17th, [illegible] Philip, who died August the 4[illegible] As they both died childless, Philip the [illegible] duke of Burgundy, their first cou[illegible] ceeded to those duchies, to the ma[illegible] and to the lordship of Mechlin: [illegible] bought, in the year 1429, the co[illegible] Namur, of Thierry, the last earl, [illegible] him, however, the titles and pro[illegible] his death. John, the son of Ph[illegible] Good, had married Margaret, the [illegible] of Albert, of Bavaria, earl of Ho[illegible] sister to William, the father of Joa[illegible] varia, countess of Hainault, H[illegible] Zealand, and lady of Friesland. Th[illegible] tess had four husbands, but no ch[illegible] any of them; so, that Philip the G[illegible] was her first cousin, inherited all [illegible] the administration and government [illegible] she had been obliged to give up to [illegible] years before she died. The same Ph[illegible] the year 1443, seized upon the du[illegible] Luxemburg, having driven out of [illegible] liam, duke of Brunswick, who had [illegible] it from Elizabeth, the widow of A[illegible] duke of Brabant, and daughter of [illegible] Luxemburg, duke of Gorlitz, who w[illegible] ther to the emperors Wenceslaus [illegible] gismund. Charles, the son of Phi[illegible] Good, bought, in the year 1472, the [illegible] of Guelderland, and the county of Zu[illegible] of Arnold, of Egmond, the father of [illegible]

who was a prisoner at Courtray; but being killed in the year 1476, Ca- the sister of Adolphus, retook land for her nephew, Charles of Mary, the only daughter and of Charles, duke of Burgundy, just mentioned, married Maximilian, of son of the emperor, Ferdinand III, ght him in marriage, the duchies of Limburg, and Luxemburg; the of Flanders, Burgundy, Hainaut, Zealand, and Namur; and the of Friesland. Philip, of Austria, Maximilian and Mary, married Jane, ter of Ferdinand, king of Aragon, Isabella, queen of Castile, by which their son, Charles, inherited not most all Spain, and the great countries ly discovered in America, but also ble provinces of the Netherlands; as chosen emperor, under the name les V. Towards the latter end of ar 1527, he added to his dominions poralities of the bishopric of Utrecht, sides of the Yssel; and, Henry of being distressed, through war with e of Guelderland, and tired with the ed rebellion of his own subjects, sur- to the emperor the temporalities of cese, which was confirmed by the and the states of the country. In Charles V bought of Charles of d, the reversion of the duchy of erland, and of the county of Zutphen, e that prince should die without issue. ame year, the city of Groningen took th of allegiance, and submitted to s V; and, in 1543, he put a garrison e city of Cambray, and built a citadel . Having thus united the seventeen ces, as it were, in one body, he or- that they should continue for ever the same prince, without being ever ted, or dismembered; for which pur- he published in November, 1549, with ntent, and at the request of all the of the provinces, a perpetual and ir- ble edict, or law, by which it was d, that, in order to keep all those nces together, under one and the same e, the right of representation, with to the succession of a prince, or prin- should take place for ever, both in a and collateral line, notwithstanding mon laws of some provinces to the ary. Charles had even a mind to in- rate these provinces with the Germanic and to make of them a circle of the e, under the title of the circle of Bur- y, in order thereby to engage princes the empire to concern themselves for the ervation of those provinces. But, the therlanders, always jealous of their li- erty, did not seem to like that incorporation; and, when they were demanded to pay their share towards the expences of the empire, they refused it; whereupon the princes of Germany refused, in their turn, to take any part in the wars in Flanders, and looked upon those provinces as by no means belonging to the Germanic body. Philip of Austria, and his son, Charles, who were born in the Netherlands, had for these provinces that natural affection which men used to have for their native country, and knowing how jealous the inhabitants were of their liberty, and of the privileges granted to them by their former princes, they took great care to preserve them, and suffered willingly that the states, who were the guardians of the people's liberty and privileges, should, in a manner, share the supreme authority with them. Philip II, son to the emperor, Charles V, had not the same affection for the Netherlands, nor those generous sentiments which his father had endeavoured to inspire him with. Being born in Spain, of a Portuguese woman, he had no regard but for its native country; and, when he removed out of the Netherlands, he left them to the weak government of a woman, to the proud and haughty spirit of cardinal de Granville, and to the wild ambition of some lords of these provinces, who, availing themselves of the imprudent conduct, and continual blunders of the council of Spain, found their private interest in the disturbances they could not fail to produce. Philip II, also, instead of the mild and moderate measures which his predecessors had successfully employed, on many occasions, as best suiting the genius and temper of the people, had recourse to the most violent and cruel proceedings; which, far from curing the evil, served only to exasperate it the more, and render it incurable. The Spaniards, whom he sent thither, being born and educated in an absolute monarchy, jealous of the liberties, and envious of the riches of the people, broke through all their privileges, and used them almost after the same manner as they had done the inhabitants of their new and ill-gotten dominions in America. This treatment occasioned a general insurrection. The counts Hoorn, Egmont, and the prince of Orange, appearing at the head of it, and Luther's reformation gaining ground about the same time in the Netherlands, his disciples joined the malecontents: whereupon, king Philip introduced a kind of inquisition, in order to suppress them, and many thousands were put to death by that court, besides those that perished by the sword; for these persecutions and encroachments had occasioned a civil war, in which several battles were fought. The counts Hoorn and Egmont, were taken and beheaded; but the prince of

Orange

Orange retiring into Holland, did, by the assistance of England and France, preserve Holland, and some of the adjacent provinces, which entered into a treaty, for their mutual defence at Utrecht, in 1579, and they have ever since been styled the United Provinces. The seven united provinces are, Holland, Zealand, Friesland, Groningen, Overissel, Guelderland united with Zutphen, and Utrecht. The Spaniards continued possessed of almost eight of these provinces, until the duke of Marlborough, general of the allies, gained the memorable victory of Ramillies. After which, Brussels, the capital, and great part of these provinces, acknowledged Charles VI (afterwards emperor) their sovereign; and his daughter, the late empress queen, remain possessed of them, till the war that followed the death of her father, when the French made an entire conquest of them, except part of the province of Luxemburg; but they were restored by the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, in 1748, the French retaining only Artois, the Cambresis, part of Flanders, part of Hainaut and part of Luxemburg. The soil is generally fruitful, but differs in the several parts. The climate, also, differs in the several provinces; in those towards the south, it does not differ much from that of England, though the seasons are more regular. In the northern provinces, the winter is generally very sharp, and the summer sultry hot; but the extreme cold, and excessive heat, seldom continue above five or six weeks. The air is reckoned very wholesome, but is subject to thick fogs in winter, through the moistness of the country, which would be very noxious, were it not for the dry easterly winds, which, blowing off a long continent for two or three months in a year, clear the air, and cause very sharp frosts in January and February; during which, the ports, rivers, and canals, are commonly shut up. The face of the country is low and flat, for, except some small hills, and a few rising grounds in the provinces of Utrecht and Guelderland, and in the parts lying towards Germany, there is no hill to be seen in the whole seventeen provinces. The provinces towards the sea lie so very low, that large parts of them have been many times overflowed by the eruptions of the sea, notwithstanding the strong banks, which the inhabitants keep up, at a great expence, almost all along the coast of Groningen, Friesland, North Holland, Zealand, &c. These banks and dykes are commonly seventeen ells thick, and yet have not been found sufficient to resist the violence of the sea, and land floods. The Netherlands were once the centre of the woollen manufactures, the materials for which, particularly the wool and the fuller's earth, they had from England. The Flemings being deprived of their fund of wool, were obli[illegible] their hands to other things; wh[illegible] them to the making of lace an[illegible] silk weaving, and to other busine[illegible] kinds; so that the manufactu[illegible] in these provinces at present, a[illegible] which the finest and best of th[illegible] Europe, is said to be made at B[illegible] thread, linen, consisting chiefly [illegible] and lawns; woollen, which in[illegible] tapestry made at Arras and th[illegible] country, and silk. In regard to in[illegible] Netherlanders are an example to [illegible] world. Nothing can live where th[illegible] and nothing is idle among them[illegible] sustain any degree of labour. T[illegible] versal navigation of the rivers a[illegible] passing through innumerable cit[illegible] pulous towns, implies, that there [illegible] a great inland traffic; and this, [illegible] proportion to the extent of territo[illegible] digious. The trade of the Fr[illegible] Dutch Netherlands, is much the [illegible] that of the Austrian; and, in reg[illegible] Dutch, particularly, it may be [illegible] there is not a manufacture in Eu[illegible] is managed to advantage among th[illegible] place in the world but they visit [illegible] fleets. They have, also, some adv[illegible] their traffic, which the rest of t[illegible] cannot rival them in, particularly [illegible] of the fine spices, which they [illegible] monopolized; and in the herring a[illegible] fisheries, by which they acquire [illegible] wealth. The great trade of Holla[illegible] chiefly from the destruction of A[illegible] which, when the civil wars in the [illegible] lands broke out, was, and had l[illegible] the centre of traffic in Europe. Th[illegible] in France, the wars in Germany, religious persecutions set on foot [illegible] parts of Europe, continued to fill the [illegible] Provinces with people, merely beca[illegible] they might enjoy a liberty of consci[illegible] the fruits of their industry, in peace. [illegible] who resorted thither, were such a[illegible] wherewithal to live upon, or were a[illegible] with some manufacture or my[illegible] which a living might be obtained. [illegible] were welcome, and both sorts of [illegible] were very soon at their ease; new [illegible] tures were every day set on foot, an[illegible] too big even for a wealthy purse, we[illegible] naged with facility, and to great a[illegible] by joint stocks; the fisheries were [illegible] improved; new branches of comme[illegible] continually opened; and, in the co[illegible] twenty years, their villages swelled [illegible] towns, and those that were good tow[illegible] fore, rose into rich cities. At first, the [illegible] bitants of those provinces carried on [illegible] trade to Portugal, from whence th[illegible] ceived great quantities of Indian goo[illegible] when Philip II became master of Po[illegible]

an end to that trade, which, inſtead ng a misfortune, was, in reality, of vantage to the Dutch, by forcing ttempt opening a trade to the Eaſt which, in the compaſs of a few hey did with ſucceſs beyond their and this commerce being managed by ny, with great prudence, frugality, ustry, ſoon produced prodigious ad- . This encouraged them to ſet up India company, and that, too, be- leſs flouriſhing in a very ſhort ſpace . The ſubjects of the ſtate, likewiſe, commendation, and under the pro- of Henry IV of France, obtained trade in all the ports within the do- of the grand ſignior; ſo that their ce in the Levant became alſo very ra le. Taking, therefore, their fiſh- manufactories, and foreign trade to- , we may eaſily account for the of their naval power, the increaſe r wealth, and the poſſibility of their ng that infinite variety of taxes, cuſ- and exciſes, which were neceſſary to ſo long and ſo expenſive a war, as which their liberties were eſtabliſhed ured. Each province or ſtate is deſcrib- particularly under its reſpective head.

, a town of Bohemia, in the circle n: eleven miles NE. Schlan.

, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of , which runs into the ſea, about ſe- les NNW. from Cotrona, between vinces of Calabria Citra, and Cala- bra.

e (Lower), a town of Germany, in cle of Weſtphalia, and principality of : four miles E. Siegen.

e (Upper), a town of Germany, in cle of Weſtphalia, and principality 1 Siegen: five miles E. Siegen.

ecktoke, or *Sandwich Bay*, a bay on t of Labrador. *Long.* 57. 30. W. ch. *Lat.* 53. 45. N.

au, a town of Germany, in the cir- Upper Saxony, in the Vogtland, ſitu- on the Golſch: three miles SSE. and twelve SW. Zwickau.

e, a town of Germany, and circle of halia, and biſhopric of Oſnabruck: les NE. Oſnabruck.

uno, a town of Italy, in the Campag- Roma, on a bay of the Mediterra- near the ruins of the ancient Antium: e miles SW. Veletri, and twenty-five Rome. *Long.* 30. 9. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 1. N.

e, a river of Germany, which runs e Ilmenau, two miles SW. Butlingen, circle of Lower Saxony.

va, a river of Ruſſia, which runs the Ladoga Lake, and paſſing by Pe- g, where it divides into ſeveral branches, it afterwards empties itſelf into the Gulf of Finland.

Neubergau, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: five miles SE. Vienna.

Neuberg, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, twenty miles NE. Pruck.

Neuberg, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola: four miles N. Crainburg.

Neuburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and Upper Palatinate, on the Schwarza: nineteen miles SE. Amberg, and twenty-four NNE. Ratiſbon. *Long.* 30. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 16

Neuburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and capital of the principality of the ſame name. The principalities of Neuburg and Saltzbach were all that Robert count Palatine, recovered of the eſtates of George duke of Bavaria, after an unfortunate war, which ended in the year 1507. They were afterwards divided, but are now united. Neuburg has a voice at the diet, in the college of princes. The Roman month is eighty-eight florins, and the tax to the imperial chamber 340 rix-dollars ſeventy kruitzers. It enjoys a government of its own, together with a chamber of juſtice, and prefecturate-office. In it, indeed, are ſtill ſome Lutheran fiefs, but the prevailing religion here is the Roman Catholic. Neuberg, the capital of the whole duchy, and ſeat of the government, tribunal, and prefecturate, ſtands on a good ſituation, on a hill, on the Danube, well built and fortified, with a palace in it. At this place likewiſe is held a court, under the direction of the great huntſman of the duchy. In the years 1632, and 1633, Neuberg was taken by the Swedes and Bavarians; in 1703, by the Bavarians, and, in 1744, by the Auſtrians: twenty-four miles NNE. Augſburg, and fifteen W. Ingoldſtadt. *Long.* 28. 54. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 40. N.

Neuburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, on the Rhine: ſixteen miles N. Bâle. *Long.* 21. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 49. N.

Neuburg, or *Neuenburg*, a town of Pruſſia, in Pomerelia, on the Viſtula: thirty-two miles S. Dantzig.

Neuchâtel, or *Neufchâtel (County of)*, an eſtate in alliance with the cantons of Switzerland, bounded on the north-weſt by France, on the north-eaſt by the biſhopric of Bâle and canton of Bern, on the ſouth-eaſt by the lake of Neuchâtel, and on the ſouth by the bailiwick of Granſon. The county of Neuchâtel and lordſhip of Valengin, united about two centuries ago, form a country about ten leagues in length, and four in breadth. It is every where hilly, and along its northern and weſtern borders, runs the

Jura

Jura chain. This mountainous part producing very little, except herbage for cattle. The inhabitants are mostly artificers, and procure themselves a comfortable subsistence by their labours. But the other eminences here, with the vales and levels, abound in a fine red and white wine, fruits, corn, hemp, and flax. In the whole principality are four towns and sixty-four villages. The greatest part of the inhabitants are Protestants, but in the bailiwick of Landeron, popery is the prevailing religion. Anciently, this country belonged to the last kingdom of Burgundy, with which in 1032, it devolved to the German empire. In 1034, Ulrich I, count of Phœnix, or Fenis, was lord of Neufchâtel, but appears to have held it as a fief from Rodolphus III. His male descendants continued in possession of it till the year 1373, afterwards it passed into several different families, and, among the rest, to the house of Châlons. In 1694, William III, king of Great Britain, as heir to the lordship of the Châlons family, solemnly made over to Frederick, elector of Brandenburg, afterwards king of Prussia, all his right of Neufchâtel and Valengin, which, in 1703, was notified by the latter, to the states thereof. Mary, duchess of Nemours, who had hitherto enjoyed these territories, dying in 1707, several illustrious families put in their claims to them. The high tribunal, however, of the three states of Neufchâtel, after a mature and impartial examination of the several allegations of the respective parties, on the third of November, 1707, passed a decree in favour of Frederick I, king of Prussia, who immediately took possession of it, and the usual homage was performed to him: he, on his part likewise, confirming to them all the liberties and privileges of the state, as also its alliances, and communities of rights with the neighbouring powers. At the peace of Utrecht, concluded in 1713, between France and Prussia, the French monarch acknowledged the king of Prussia, as sovereign lord of Neufchâtel and Valengin, and farther promised not to molest him, either publicly or privately, in the possession of these countries; not to permit his subjects to attempt any such molestation. The inhabitants also, in all parts of France, are entitled to the same rights and freedoms which are indulged to the natives of the Swiss cantons, or were granted to them, before the king of Prussia became their sovereign.

Neuchâtel, or *Neufchâtel*, or *Neuenburg*, a town and capital of the principality so called. This town stands on two eminences adjoining to the lake of the same name, which, at this place, receives into it the river Seyon. It consists of four large streets, and an old castle, which serves as the governor's residence, with two churches, in one [illegible] divine service is performed in the [illegible] language, and a gymnasium. Ar[illegible] town, on all sides, are vineyards, [illegible] and seats. Its regency consists of [illegible] and the greater council; the [illegible] which is composed of twenty-four [illegible] and the latter of forty. These [illegible] the police and other public concern[illegible] president is the first amtsburgher [illegible] the town meyer is also present at [illegible] ings, by virtue of a mandate from [illegible] reign, and even gives his vote cove[illegible] lesser council is possessed of the [illegible] diction, in the first instance, thr[illegible] the meyery. Criminal cases are [illegible] the ministraux, a court composed [illegible] burghermasters, assisted by the [illegible] town-clerk, and the four schlus[illegible] In the year 1530, this town decla[illegible] reformation. In 1406, it entere[illegible] perpetual community of rights wit[illegible] of Berne, which it renewed again [illegible] 1570, and 1616; and is exempt [illegible] imposts and tythes. The town is[illegible] to have been built by the emperor [illegible] about the year 1034, and to have [illegible] in the territories of the old county [illegible] gen: fifty miles SSE. Bâle. *Long.* [illegible] E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 2. N.

Neuchâtel, a lake of a considera[illegible] which separates the county of Ne[illegible] from the cantons of Berne and F[illegible] ven leagues in length, and one [illegible] in breadth. It is well furnished [illegible] excellent and in variety.

Neu Closter, a town of Germany, [illegible] circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of [illegible] rin: ten miles E. Wismar.

Neudoma, a river Norway, wh[illegible] into the North Sea, twenty m[illegible] Wardhuys.

Neudorf, a town of Hungary, [illegible] fortified. Part of the inhabitants a[illegible] ers, and part miners: six miles FN[illegible] dorf, and twenty-seven NNW. C[illegible]

Neudorf, a town of Germany, [illegible] archduchy of Austria: eight m[illegible] Vienna.

Neudorf, a town of Bohemia, [illegible] cle of Chrudim: 12 miles NNE [illegible] dim.

Neudorf, a town of Silesia, in [illegible] cipality of Oels: nine miles SE [illegible] litsch.

Neve Island, a small island of S[illegible] on the north-west coast of the islan[illegible] four miles NE. Tonvore.

Nevel, a town of Russia, in the [illegible] ment of Polotsk: sixty-four mi[illegible] Polotsk. *Long.* 47. 40. E. Ferro. [illegible] 15. N.

Neuenburg, a town of Germany, [illegible] circle of the Lower Rhine, and [illegible]

of the Rhine: one mile S Hagen-

...burg, a town of Germany, in the ... of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtem-... In some old pits in the neighbourhood ... town, are found great quantities of ... excellent iron stones, called glass-heads ... -stones, and from their size and fi-... -lin-erze, or bean-ore: sixteen miles ... and twenty-two W. Stuttgart.

...burg, a town of the duchy of ...and: eighteen miles WNW. Mit-

...damme, a town of Germany, in the ... of Upper Saxony, and New Mark of ...nburg: nine miles N. Custrin.

...dorf, a town of Germany, in the ... of Upper Saxony, and Old Mark of ...nburg: four miles E. Gardeleben.

...kirchen, a town of Germany, in the ... of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Saxe ...burg: three miles S. Ottendorf.

...kirchen, a town of Germany, in the ... of Westphalia, and county of Rietberg: ... miles N. Rietberg.

...kirchen, a town of Germany, in the ... of Westphalia, and county of Verden: ...en miles ESE. Rotenburg.

...nstein, a town of Germany, in the ... of Franconia, and principality of Ho-...he, which gives a title of distinction ... branch of the house of Hohenlohe: ... miles E. Ohringen, and ten SE. Mech-...

...erdorp, a town of Germany, in the ... of Holstein: two miles N. Lutken-...

...ern, a river of Wales, which runs in-... sea, about two miles below Newport, ... county of Pembroke.

...ers, a town of France, and capital of ...partment of the Nyevre: formerly the ... of the Nivernois, situated on the ... where it is joined by the Nyevre, ... which is a handsome stone bridge. ...re the revolution, it was the see of a ...p, the seat of an election, a marechaus-...d salt-office. It contained, besides the ...dral, eleven parish churches, and se-... religious houses. The principal ma-...ures are china, glass, and works of ...el. The number of inhabitants is ...ted at about 8000: twenty-nine posts ...W. Lyons, and twenty-three and three ...ers SSE. Paris. *Long.* 20. 50. E. Fer-... *Lat.* 46. 59. N.

...erzin, a town of European Turkey, ...he province of Dalmatia: eight miles ...W. Mostar.

...fbourg, a town of France, in the de-...ent of the Eure, and chief place of a ...n, in the district of Louviers: four ...es SW. Louviers, and four NW. Ev-...x.

Neufchâteau, a town of the duchy of Luxemburg, in the Ardennes: twelve miles NW. Arlon.

Neufchâteau, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Vosges, on the Meuse: five leagues and a half W. Mirecourt, and ten W. Epinal. *Long.* 23. 22. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 22. N.

Neufchâtel, a town of France, in the department of the Aisne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Laon: three leagues and three quarters ESE. Laon, and three and a half N. Rheims.

Neufchâtel, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Lower Seine: seven leagues and a half NE. Rouen, and six SE. Dieppe. *Long.* 19. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 44. N.

Neufchâtel, see *Neuchâtel*.

Neufels, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Hohenlohe: six miles NE. Ohringen.

Neuffen, see *Neiffen*.

Neufmanil, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Charleville; one league NE. Charleville.

Neufmarché, a town of France, in the department of the Eure: three leagues N. Gisors.

Neufraich, a river of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which rises near Walkenhofen, and runs into the Schmutter: one mile W. Augsburg.

Neugarten, or *Neugarden*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Pomerania, with a strong castle, near Golnow.

Neugraben, a river of Silesia, which runs into the Oder, at Brieg.

Neuhaus, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin, taken by the Swedes, in the year 1645: eight miles N. Fistritz.

Neuhaus, or *Nienhaus*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and bishopric of Paderborn, at the conflux of the Alme and Lippe. The usual residence of the bishop: two miles NNE. Paderborn. *Long.* 26. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 42. N.

Neuhaus, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and bishopric of Worms: eleven miles SE. Worms.

Neuhaus, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and Upper Palatinate: eighteen miles N. Straubing.

Neuhausen, a town of Prussia, in the province of Samland: three miles N. Konigsberg.

Neuhausen, a town of the duchy of Courland: eighteen miles S. Goldingen.

Neuhausz, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Bremen, situated near the mouth of the Oste. It has a safe harbour, and once drove so great a trade

trade, that the number of foreign ſhips which came to it annually exceeded a hundred: but a ſand-bank ariſing in it, at the iſſue of the Oſte into the Elbe, renders the entrance dangerous. It is viſited, therefore, at preſent by few foreign ſhips, notwithſtanding buoys have been laid with the greateſt exactneſs for pointing out the bank: nineteen miles NW. Stade. *Long.* 26. 13. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 52. N.

Neubauſz, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Coburg: ten miles E. Coburg.

Neubeuſel, a town of Hungary, on the Neitra. This town was taken by the Turks, in the year 1663, and retaken by the Impérialiſts, in the year 1685. In the year 1704, it was blockaded by the malecontents, but ſoon relieved by general Heiſter; and, in the year 1724, it was diſmantled: thirty-two miles ESE. Preſburg, and ſixty-four E. Vienna. *Long.* 35. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 2. N.

Neubeuſt, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: five miles WSW. Lavamund.

Neuhof, a caſtle of Sileſia, in the principality of Jauer: half a mile N. Schmiedeberg.

Neuhof, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and biſhopric of Fulda: ſix miles SSW. Fulda.

Neuhof, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Bayreuth: twelve miles N. Anſpach.

Neuhof, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Natangen: three miles W. Raſtenburg.

Neuhofen, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: ſixteen miles E. Steyr, and fourteen SW. Ips.

Neuian, a town of France, in the department of the Aude, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Narbonne: one league and a half W. Narbonne, and three and a half ESE. Azille.

Nevil's Bay, a bay on the weſt ſhore of Hudſon's Bay. *Long.* 94. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 61. 58. N.

Nevill's Croſs, a place of England, in the county of Durham, where David Bruce, king of Scotland, was defeated by the Engliſh, led by queen Philippa, and commanded by lord Percy. Fifteen thouſand Scots were ſlain, and the king taken priſoner, with many of the nobility: near Durham.

Neuilly, a town of France, in the department of the Orne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mortagne: four leagues and a half E. Mortagne.

Neuilly, a town of France, in the department of Paris: one league NW. Paris.

Neuilly, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Joigny: three leagues NNW. Auxerre.

Neuilly l'Evêque, a town of France, department of the Upper Marne, place of a canton, in the diſtrict of L... two leagues NE. Langres.

Neuilly le Real, a town of France, department of the Allier, and chief canton, in the diſtrict of Moulins leagues SSE. Moulins.

Neuilly St. Front, a town of France, department of the Aiſne, and chief canton, in the diſtrict of Château T... three leagues NNW. Château Th... four and a half S. Laon.

Nevin, or *Newin*, or *Nefyn*, a ... North Wales, in the county of C... with a weekly market on Saturday. Edward I, in 1284, held his triumph conqueſt of Wales; and, perhaps ciliate the affections of his new ſu... imitation of our hero Arthur, he... table, and celebrated it with a ... tournament. The concourſe was pr... for not only the chief nobility of E... but numbers from foreign parts, ... feſtival with their preſence: ſix m... Pulhely, and 249 NW. London.

Nevis, or *Nieves*, an iſland of t... Indies, ſaid to have received its na... Columbus, who diſcovered it, from ... nion that the top of it was co... ſnow. It is a beautiful ſpot, and ... than a ſingle mountain, whoſe base ... twenty-three miles in circumference. the iſland was the production of a... is very evident, and a crater being ... ſummit, and ſulphur frequently ... in the cavities of the earth. It is ... tered, and, in general, fertile, produ... an average, one hogſhead of ſugar ... and about 4000 hogſheads in the ... which quantity, when the iſland ... the French, was fixed on for the ... of the taxes. The Engliſh firſt ſett... in the year 1628, by a colony from St... topher's; and by the wiſe management firſt governors, the iſland flouriſhed ... fully, ſo that in the year 1640, the ... 4000 whites. In the year 1706, ... taken by the French, but reſtored ... peace of Utrecht. In the year 17... again taken by the French, but reſt... the peace in the year 1783. Nevis is ... into five pariſhes, and contains one ... Charles Town, which is fortified. ... number of white inhabitants is ret... be above 6000; of negroes 10,000. 62. 35. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 14. ...

Neukalden, a town of Germany, ... circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of ... klenburg: thirty miles SE. Roſtock.

Neukirch, a town of Sileſia, in the ... cipality of Oppau: five miles E. Jager... and ten N. Troppau.

Neukirchen, a town of Switzerland, ...

of a bailiwick, in the canton of Schaff-
purchased in the year 1520, of the
of Constance : five miles W. Schaff-

...chen, a town of Germany, in the
of Bavaria, and Upper Palatinate :
miles SSE. Nabburg, and twenty-
NE. Ratisbon.

...chen, a town of Germany, in the
...ny of Austria : six miles SSE. Engel-

...chen, a town of Germany, in the
of the Upper Rhine, and principality
: twenty miles ENE. Marburg, and
...ight S. Cassel. *Long.* 27. 1. E.
Lat. 50. 40. N.

...chen, a town of Germany, in Lower
...: five miles SSE. Furt, and ten E.

...chen, a town of Germany, in the
Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzge-
five miles S. Chemnitz.

...chen, or *Mark Neukirchen*, a town
...any, in the circle of Upper Saxony,
Vogtland : ten miles SE. Oelnitz.

...gen, a town of Germany, in the
the Upper Rhine, and electorate of
on the south side of the Moselle :
miles ENE. Treves, and forty-two
...blentz. *Long.* 24. 12. E. Ferro.
... N.

...rk, a town of Germany, in the cir-
Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzge-
six miles SW. Zwickau.

...rck, a town of Germany, in the
of Stiria : twenty-six miles SW.
...g, and fifty-six W. Gratz.

...rck, a town of Germany, in the
of Carniola : ten miles N. Crainburg.

...rk, a town of Germany, in the cir-
Upper Saxony, and Hinder Pomera-
... miles W. Colbatch.

...rk, a town of Germany, in the cir-
Bavaria, and archbishopric of Salz-
: twelve miles NNE. Salzburg, and
...n E. Lauffen.

...rk, a town of Germany, in the cir-
Bavaria, and Upper Palatinate : twen-
... miles SW. Amberg, and thirty-one
Ratisbon.

...rk, or *Navemiastro*, a town of Prus-
in the territory of Culm : forty-four
... Culm.

...rckt, a town of Germany, in the
of Lower Saxony, and principality of
...burg; close to Halle.

...rckt, a town of Silesia, in the prin-
...y of Breslau : nineteen miles W.
..., and twenty-two N. Schweidnitz.

...rkt, a town of Germany, in the cir-
of Bavaria, on the Both : forty-one miles
... Munich, and twenty-two E. Aerding.

...munster, a town of Germany, in the
...y of Holstein : eighteen miles SW.
..., and twenty-eight N. Hamburg.

Neundorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the Vogtland : one mile SW. Plauen.

Neunkirchen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and bishopric of Bamberg : eight miles S. Forcheim, and twelve N. Nuremberg.

Nevonska, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk : ninety-two miles NNW. Ilimsk.

Neupeurn, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria : thirty-eight miles W. Salzburg, and nineteen S. Wasserburg.

Neurode, a town of Silesia, in the circle of Glatz : ten miles N. Glatz.

Neuse, a river of North Carolina, which empties itself into Pamlico Sound, thirty miles below Newbern.

Neusaltz, a town of Silesia, in the principality of Glogau : four leagues NW. Glogau.

Neusatz, a town of Hungary, formerly called *Peter Wardein Schanz*, peopled by Rascians, and fortified. It is the see of a Greek bishop, and was made a royal and free town, in the year 1751. The Danube separates it from Peter Wardein, in Sclavonia.

Neuschloss, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz : three miles S. Leypa.

Neuschloss, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz : nine miles WSW. Trautenau.

Neuschlos, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Saatz : six miles E. Saatz.

Neusidl, a town of Hungary, on a lake of the same name : sixteen miles NW. Altenburg, and twenty-four SW. Presburg.

Neusidl See, a lake of Hungary ; thirteen miles long, and three wide : twenty miles SE. Vienna.

Neusol, a town of Hungary. It is a royal free town, and the best of the mine-towns, situated on the river Gran. It is built much in the Saxon manner, has six churches, and a school ; it is noted for its weekly market, and the copper ore in the adjacent mountains. The smelting works give the air an unhealthy taint : forty-eight miles ENE. Leopoldstadt, and 104 E. Vienna.

Neustadt, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria, formerly the see of a bishop, suppressed in the year 1784. This town was taken by Matthias Corvin, king of Hungary, in the year 1485, and retaken the following year. Here is a manufacture of China, and a military school : ten miles SSE. Baden, and twenty S. Vienna. *Long.* 34. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 53. N.

Neustadt, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz : twelve miles NE. Konigingratz.

Neustadt, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz : ten miles N. Olmutz.

Neustadt, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and elect

Mentz: twelve miles E. Marpurg, and fifty-four NE. Mentz.

Neuſtadt, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and palatinate of the Rhine, on the Hart. In the year 1579, this town was taken by John Caſimir, by ſtratagem: fourteen miles W. Spire, and thirty E. Deux Ponts. *Long.* 25. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 26. N.

Neuſtadt, a town of Sweden, in the province of Finland, near the Gulf of Bothnia, where the treaty of peace was concluded in the year 1721, between Denmark, Sweden, and Ruſſia: eight leagues N. Abo.

Neuſtadt, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Wurzburg, on the Saal: thirteen miles N. Schweinfurt, and thirty-two NNE. Wurzburg.

Neuſtadt, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meiſſen: ſix miles ESE. Stolpen, and eleven NNE. Konigſtein. *Long.* 32. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50 59. N.

Neuſtadt, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and capital of the circle of the ſame name, on the Orla. The circle, which is annexed to the electorate of Saxony, is bounded by the territories of Erzgeburg, Altenburg, Saalfeld, and Reuſz; and includes nine towns, and above 220 villages; in the town of Neuſtadt is a citadel, two churches, with a court of judicature for the circle, and a mine office: forty-four miles SSW. Leipſic, and eighty WSW. Dreſden. *Long.* 29. 26. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 39. N.

Neuſtadt, or *Neuſtadtel*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: ſix miles NW. Schwarzenberg.

Neuſtadt, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg: ſix leagues S. Schwerin.

Neuſtadt, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg, on the Daſſe, celebrated for its manufacture of plate-glaſs: three miles SSW. Wuſterhauſen, and thirty-ſix NW. Berlin.

Neuſtadt, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Wolfenbuttel: twenty-four miles SE. Goſlar.

Neuſtadt, a ſeaport town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Holſtein, with a ſpacious harbour, on the coaſt of the Baltic. The caſtle has of late been uſed as a place for ſtate priſoners. In the year 1293, count John II confirmed this town in the enjoyments of the Lubeck rights. In the year 1644, it was taken by the Swedes: ſeventeen miles NNE. Lubeck. *Long.* 28. 33. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 9. N.

Neuſtadt, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, united in the ſame ſhip with Gimborn, ſituated at the foot of a mountain, on which formerly ſtood an old caſtle. Both the town and citadel were begun to be built in the year 1301, and finiſhed in 1308. The magiſtracy of this place is elected yearly. Formerly it enjoyed a great trade, particularly in iron, but at preſent the burghers ſubſiſt for the greateſt part by agriculture and the breeding of cattle. It was burnt in the year 1595, in 1717, and in 1742, when it was almoſt conſumed by fire: twenty-two miles ESE. Bonn, and twenty-five E. Cologn.

Neuſtadt, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, on the Danube: ſixteen miles E. Ingoldſtadt, and forty N. Munich. *Long.* 29. 34. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 44. N.

Neuſtadt, or *Prudnik*, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Oppeln. Next to Oppeln this is the beſt town in the whole principality. In 1474, it was deſtroyed by fire, and, in 1749, ſome ſmart ſkirmiſhes happened in its neighbourhood, between the Pruſſians and the Hungarian inſurgents: ſeventeen miles SE. Neiſſe, and twenty-five S. Oppeln.

Neuſtadt am Culmen, or *Am Raczen*, or *Neuſtadt between the Culmen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Culmbach. It takes its name from two mountains, between which it is ſituated. The citadel of Culmen, with ſome other villages, were mortgaged by the burggrave, Frederick of Leuchtenberg, to his ſon, Frederick, in the year 1281, to whom the burggrave, Frederick II or III, for the ſum of 400 marks of ſilver, who afterwards diſpoſed themſelves of it; upon which, in 1331, the burggrave obtained the inveſtiture from the king Rudolph. In the year 1730, the emperor, Charles IV, granted the burggrave Frederick V, the liberty of building between the two fortreſſes of the rock and ſtyle Culm: twelve miles SE. Baireuth, and twelve SW. Wonſiedel.

Neuſtadt Eberſwalde, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg, on the Finow, which forms a communication between the Havel and the Oder: thirty-ſix miles E. Franckfort on the Oder, and twenty-ſix NE. Berlin.

Neuſtadt an der Heyde, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Coburg: ſix miles W. Coburg.

Neuſtadt in der Roſenau, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and county of Wertheim: eighteen miles SSE. Frankfort on the Maine.

Neuſtadt am Rubenberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Calenberg, ſituated

: twelve miles WNW. Hanover. 21. 1. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 33. N.

...dtel, a town of Silesia, in the prin... of Glogau: four miles and a half ... Beuthen, and six SE. Freystadt.

...dten, see *Fridrichstadt*.

...dtl, a town of Moravia, in the ... of Brunn: six miles E. Saar.

...dl, a town of Bohemia, in the cir... Boleslaw: fourteen miles ENE. Krot...

...dter Toeplitz, a celebrated warm ... in the duchy of Carniola: two leagues ... Rudolfswerd.

...tt, a town of Germany, in the cir... Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemburg: ... two miles NNE. Stuttgart, and six ... Heilbron. *Long.* 26. 59. E. Ferro. ... 9. N.

...tt, a town of Germany, in the cir... Westphalia, and principality of Nassau ...burg: six miles WSW. Dillenburg.

...ft, a town of Germany, in the ... of Tyrol: thirteen miles SW. Ins...

...ich, a town of Prussia, in the ter... of Culm: six miles N. Culm.

...ich, a town of Silesia, in the prin... of Oels: two miles E. Militsch.

...ve Lire, a town of France, in the de...ment of the Eure, and chief place of a ...n, in the district of Verneuil: three ...es and a half S. Beaumont le Roger, ...ve NNW. Verneuil.

...ve, a town of France, in the depart... of the Dordogne, and chief place of a ...n, in the district of Mucidan: four ...es SW. Perigueux.

...ve, a town of France, in the depart... of the Correze, and chief place of a ...n, in the district of Ussel: three leagues ... half S. Ussel, and seven and a half ...E. Tulle.

...ville, a town of France, in the depart... of the Vienne, and chief place of a ...n, in the district of Poitiers: two ...es and a half NNW. Poitiers, and two ... Mirebeau.

...ville (La), a town of France, in the ...artment of the Upper Marne, and chief ...e of a canton, in the district of St. Dizier, ... the Marne: two leagues and a half E. ... Dizier.

Neuville, a town of France, in the depart... of the Straits of Calais, and chief place ... a canton, in the district of Boulogne, on ... Canche, opposite Montreuil.

...ville (La), a town of Swisserland, in ... bishopric of Bâle. This town, in 1367, ... out a very vigorous siege of ten days ...nst the forces of the city of Bern, who ... divers assaults upon it; but, in 1388, ... times being critical and troublesome, ... the consent of the bishop's meyer, it entered into a community of rights and defensive alliance with that city; which league, till the year 1615, was never opposed by its prelates. On the contrary, in 1633, it was acknowledged by them, and even still subsists, though some years since it has occasioned long and vehement contests between the town and the bishop, its sovereign. In 1758, by the mediation of the city of Bern, these differences were fully accomodated. Its government is composed of two burghermasters, and a small and great council, each consisting of twenty-four persons. In 1530, the inhabitants declared for the reformation, and have ever since firmly adhered to its tenets: seven miles SSW. Bienne, and nine NE. Neufchâtel.

Neuville, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Camp de Lyons: two leagues N. Lyons.

Neuville aux Bois, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Loiret: four leagues N. Orleans, and three and a half SW. Pithiviers. *Long.* 19. 43. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 3. N.

Neuville au Pont (La), a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of St. Menehould: one league NW. St. Menehould.

Neuville le Roi (La), a town of France, in the department of the Oise, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Clermont: three leagues NNE. Clermont.

Neuville sur Seine, a town of France, in the department of the Aube, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Bar sur Seine: one league and a half S. Bar sur Seine, and four E. Chaource.

Neuviller, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Vezelize: two leagues and a half E. Vezelize, and three SW. Luneville.

Neuviller, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine: one league and three quarters N. Saverne, and five W. Haguenau.

Neuvy, a town of France, in the department of the Nyevre, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Cosne: two leagues and a quarter N. Cosne, and three and a half SW. St. Fargeau.

Neuvy, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of St. Florentin: one league NE. St. Florentin, and six and a half SW. Troyes.

Neuvy, a town of France, in the department of the Indre, and chief place of a canton, in the district of La Châtre: three leagues W. La Châtre.

Neuvy, a town of France, in the department of the Cher, and chief place of a canton,

ton, in the diſtrict of Vierzon ; five leagues and a half NNW. Bourges.

Neuvy Paillou, a town of France, in the department of the Indre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Iſſoudun : two leagues and a quarter SW. Iſſoudun, and two and a half NE. Châteauroux.

Neuvy le Roi, a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Château Regnault : four leagues and a half N. Tours.

Neuwalde, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe : two miles and a half NNE. Ziegenhals.

Neuwied, or *New Wied*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Wied Runkel, on the Rhine. A late traveller, who viſited this town in the year 1794, ſays, that the general report, that it is one of the moſt commercial places on the Rhine, appeared to be true from the cheerful neatneſs of the principal ſtreets, which face towards the water. There were alſo about twenty ſmall veſſels lying before it, and the quay ſeemed to be wide enough to ſerve as a ſpacious terrace to the houſes. The prince's palace, an extenſive ſtone building, with a lofty orangery along the ſhore, is at the end of this ſtreet, which, as well as the greateſt part of the town, was built or improved under the auſpices of his father ; a wiſe prince, diſtinguiſhed by having negotiated, in 1735, a peace between the empire and France, when the continuation of the war ſeemed to be inevitable. The ſame benevolence led him to a voluntary ſurrender of many oppreſſive privileges over his ſubjects, as well as to the moſt careful protection of commerce and manufactures. Accordingly, the town of Neuwied has been continually increaſing in proſperity and ſize for the laſt fifty years, and the inhabitants of the whole principality are ſaid to be as much more qualified in their characters as they are happier in their conditions than thoſe of the neighbouring ſtates : four miles below Coblentz. *Long.* 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 29. N.

New Bank, one of the banks called *The Banks of Newfoundland* : two leagues S. Cape Ballard.

New Foreſt, a large tract of England, in the county of Hants, about forty miles in circumference, which contained many populous towns and villages, and thirty-ſix mother-churches, till it was deſtroyed and turned into a foreſt, by William the Conqueror. King Henry VIII built ſome caſtles in it, and it has now ſeveral towns and villages. It is ſituated in that part of Hampſhire which is bounded on the eaſt by Southampton river, and on the ſouth by the Britiſh Channel. It poſſeſſes advantages of ſituation, with reſpect to the convenience of water carriage and neareſs to the dock-yards, ſuperior to every other foreſt, having in its neighbourhood ſeveral ports and places of ſhipping timber, among which Lymington is at the diſtance of only two miles, Beaulieu about half a mile, and Redbridge within four miles from the foreſt ; and the communication to Portſmouth, the moſt conſiderable dock-yard in the kingdom, is only thirty miles from the neareſt of theſe places. This is the only foreſt belonging to the crown, of which the origin is known.

New Haven, or *Newhaven*, a town of England, in the county of Suſſex, ſituated on the Engliſh Channel, having a ſafe and convenient harbour, at the mouth of the river Ouſe. There is a ſmall fort at the entrance, and above that is the town. It is a good haven for ſhips to run into when they are overtaken by tempeſtuous weather, and poſſeſſes a good depth of water. This part of the channel is navigable for ſmall craft to the town of Lewes, by means of the river Ouſe, and the haven is generally made a ſtation of a ſmall ſloop of war, to prevent the ſmuggling trade, which ſome years ago was carried on to a very great extent on this coaſt : ſeven miles S. Lewes, and fifty-ſix S. London.

New Iſland, an iſland near the ſouthern extremity of South America : ſeven miles NE. Evout's Iſlands.

New River, a river of United America, which riſes in the iron mountains, on the weſt part of North Carolina, and running by the Laurel Mountains, is then called *Kanhawa*.

New River, an artificial river or canal of England, which riſes from a reſervoir at Ware, in the county of Hertford, and by means of embankments, arches, and other contrivances, is continued to another reſervoir at Iſlington, for the purpoſe of ſupplying great part of the city of London with water.

New Year Harbour, a good harbour on the north coaſt of the iſland of Staten Land. *Long.* 64. 11. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. S.

New Year's Iſlands, ſome ſmall iſlands near New Year's Harbour, on the coaſt of Staten Land Iſland.

New York, ſee *York*.

Newark, a town of England, in the county of Nottingham, ſituated on the river Trent, whoſe ſtream divides and forms it into an iſland, uniting again below the town. Its chief trade is making malt. It is a corporation and a borough town, ſending two members to the Britiſh parliament. The market is on Wedneſday. A magnificent caſtle was built here, in the reign of king Stephen, which held out in the barons' wars for king John, who died here October 19, 1216 ; it

…t for king Charles I to the laſt; but … put himſelf into the hands of the …my, then before it, the governor, by …, ſurrendered it, after which it was …ſhed. Lime-ſtones abound within … of the town, from an eminence …*n Hill*; and at the depth of twen… …m its ſurface, is collected a curious … which is burned upon the brick-kilns, …wards ground into a very fine pow… …t put into tubs and barrels, and ſent …ſt diſtant parts, being a fine compo… …r ſtucco-works, ornaments for ceil… … The town-hall is a magnificent …ding, built of the money left, by …eſtates, for the improvement of the …&c. and coſt upwards of 10,000l.: … miles and a half SW. Lincoln, and … London.

…, a town of United America, in the …f Jerſey: ſixty-three miles NNE. …hia. *Long.* 75. 12. W. Greenwich. …. 12. N.

…*dale*, a town of Scotland, in the … of Edinburgh; where is an abby, …belonging to Ciſtertian monks, now … the marquis of Lothian: one mile …uth.

…*n*, a town of United America, in … of North Carolina, on the ſouth … the Neuſe. *Long.* 77. 20. W. Green… *Lat.* 35. 17. N.

…*ggin*, a town of England, in the … of Northumberland, ſituated on the …t, on the north ſide of a bay of the … Ocean, to which it gives name; the … the water, is ſix or ſeven fathoms. … chiefly inhabited by fiſhermen: ſeven … Morpeth.

…*rough*, or *Newburgh*, a town of the …f Angleſea, with a weekly market on … This town was anciently called …*r*, and was once the reſidence of the … of Wales: and after it was conquered … Engliſh, ſent repreſentatives to parlia… …after changed to Beumaris. It now is …ally ſupported by making mats and … ſea reed-graſs: eighteen miles and … SSE. Holyhead, and 257 NW. Lon…

…*brough*, or *Gorey*, a town of Ireland, … county of Wexford, which ſends two … to the Iriſh parliament: twenty-… miles N. Wexford, and thirty-nine S. …n.

…*burgh*, a town of Scotland, in the … of Fife, ſituated on the ſouth ſide of …, containing about 1550 ſouls: ſix … N. Falkland, and eight SE. Perth.

…*dam*, a town of Scotland, in the county …e: eight miles SSW. St. Andrew's.

…*bury*, a town of England, in the … of Berks; ſituated on the river Ken… which is made navigable to Reading; and a little below it joins the Thames. Newburgh is ſaid to have flouriſhed on the decay of Speen, which now appears as a ſuburb. In the reign of Henry VIII, it was greatly celebrated for its manufacture of cloth. Orman John Winchcomb, called Jack of Newbury, employed 100 looms in his own houſe; and in the expedition of Flodden-field, marched againſt the Scots, with his men, armed and clothed at his own expence. Newbury is a town of conſiderable trade, with a large weekly market on Thurſday. Near this town were two obſtinate battles fought, at different times, between the royaliſts and the forces of the parliament, king Charles being preſent at them both; and both were fought almoſt upon the ſame ſpot of ground: the firſt on the 20th of September, 1643, and the other on the 27th of October, 1644. In the firſt of theſe battles the ſucceſs was doubtful, and both ſides claimed the advantage; in the laſt the king's army had apparently the worſt of it: fifty-one miles E. Bath, and fifty-ſix W. London.

Newbury, a county of the ſtate of South Carolina.

Newbury Port, a ſea-port of United America, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts. The commerce with the Weſt India Iſlands is very conſiderable. Some veſſels are employed in the freighting buſineſs, and a few in the fiſhery. In November, 1790, there were owned in this port ſix ſhips, forty-five brigantines, thirty-nine ſchooners, and twenty-eight ſloops; in the whole eleven thouſand eight hundred and ſeventy tons. A term of the courts of common pleas and general ſeſſions is held here on the laſt Tueſday in September: thirty miles N. Boſton. *Long.* 70. 52. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 42. 48. N.

Newcaſtle, a county of the ſtate of Delaware, in United America.

Newcaſtle, or *Newcaſtle's Emlyn*, a town of Wales, in the county of Caermarthen, on the Towy; with a weekly market on Friday: fifteen miles NW. Caermarthen, and 219 W. London.

Newcaſtle, a town of Ireland, in the county of Dublin, which ſends two members to the Iriſh Parliament: ten miles WSW. Dublin.

Newcaſtle, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Delaware, on the weſt bank of the Delaware river. It was firſt ſettled by the Swedes, about the year 1627, and called Stockholm. It was afterwards taken by the Dutch, and called New Amſterdam. When it fell into the hands of the Engliſh, it was called by its preſent name. It was formerly the ſeat of government. This is the firſt town that was ſettled on Delaware river: thirty miles SSW. Philadelphia. *Long.* 75. 35. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 39. 42. N.

Newcaſtle,

Newcaſtle, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia, on the York River: eighteen miles N. Richmond.

Newcaſtle, a town on the north coaſt of the iſland of Nevis: ſix miles NNE. Charleſtown.

Newcaſtle Bay, a large open bay of the Pacific Ocean, on the north-eaſt coaſt of New Holland, in which are ſome ſmall low iſlands and ſhoals: ſouth of York Cape.

Newcaſtle under Line, a town of England, in the county of Stafford, ſituated on a branch of the Trent; firſt incorporated by Henry I, and laſt by king Charles II, under whoſe charter it is governed by a mayor, two juſtices, &c. Here is a conſiderable manufacture of cloth; but hat-making is the chief buſineſs. Here is a weekly market on Monday. It is a borough town, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament. In the neighbourhood are abundance of coal-pits, and many manufactures of ſtone-ware, ſo that it is ſuppoſed the quantity annually ſold amounts, on an average, to the ſum of 100,000l.: thirty-five miles SE. Cheſter, and 149 NNW. London.

Newcaſtle upon Tyne, a ſeaport town of England, in the county of Northumberland, ſituated on the north ſide of the river Tyne, with an excellent harbour, to which ſhips of 400 tons may come up with ſafety; larger veſſels generally ſtop at Shields. It is a very ancient town, ſuppoſed by Camden to have been called *Gabroſentum* by the Romans. It was begun to be fortified in the reign of Edward I, and completed in the reign of Edward III; the wall is rather more than two miles in circumference, and was defended by towers: it had ſeven gates. The caſtle was built by Robert Carthouſe, ſon of William the Conqueror. It was repaired by king John, who added a ditch to the fortifications. In the year 1737, the ſite and demeſnes of the caſtle were granted, to George Lyddel, eſq. for fifty years, rent 100 chaldron of coals, for Greenwich Hoſpital. The town has four pariſhes, and is governed by a mayor, ſheriff, and twelve aldermen, and ſends two members to parliament, being one of the firſt boroughs ſummoned to ſend repreſentatives, in the 10th year of Edward I, 1282. The trade of this town is very great: the exports principally coals, wrought iron, lead, glaſs, ſalt, bacon, corn, ſalmon, butter, tallow, and grindſtones. This town was taken by David I, king of Scotland, in 1135, but ſoon after reſtored to king Stephen. In the year 1209, a conference was held here between king John of England, and William the Lion, king of Scotland; and another, in 1235 or 1236, between the king of England and Alexander, king of Scotland. In 1292, Baliol did homage here to Edward I. In 1346, Newcaſtle furniſhed ſeven— and 314 mariners for the ſiege of C... the year 1643, the Scotch laid ſi... under the command of Liſley, and ... year following, taken by ſtorm. S... Marley, the mayor, retired to the ca... 500 men, and held out till terms of ... tion were obtained. The inhabitants the town by paying a ſum of mone... parliament diſfranchiſed the corpora... ordered the mayor to be tried ... martial. In the reign of Henry I... the town ſuffered very much by a ... the year 1553, an act of parliament ... that there ſhould be no more ... taverns or wine-ſellers to ſell wine ... in Newcaſtle. A battle is ſaid ... to have been fought here between the... under the earl of Douglas, and ... under the two ſons of the earl of N... berland, in which the latter were ... The exports from Newcaſtle, in ... 27,814 chaldrons of coals, 24,... lead, 271 cwt. of lead ſhot, 46... white glaſs, 8982 cwt. 2 qrs. gre... 160 cwt. bar iron, 329 cwt. 1 qr. ... iron, forty-ſeven cwt. three qrs. ... cwt. rice, 900lb. gunpowder, 1... daſhery, 657 gallons of ale, 34,3... earthen-ware, ſixty reams of pa... muſkets, 10,000 gunflints, 144 ... glaſſes, 1681 grindſtones, 138 cwt ... 2354lb. of worſted ſtuffs, 4166lb. ... muſtard, 251 dozen rubſtones, 200 ... ſilk gauze, 881 yards velverets, 3 ... coloured woollen cloths, 42,000 ... 25,000 pantiles, 1466 cwt. lith... cwt. two qrs. copperas, 60l. val... ware, 80l. ditto houſehold furnitu... flagſtones, 1238 quarters of wheat, ... ters of foreign ditto, 529 quarter... flour, thirty-eight tons ten cwt. biſc... forty-ſix cwt. one qr. cordage, twe... one qr. butter, 147 fireſtones, fix... hams, 139 tons of ſalt, and ſundry ... ticles, all in Britiſh bottoms: from ... 1785 to 1791, the coals ſent from ... amounted to 448,000 chaldrons. ... two markets, weekly, on Tueſday: ... turday: fourteen miles N. Durham... S. Edinburgh, and 271 N. London. ... 1. 26. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 1. N.

Newell, a town of Lithuania, in the ... tinate of Brzeſc: twenty-four miles ... Pinſk.

Newenberg, a town of Germany, ... county of Feldkirch: three miles ... Feldkirch.

Newent, a town of England, in the ... ty of Glouceſter, ſituated in the fo... Dean, on a river which runs into the ... vern, navigable for boats. In this ... ſome valuable mines of coal have been diſcovered, and an act of parliament

recently obtained for making a navigable from hence to Hereford, &c. The coal appear to be of great magnitude, the ore of excellent quality.' Here is a on Friday: nine miles NW. Glou- and 114 W. London.

Newfoundland, an island in the North Ocean, separated from the continent of North America by the Straits of and the Gulf of St. Lawrence, of a triangular form, and, without including the bays of the coast, about 900 miles in circumference; first discovered by Sebastian, in the year 1497. In the reign of VIII, two Englishmen, of the name Cabot and Thorn, traded thither, with from the crown, and to such advantage, Mr. Hare, a gentleman of eminence in mercantile way, proposed the scheme of a settlement, and persuaded several friends to assist him in the execution. expedition was extremely unfortunate; adventurers were reduced to such wretchedness, through famine, that they are said to have devoured each other. For years all thoughts of prosecuting the discovery were relinquished by the English, in consequence of which intermission the French Portuguese contrived to gain a footing on island, and to carry on a profitable trade in and furs. In 1579, Mr. Cotton, a merchant of Southampton, employed captain Hoburn, in a ship of 300 tons, to fish for on the great bank, but the excess of cold forced him to put into Trinity Harbour, where he exerted himself so diligently, that by fish and other commodities, he cleared expences of the voyage. The same officer was again employed by Mr. Crook, a merchant of Southampton, to repeat the voyage; and during his residence in Newfoundland, sir Humphry Gilbert arrived, with a small squadron of two ships and a pinnace, with a commission from queen Elizabeth, to take possession of the island for the crown; though he was afterwards obliged to leave it, and sail for England in the following year; but did not reach it, perishing in a storm. In the year 1622, the English again returned to settle in this island, under the conduct of Mr. George Calvert, who, with more foresight than his predecessor, sent with him all kinds of seeds, grain, house, and immediately set his followers to work in clearing those parts which seemed most adapted to culture; and, accordingly, the produce of his seeds contributed greatly to the comfortable subsistence of these new adventurers, besides affording a stock for the following years. The French had for a long time been in possession of Placentia, and with part of the principal part of this island; but without any molestation to the settlements of the English on the eastern coasts of it; and the vessels of both nations quietly fished together. The English, however, long entertained a desire of making themselves masters of Placentia, as the only fortified town in the island, as also of the whole southern part held by the French. They had tried force and negociations to compass their ends; but all their endeavours ended in disappointment, till the peace of Utrecht, concluded betwixt that nation and Louis XIV, of France; when they took advantage of the low state to which that monarch was reduced, and insisted on the entire and absolute cession of Newfoundland; and ever since that time no other nation has settled there; though with a reserve of the right of cod-fishing both to the French and Spaniards. The country is very unequal, and covered with hills and mountains, which appear more lofty in the interior parts than near the coast. They are every where overgrown with pines, so as to be practicable only in those parts where the inhabitants have cut roads. This species of pine seldom exceeds the height of twelve or eighteen feet in the open parts; but in vallies, where they are sheltered from the frost and the piercing winds, they rise to a much greater height. In winter, the cold is excessive here, nothing but snow and ice being seen, and the bays and harbours entirely frozen. The whole circuit of the island is full of bays and harbours, all so spacious and sheltered on all sides by the mountains, except their entrance, that the vessels lie in perfect security; they all grow gradually narrower from their entrance, that at the end of them there is scarce room for a single vessel to anchor. Some of these harbours are a league and a half or two leagues in length, and their greatest breadth about half a league. But there are also others much larger, and some less; into them run several rivers and brooks, which, besides the fineness of their water, afford great quantities of trouts and other kinds of fresh-water fish; seeming to vie with the sea in fecundity. These harbours are complete anchoring places, being clear, and having a good bottom, that they may be safely sailed into without a pilot. Some there are with reefs of rocks, but these are generally visible; and those that are covered, are usually about the capes or points at the entrance of the harbours: and, therefore, by keeping in the middle, all the danger is avoided. These harbours are so near each other, as to be only separated by a point of land, which seldom forms a distance of above two leagues, so that the whole coast of the island is a succession of harbours. But it is not in all that the English have any town or village; and these, which are to be found only on the larger bays, and where the nature and disposition of the country are most convenient for a settlement, are small, and

the inhabitants but few. Cod-fiſhing is the univerſal buſineſs, and beſides their dwellings, they have offices and ſtore-houſes for preparing and laying up their fiſh till the time arrives for ſending it into Europe, on their own account, or ſelling it to veſſels which come there to purchaſe it in exchange for European goods. None of theſe villages are without a fort or battery for their ſecurity in time of war; but theſe are ſo inſignificant, that the moſt they could do would be to drive away ſome petty privateer. But the ſettlements of the Engliſh are only about the harbours, and in the country near Placentia, and along its bays eaſtward towards Cape Raze, and from thence to Cape Buena Viſta: all the remainder, both up the country and along the coaſt, northwards towards the ſtraits, and from thence weſtward, is entirely deſert. This muſt, however, be imputed to the rigour of the climate, and the badneſs of the ſoil, more than to any neglect of the proprietors, who ſeldom are wanting in induſtry, when they have a probability of ſuitable advantages. The inhabitants relate, that it was formerly peopled by a race of ſavage Indians, who ſince have retired to the continent; nor do they often viſit the iſland, and even when they do, they ſtay but a very ſmall time, returning to the continent from whence they came. This was, indeed, their cuſtom before ever the names of the French or Engliſh were known in the iſland. They are not without ſome horned cattle; but theſe are preſerved with great care and difficulty. The inhabitants have alſo their little kitchen gardens for ſummer herbs; but all other ſpecies of provi.ſions, as flour, ſalt-meat, &c. they are ſupplied with from England and the continent of America. With regard to the goods of other kinds, they are brought from England. In the year 1785, 292 Britiſh fiſhing veſſels and eighty-five Britiſh trading ſhips carried off 591,276 quintals of fiſh for foreign markets; and 14,000 ſeamen were ſaid to be employed in theſe fiſheries, in the year 1787. The principal towns are Placentia, St John's, and Bonaviſta. *Long.* 52. to 59. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 46. 40. to 51. 40. N.

Newhaven, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Vermont: 145 miles NNW. Boſton, and ſeventy-five N. Bennington. *Long.* 73. 8. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 44. 6. N.

Newhaven, a ſeaport town of United America, in the ſtate of Connecticut, ſituated at the bottom of a bay, in Long Iſland Sound, called, *Newhaven Harbour*. Two ſmall rivers bound it eaſt and weſt. The town was originally laid out in ſquares of ſixty rods. Many of the ſquares have been divided by croſs ſtreets. It carries on a conſiderable trade with New York and the Weſt India iſlands, has ſeveral ki- manufactures, and is flouriſhing: 1 SW. Boſton, and ſixty-two NE. New *Long.* 72. 53. W. Greenwich. *La* 6. N.

Newhaven, a river of United A which runs into the Otter Creek, fiv S. Newhaven, in the ſtate of Verm

Newington, a town of United A in the ſtate of Georgia: five miles N vanna.

Newland, a ſmall iſland, near the weſt coaſt of the county of Cornwal mouth of the river Alan: four mile Padſtow.

Newman, a town of United Amer the ſtate of South Carolina: forty-f NNE. Charleſtown.

Newmarket, a town of England, county of Cambridge, on the bo Norfolk, chiefly celebrated for hor being the firſt meeting in the king has two markets weekly, on Tue Thurſday: thirteen miles NE. Cam and ſixty N. London.

Newmarket, a town of North W the county of Flint: four miles N Aſaph.

Newnham, a town of England, county of Glouceſter, on the Severn a weekly market on Friday. Here to have been the firſt fortification againſt the Welch: twelve miles SW. ceſter, and 112 W. London.

Newport, a town of England, in the ty of Salop, with a weekly market turday: forty-one miles SE. Cheſter, 140 NW. London.

Newport, a borough of England, county of Cornwall. This is only village, and was formerly a part of ceſton, to which it joins, but ſends members to the Britiſh parliament.

Newport, a town of England, in of Wight, and county of Hants. borough town, and ſends two mem the Britiſh parliament, and has two m weekly, on Wedneſday and Saturd the year 1648, a treaty was entered here, between king Charles I, and the miſſioners from the parliament: ſix m Cowes, and ninety-two SSW. Lond

Newport, a town of England, county of Monmouth, on the river about four miles from its mouth. walled round, and was formerly defe by a caſtle; conſiderable remains of are yet in being. Near it are the veſt a camp: twelve miles NE. Cardiff, and W. London.

Newport, a town of Wales, in the of Pembroke, with a weekly mark Saturday: twenty-three miles E. St. vid's, and 235 W. London.

...port, a ſeaport town of United Ame... in the ſtate of Rhode Iſland. This ...was firſt ſettled by Mr. William Cod... afterwards governor, and the fa... Rhode Iſland, with ſeventeen others, ... Its harbour, which is one of the ...n the world, ſpreads weſtward before ...wn. The entrance is eaſy and ſafe, ...rge fleet may anchor in it, and ride ...ect ſecurity. The town lies north ...uth, upon a gradual aſcent, as you ...eaſtward from the water, and ex... a beautiful view from the harbour, ...m the neighbouring hills, which lie ...rd upon the Main. Weſt of the ...is Great Iſland, on which is a fort. ... this iſland and the town is the ...r Newport contained, in the year ... about 1000 houſes, but chiefly of ... and 5530 inhabitants. It has nine ... for public worſhip; three for ..., two for Congregationaliſts, one for ...ians, one for Quakers, one for ...ns, and a ſynagogue for the Jews. ...er public buildings are, a ſtate-houſe, ...n edifice for the public library. The ...n, form, and architecture of the ſtate-... give it the preference to moſt public ...s in America. It ſtands ſufficiently ..., and a long wharf, and paved pa... ...ed up to it from the harbour. The ... for the library conſiſts of one large ... thirty-ſix feet long, twenty-ſix feet ..., and nineteen feet high, where the ... are kept, with two ſmall offices ad... In the year 1747, Abraham Red... eſq. gave 1294 volumes, valued at ...ftering, as the foundation of a library. ...egant building is now much out of ...r, and one-third of the books in the ..., were either carried off, or deſtroyed ... Britiſh, during the war: twenty ... SSW. Providence. *Long.* 71. 15. W. ...wich. *Lat.* 41. 25. N.

...port Paynel, a town of England, in ...ty of Bucks, on a ſmall river, which ...er runs into the Ouſe: conſiderable ... manufacture of lace, for the ſale of ..., here is a market weekly on Wed..., beſides another on Saturday for ... and proviſions: fifteen miles SSE. ...ampton, and fifty-one NNW. Lon...

...port Pratt, a ſeaport town of Ireland, ... county of Mayo, ſituated on a river, ... runs into Clew Bay, near its mouth: ... miles W. Caſtlebar. *Long.* 9. 21. W. ...wich. *Lat.* 53. 53. N.

..., a ſeaport town of Ireland, on a ... of the ſame name, which runs into ...ford Bay; veſſels carrying 200 tons ... come up to the town, and, by means of ... cut from Newry to the river Ban, an ...nd navigation is open for veſſels of ſeventy tons' burthen. Here is a very conſiderable linen manufacture, and conſiderable trade in ſhipping. In the year 1689, this town was burned by the duke of Berwick. It ſends two members to the Iriſh parliament: thirty miles SSW. Belfaſt, and forty-nine N. Dublin. *Long.* 6. 16. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 9. N.

Newton, a town of England, in the county of Lancaſter, with a weekly market on Saturday. It is a borough, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament: five miles and a half N. Warrington, and 189 NNW. London.

Newton, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia: five miles S. Norfolk.

Newton, or *Newtown*, a ſeaport town of England, ſituated on the north-weſt coaſt of the Iſle of Wight. The harbour, at high-water, is capable of receiving veſſels of 500 tons, and affords the beſt ſhelter for veſſels of any in the iſland, but is little frequented. It ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament: fourteen miles from Southampton, and 193 WSW. London.

Newton Buſhel, a town of England, in the county of Devon, with a weekly market on Wedneſday: fifteen miles SSW. Exeter, and 183 WSW. London.

Newton Stewart, a town of Scotland, in the county of Wigton, on the weſt ſide of the river Cree, near the borders of Kircudbright: ſix miles N. Wigton, and thirty-two W. Dumfries.

Newtown, a town of Ireland, in the county of Down, ſituated at the northern extremity of Strangford Lough. It is a borough town, and ſends two members to the Iriſh parliament: nine miles E. Belfaſt, and ſeventeen N. Downpatrick.

Newtown, a town of North Wales, in the county of Montgomery, on the Severn, with a weekly market on Tueſday. The chief trade is in flannel: eight miles SW. Montgomery, and 169 WNW. London.

Newtown, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Connecticut: ſix miles E. Danbury.

Newtown, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania: eighteen miles NE. Philadelphia. *Long.* 75. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 40. 12. N.

Newtown, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia: five miles S. Winchester.

Newtown Limavaddy, a town of Ireland, in the county of Londonderry, ſituated on the river Roe, with a conſiderable linen manufacture: eleven miles SW. Coleraine, and fourteen NE. Londonderry.

Nexoe, a ſeaport town of Denmark, on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Bornholm, with a harbour for ſmall ſhips.

Nexon, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Yriex: five leagues SSW. Limoges.

Neyba, or *Neyva*, a river of the iſland of Hiſpaniola, which runs into the ſea, twenty-five miles W. St. Domingo.

Neydorff, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: ſeven miles WNW. Falkenſtein.

Neyering, a river of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola, which runs into the Save, two miles N. Ruckenſtein.

Neybaus, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: ſix miles SSE. Pulzeinſtorf.

Ney-boam, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: fifteen miles N. Cay.

Neykirchen, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: ſix miles SW. Newſtatt.

Neykirchen, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: four miles N. Schwannaſtatt.

Neyland, ſee *Nuyland*.

Neylean, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Culmbach: eight miles W. Hoff.

Neymarck, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: ſix miles S. Ips.

Neymarkt, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: ſix miles W. Efferding.

Neymarkt, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: three miles S. Freiſtatt.

Neyperg, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: two miles W. Hardeberg.

Neyrac, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Genies: ſix leagues N. Rhodez.

Neyſidel, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: three miles S. Vienna.

Neyſtadt, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: eight miles W. Ips.

Neyſtifft, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: eight miles S. Pettau.

Neyva, or *Neyba*, a town of South America, and capital of a mountainous diſtrict in Popayan.

Nez de Jobourg, a cape on the weſt coaſt of France, in the Engliſh Channel, about a league S. from Cape Anderville. *Long.* 15. 43. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 40. N.

Nez de Querqueville, a cape on the weſt coaſt of France, in the Engliſh Channel: one league NW. Cherburg.

Nezin, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tchernigov: twenty-eight miles SE. Tchernigov. *Long.* 49. 38. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 3. N.

Nezinſkoi, a fort of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha, on the north ſide of Ural, in ruins: twenty miles E. burg.

Nezitza, a river of Ruſſia, in the vernment of Archangel, which runs the Frozen Ocean, twenty-eight m Ponoi.

Nezlet el Gindi, a town of Egyp miles N. Atfieh.

Ngan-chan, a city of China, of th rank, in the province of Koei-tcheou territory of this city is very mountai and contains three cities of the ſecond and five of the third, with ſeveral ſoned forts, to keep in awe the neigh inhabitants, who are independant, an on the mountains. The valies are are well watered, and would be very fr if the people were induſtrious: 1000 SSW. Peking. *Long.* 123. 17. E. *Lat.* 26. 12. N.

Ngan-cou, a town of China, of the rank, in the province of Chan-ſi: ten NW. Pin-leang.

Ngan-fou, a town of China, of the rank, in the province of Kiang-ſi. miles SSE. Yuen-tcheou.

Ngan-hoa, a town of China, of the rank, in the province of Hou-quang. eight miles S. Tchang-te.

Ngan-ki, a town of China, of the rank, in the province of Tchekiang miles SSE. Peking. *Long.* 137. 2. E. *Lat.* 30. 40. N.

Ngan-ki, a town of China, of the rank, in the province of Fo-kien. miles NW. Siuen.

Ngan-kiang-ſe, a town of China, third rank, in the province of Hou-q thirty-eight miles ESE. Yuen-tcheou.

Ngan-kieou, a town of China, of the rank, in the province of Chan-tong: miles SW. Ping-tou.

Ngan-king, a city of China, of the rank, in the province of Kiang-nan. miles S. Peking. *Long.* 134. E. Ferro. 30. 37. N.

Ngan-lo, a city of China, of the rank, in the province of Hou-quang. city ſtands upon the bank of the river in a vaſt plain, equally pleaſant and fr its trade contributes greatly to the and welfare of its inhabitants. It has diſtrict, two towns of the ſecond order, five of the third: 575 miles SSW. Pe *Long.* 129. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 31. 14

Ngan-ngin, a town of China, of the rank, in the province of Kiang-ſi: th eight miles S. Yao-tcheou.

Ngan-pin-tchang, a ſmall iſland Eaſtern Indian Sea, near the weſt coa Formoſa. *Long.* 137. 20. E. Ferro. 23. N.

..., a town of China, of the third ... the province of Chen-ſi, on the ...er: ſeven miles and a half NW. ...n.

..., a town of China, of the third the province of Pe-tche-li: twelve ... a half NW. Pao-ting.

..., a town of China, of the third ... the province of Chen-ſi, on the ...n-kien: thirty-five miles NNE. ...n.

...n, a town of China, of the ſecond ... the province of Quang-ſi: 1087 ...SW. Peking. *Long.* 125. 17. E. *Lat.* 23. 49. N.

...ng, a town of China, of the third ... the province of Chen-ſi: forty ...E. Ling-tao.

...ng, a town of China, of the ..., in the province of Kiang-nan, ...ver Hoang: ſeventeen miles and a ...E. Hoai-ngan.

...-ſi, a town of China, of the third ... the province of Kiangſi: twenty- ...W. Nan-tchang.

...-yang, a town of China, of the ...k, in the province of Hou-quang: ...-two miles and a half SE. Fong.

...-yuen, a town of China, of the ...k, in the province of Kiang-ſi: ...es SSE. Kan-cheou.

..., a town of China, of the third ... the province of Chan-tong: twenty ... Te.

...-ping, a town of China, of the ...k, in the province of Quang-tong: ...o miles and a half SSW. Tchao-

...-bai, a town of China, of the ſecond ... the province of Chan-tong, near ...: 307 miles WSW. Peking. *Long.* ... E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 25. N.

...-yang, a town of China, of the ...k, in the province of Chan-tong: ...es and a half N. Yen-tcheou.

...-cheou, a town of China, of the third ... the province of Chen-ſi: thirty- ...es and a half ENE. Fou.

...-anque, a town of Africa, in the ...m of Hoval, and ſometimes called ...tal.

...g, a town of China, of the ſecond ... the province of Kiang-ſi: 675 ... Peking. *Long.* 131. 49. E. Ferro. ... N.

...-hoa, a town of China, of the third ... the province of Fo-kien: thirty- ...es NNE. Ting-tcheou.

...-hoa, a city of China, of the firſt ..., in the province of Kiang-nan, ſituated ... river, which runs into the Yang-tſe. The country about it is very uneven, being ſurrounded by mountains; but its hills are very pleaſant, and the mountains, covered with woods, produce excellent medicinal plants. Here are many manufactures of paper, which they make of a ſort of reed; it has ſix towns of the third order under its juriſdiction: 537 miles SSE. Peking. *Long.* 136. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 31. 2. N.

Nhing-lou, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan: ſeventeen miles W. Koue-te.

Nhing-te, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Fo-kien: forty miles N. Fou-tcheou.

Nhing-tou, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-ſi: ſixty miles SE. Ki-ngan.

Nhing-yang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Fo-kien: fifty-eight miles E. Ting-tcheou.

Nhing-yuen, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: fifteen miles E. Tao-tcheou.

Niab, a town of Arabia, near the coaſt of the Red Sea: ſeventy-two miles WSW. Saade, and fifty-eight N. Abu Ariſch.

Niagara, a fort of United America, in the ſtate of New York, on the ſouth ſide of Lake Ontario. This fort was built by the French, and was taken by the Engliſh, under ſir William Johnſon, in the year 1759. *Long.* 79. 1. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 43. 14. N.

Niagara, a river of United America, which riſes from Lake Erie, and runs into Lake Ontario, at Fort Niagara. About the middle of the river, are the celebrated falls of Niagara, which are reckoned one of the greateſt natural curioſities in the world. The waters which ſupply the river Niagara, riſe near 2000 miles to the north-weſt, and, paſſing through the lakes Superior, Michigan, Huron, and Erie, receiving in their courſe, conſtant accumulations, at length, with aſtoniſhing grandeur, ruſh down a ſtupendous precipice, of 150 feet perpendicular; and, in a ſtrong rapid current, that extends to the diſtance of eight or nine miles below, fall near as much more: the river then loſes itſelf in Lake Ontario.

Niakdelſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel: ſixty-two miles NNW. Kola.

Nialma, a town of Aſia, in Thibet: ſeventy-ſix miles N. Catmandu. *Long.* 85. 27. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 29. 23. N.

Niaran Kentch.an, a mountain of Thibet. *Long.* 101. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 28. 25. N.

Nias, a ſmall iſland, near the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Sumatra, remarkable for the beauty of the women, who are purchaſed as ſlaves, by the Dutch and Portugueſe reſiding in Batavia, and other places. *Long.* 97. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 1. N.

Nibe, a town of Denmark, in North Jutland: nine miles WSW. Aalborg.

Nibiano,

Nexon, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Yriex: five leagues SSW. Limoges.

Neyba, or *Neyva*, a river of the iſland of Hiſpaniola, which runs into the ſea, twenty-five miles W. St. Domingo.

Neydorff, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: ſeven miles WNW. Falkenſtein.

Neyering, a river of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola, which runs into the Save, two miles N. Ruckenſtein.

Neyhaus, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: ſix miles SSE. Pulzeinſtorf.

Ney-hoam, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: fifteen miles N. Cay.

Neykirchen, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: ſix miles SW. Newſtatt.

Neykirchen, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: four miles N. Schwannaſtatt.

Neyland, ſee *Nyland*.

Neyleau, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Culmbach: eight miles W. Hoff.

Neymarck, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: ſix miles S. Ips.

Neymarkt, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: ſix miles W. Efferding.

Neymarkt, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: three miles S. Freiſtatt.

Neyperg, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: two miles W. Hardeberg.

Neyrac, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Genies: ſix leagues N. Rhodez.

Neyſidel, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: three miles S. Vienna.

Neyſtadt, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: eight miles W. Ips.

Neyſtiſt, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: eight miles S. Pettau.

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Nez de Querqueville, a cape on the weſt coaſt of France, in the Engliſh Channel: one league NW. Cherburg.

Nezin, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tchernigov: twenty-eight miles SE. Tchernigov. *Long.* 49. 38. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 3. N.

Nezinſkoi, a fort of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha, on the north ſide Ural, in ruins: twenty miles E. burg.

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Ngan-cou, a town of China, of rank, in the province of Chan-ſi: t NW. Pin-leang.

Ngan-fou, a town of China, of rank, in the province of Kiang-ſi miles SSE. Yuen-tcheou.

Ngan-hoa, a town of China, of th rank, in the province of Hou-quang eight miles S. Tchang-te.

Ngan-ki, a town of China, of the rank, in the province of Tchekian miles SSE. Peking. *Long.* 137. 2. E. *Lat.* 30. 40. N.

Ngan-ki, a town of China, of the rank, in the province of Fo-kien: miles NW. Siuen.

Ngan-kiang-ſe, a town of China, third rank, in the province of Hou thirty-eight miles ESE. Yuen-tche

Ngan-kieou, a town of China, of th rank, in the province of Chan-tong: miles SW. Ping-tou.

Ngan-king, a city of China, of t rank, in the province of Kiang-nan miles S. Peking. *Long.* 134. E. Fer 30. 37. N.

Ngan-lo, a city of China, of the rank, in the province of Hou-quang city ſtands upon the bank of the riv in a vaſt plain, equally pleaſant and its trade contributes greatly to the and welfare of its inhabitants. It ra diſtrict, two towns of the ſecond orde five of the third: 575 miles SSW. *Long.* 129. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 31. 1

Ngan-ngin, a town of China, of th rank, in the province of Kiang-ſi: t eight miles S. Yao-tcheou.

Ngan-pin-tching, a ſmall iſland Eaſtern Indian Sea, near the weſt co Formoſa. *Long.* 137. 20. E. Ferro 23. N.

...-ſi, a town of China, of the third ... the province of Chen-ſi, on the ...er: ſeven miles and a half NW. ...n.

...-ſi, a town of China, of the third ... the province of Pe-tche-li: twelve ...d a half NW. Pao-ting.

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...-an, a town of China, of the ſecond ... the province of Quang-ſi: 1087 SSW. Peking. *Long.* 125. 17. E. *Lat.* 23. 49. N.

...-tang, a town of China, of the third ... the province of Chen-ſi: forty ...E. Ling-tao.

...-tong, a town of China, of the ...ank, in the province of Kiang-nan, ... river Hoang: ſeventeen miles and a ...NE. Hoai-ngan.

...-y, a town of China, of the third ... the province of Kiangſi: twenty- ...NW. Nan-tchang.

...-yang, a town of China, of the ...rank, in the province of Hou-quang: ...-two miles and a half SE. Fong.

...-ruen, a town of China, of the ...rank, in the province of Kiang-ſi: ...miles SSE. Kan-cheou.

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...-bai, a town of China, of the ſecond ... the province of Chan-tong, near ...: 307 miles WSW. Peking. *Long.* ... E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 25. N.

...-yang, a town of China, of the ...rank, in the province of Chan-tong: ...miles and a half N. Yen-tcheou.

...-tcheou, a town of China, of the third ..., in the province of Chen-ſi: thirty- ...miles and a half ENE. Fou.

...anque, a town of Africa, in the ...om of Hoval, and ſometimes called ...apital.

...g, a town of China, of the ſecond ..., in the province of Kiang-ſi: 675 ... S. Peking. *Long.* 131. 49. E. Ferro. ... 29. N.

...ng-boa, a town of China, of the third ..., in the province of Fo-kien: thirty- ...miles NNE. Ting-tcheou.

...ng-hoa, a city of China, of the firſt ..., in the province of Kiang-nan, ſituated ... a river, which runs into the Yang-tſe. ...he country about it is very uneven, being ...rrounded by mountains; but its hills are ...ry pleaſant, and the mountains, covered with woods, produce excellent medicinal plants. Here are many manufactures of paper, which they make of a ſort of reed; it has ſix towns of the third order under its juriſdiction: 537 miles SSE. Peking. *Long.* 136. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 31. 2. N.

Nhing-lou, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan: ſeventeen miles W. Koue-te.

Nhing-te, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Fo-kien: forty miles N. Fou-tcheou.

Nhing-ton, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-ſi: ſixty miles SE. Ki-ngan.

Nhing-yang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Fo-kien: fifty-eight miles E. Ting-tcheou.

Nhing-yuen, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: fifteen miles E. Tao-tcheou.

Niab, a town of Arabia, near the coaſt of the Red Sea: ſeventy-two miles WSW. Saade, and fifty-eight N. Abu Ariſch.

Niagara, a fort of United America, in the ſtate of New York, on the ſouth ſide of Lake Ontario. This fort was built by the French, and was taken by the Engliſh, under ſir William Johnſon, in the year 1759. *Long.* 79. 1. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 43. 14. N.

Niagara, a river of United America, which riſes from Lake Erie, and runs into Lake Ontario, at Fort Niagara. About the middle of the river, are the celebrated falls of Niagara, which are reckoned one of the greateſt natural curioſities in the world. The waters which ſupply the river Niagara, riſe near 2000 miles to the north-weſt, and, paſſing through the lakes Superior, Michigan, Huron, and Erie, receiving in their courſe, conſtant accumulations, at length, with aſtoniſhing grandeur, ruſh down a ſtupendous precipice, of 150 feet perpendicular; and, in a ſtrong rapid current, that extends to the diſtance of eight or nine miles below, fall near as much more: the river then loſes itſelf in Lake Ontario.

Niakdelſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel: ſixty-two miles NNW. Kola.

Nialma, a town of Aſia, in Thibet: ſeventy-ſix miles N. Catmandu. *Long.* 85. 27. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 29. 23. N.

Niaran Kentchian, a mountain of Thibet. *Long.* 101. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 28. 25. N.

Nias, a ſmall iſland, near the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Sumatra, remarkable for the beauty of the women, who are purchaſed as ſlaves, by the Dutch and Portugueſe reſiding in Batavia, and other places. *Long.* 97. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 1. N.

Nibe, a town of Denmark, in North Jutland: nine miles WSW. Aalborg.

Nibiano,

Nibiano, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Piacenza: ſixteen miles SW. Piacenza.

Nibroeck, a town of the duchy of Guelderland; two leagues S. Deventer.

Nibs-Aae, a river of Denmark, in the duchy of Sleſwick, which runs into the North Sea, below Ripen.

Nicaragua, a province of North America, in Mexico, bounded on the north by Honduras, on the eaſt by the North Sea, on the ſouth by Coſta Rica, and the Pacific Ocean, and on the weſt by Guatimala, and the Pacific Ocean. The winter in this province is rainy, and tempeſtuous; the ſummer exceſſively hot, but healthy. It is reckoned the moſt woody part of New Spain. It produces good flax and hemp, together with the wood uſed by the dyers in Europe, called Nicaragua-wood; but little wheat. It abounds with black cattle and hogs, but ſheep are ſcarce. Balm, cotton, ſugar, American pepper, liquid amber, and turpentine, are here produced in very great plenty; with which, and the produce of their ſilver mines, the inhabitants carry on a conſiderable trade with Panama, and Nombre de Dios. It abounds in turkeys; and parrots were ſo numerous, that they became a nuiſance. The country itſelf is ſo pleaſant, as well as fruitful, that it is conſidered as the garden of America; the hills and ſands of the rivers abound with gold, and the fields and woods are perfumed with odoriferous plants and flowers; ſo that when the Spaniards firſt viſited it, they called it *Mahomet's Paradiſe*.

Nicaragua, a town of North America, in the province of the ſame name, ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the lake ſo called, not far from the Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 68. 16. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 11. 22. N.

Nicaragua, a lake of North America, in Mexico, and province of the ſame name, 100 leagues in circumference. The water in it flows and ebbs like the ſea, is interſperſed with ſeveral iſlands, and full of fiſh, but infeſted with crocodiles. The weſt end of it is only a few leagues from the South Sea, and it falls into the North Sea, at the port of St. Juan, by a pretty broad channel, called alſo Nicaragua.

Nicaria, an iſland in the Grecian Archipelago, eighteen miles long, and three wide, anciently called *Icaria*, and the ſea between it and Mycone, the *Icarian Sea*, from Icarus, the ſon of Dedalus: about nine leagues ENE. Mycone. *Long.* 44. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 45. N.

Nicaſtro, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Reggio: eighteen miles WSW. Coſenza, and ſixty-ſix NNE. Reggio.

Nicavar, a town of the iſland of C. fifty miles SW. Trinkomaly.

Nicca, a town of the iſland of Cor the Adriatic: twenty miles W. Cher

Nice (County of), a county ſituate frontiers of Italy and France. It m anciently, a part of Narbonne Gaul after times, a part of the county of Pr from which it was ſeparated, and to the county of Savoy, in 1388; whi farther confirmed and ratified by Lo king of Naples, as count of Provence, year 1419. Moſt geographers place Italy; but, ſurely if the Alps be the dary of ſeparation between Gaul and that cannot be juſt, as the county of N ſituated on the contrary ſide of the from Italy; the county, including the ties of Tenda, and Beuil, and princ Barcelonetta, extends ninety m north to ſouth; and is bounded on by the marquiſate of Saluzzo, on the Piedmont, on the ſouth by the Me nean, and on the weſt by Provence. immediate county of Nice is bounded marquiſate of Saluzzo, the county of T the eſtates of Genoa, the Mediterr Provence, and county of Beuil, and in two towns, viz. Nice, and Ville Franc

Nice, a city, ſeaport, and capital of a of the ſame name, ſituated on a sharp on the coaſt of the Mediterranean, a mouth of the river Paglion, or Paulon about half a league from the mouth o Var; founded by the Phocians, after had built Marſeilles, about 500 years b Chriſt, on their return from an expe againſt the Salij, and the Ligurians. named *Nicea*, *i. e.* victory. At this it is much declined from its ancient dour, having ſuffered greatly by war, in the paſſage of the armies from Fra Italy. It ſuffered exceedingly in th 1543, when the army of Francis I, b it by land, and the Turkiſh fleet, Barbaroſſa, preſſed on it by ſea. It taken, pillaged, and nearly reduced to It is defended by a ſtrong citadel, b a rock, and fortified with a wall and towards the weſt. It is the ſee of a b ſuffragan of the archbiſhop of Em Nice was anciently ſubject to the coun Provence, kings of Naples. In the qu between Ladiſlaus, and Louis II, the bitants took part with the houſe of D againſt the duke of Anjou: after abo years, Ladiſlaus permitted them t themſelves under the protection of prince they choſe, except only the duk Anjou. In conſequence of this liberty, took the oath of fidelity to Amadeus count of Savoy, in 1388. The governm is a ſpecies of democracy; the inhabi

ded into four claſſes, the nobles, the ...ts, the artiſans, and the huſband... h claſs electing yearly a conſul, and ...nſellors. It had formerly large ... but only ruins now remain. Be... ca hedral, there are three parochial, ...ral other churches, and monaſteries. ...ar 1792, the French General An... ...ed the Var; and, on the 29th of ...er, being ſupported by admiral ... with nine ſail of the line, took ...n of Nice, which was evacuated by ...monteſe garriſon, on the appearance ...rench, and the inhabitants appeared ..., in every reſpect, cordially to unite ... French Republic; for, in the ... September, 1793, when an Eng... ...ſh arrived at Nice with a flag of ...ce and a proclamation to the inhabitants, ...g them to accept the royal conſti... ...f 1789; the magiſtrates of Nice ... "that French republicans would ne... ...me ſlaves, and that no farther an... ...ould be made to royaliſts, except ... mouths of cannon:" 125 poſts and ...quarters SSE. Paris. *Long.* 25. E. *Lat.* 43. 41. N.

..., ſee *Nizza de la Paglia.*

...a, a town of European Turkey, in ...rea: eighteen miles ENE. Miſitra.

..., a town of France, in the depart... ...f the Yonne: five leagues E. Ton...

...*borg*, a town of Perſia, in the pro... ...f Choraſan, famous for a mine of ...e ſtones in its neighbourhood: thirty ...S. Meſched.

...*as Iſland*, a ſmall iſland on the north ...f the iſland of Cuba. *Long.* 79. 40. ...Greenwich. *Lat.* 23. 15. N.

...*ck*, a town of United America, in ...ſtrict of Georgia, on the Tennaſee river. ...85. 57. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 33. ...

...*nick*, a town of Germany, in the ... the Lower Rhine, and archbiſhopric ...ves: twelve miles W. Coblentz.

...*ſa*, or *Benkowſe*, a town of Africa, ...kingdom of Algiers, where the dey ...a ſmall garriſon. Near it are the re... ...of a large city, walls, columns, ciſ... ...aqueducts, &c. It is defended by a ...rt of earth, and three pieces of cannon: ...miles SW. Conſtantina.

...*obing*, a town of Denmark, in North ...nd, ſituated on the eaſt coaſt of the ... of Mors, with a good harbour in the ...rd Gulf: thirty-eight miles NNW. ...ſ. *Long.* 8. 52. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* ...4. N.

...*bar*, a number of iſlands in the ...an Sea, ſituated to the north weſt of ...tra, the largeſt, which gives name to ...Whole, is about twenty-five leagues in circumference. *Long.* 94. 20. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 7. N.

Nicolau, or *Nikolowice*, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Ratibor: ten miles SW. Myſlowitz, and twenty-ſeven E. Ratibor.

Nicolayken, or *St. Nicholas*, a town of Pruſſia: ſixty-eight miles SSE. Konigſberg.

Nicolſburg, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Brunn, often taken during the wars of Bohemia: twenty-two miles S. Brunn, and 118 SE. Prague.

Nicolſtadt, a town of Sileſia, in the province of Lignitz: three leagues SE. Lignitz.

Nicop, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria: thirty-two miles NNW. Ternova.

Nicopoli, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Bulgaria. In the year 1396, a battle was fought here between Sigiſmund, king of Hungary, with the marquis of Brandenburg, and Bajazet, in which the latter remained victor: the Chriſtians loſt 20,000 men, and the Turks 60,000. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Sophia, and the reſidence of a Sangiac: 164 miles NW. Adrianople, and 276 NW. Conſtantinople. *Long.* 41. 55. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 45. N.

Nicopoli, or *Gianich*, a town of Aſia, in Armenia, built by Pompey; five leagues S. Erzerum.

Nicoſia, a town of Sicily, in the vally of Demona: twelve miles S. Cefalu.

Nicoſia, a town and capital of the iſland of Cyprus, ſituated in the centre of the iſland, in the middle of a vaſt plain; and ſurrounded by hills and mountains, which bound it on all ſides, at the diſtance of ten miles. From the time of Conſtantine the Great, till 1567, the circumference of this city was nine miles, but the Venetians found it too extenſive; and reduced it to three, becauſe they thought that this would render the conqueſt of it leſs eaſy. They fortified it alſo with eleven baſtions, and three gates; all the reſt they razed to the foundation, nothing was reſpected: they even demoliſhed temples, palaces, and the moſt beautiful monuments; and the gloomy policy of theſe people, ſoon reduced it to a heap of ruins. There are ſtill to be ſeen here, the foundations of a citadel, erected by king James, the firſt of the Luſignans; and the remains of a conventual church, dedicated to St. Dominic, in which are buried ſeveral ſovereigns; and, among others, Hugo IV, to whom Boccace dedicated his book on the genealogy of the gods. The city of Nicoſia, under the family of the Luſignans, was the reſidence of the kings, and the ſeat of an archbiſhop, erected by Innocent III, in the year 1212, at the requeſt of Aliſia, wife to Hugo, firſt king of Cyprus. It contained a great many monaſteries, three hundred churches, Greek and

Latin, and a number of palaces and public buildings. The city of Nicosia, and a great part of the kingdom, was, in the fifteenth century, in the hands of the Saracens. The king of Cyprus was carried prisoner to Egypt, and though his liberty and his crown were both restored to him, he remained tributary to the conqueror. The Porte having afterwards triumphed over the sultan, the kings of Cyprus ceased to pay tribute to the sovereign of Egypt, only to make the same acknowledgment to the grand signior; and this he continued to do, till the island was taken by the Venetians. The year, 1570, was fatal to the city of Nicosia, and to the whole island. Selim II, who then ruled the Ottoman empire, projected the conquest of Cyprus. In the month of June, of the same year, Mustapha, the Turkish general, entered it at the head of 100,000 infantry, and 10,000 horse. The neighbourhood of Nicosia was laid waste with fire and sword; and on the 26th of July, a memorable siege was commenced, which continued forty-five days: at length reduced to the greatest extremity, the city was taken by a general assault, on Sunday, the 9th of September. Of 50,000 people, who had retired within the walls for shelter, 20,000 were massacred, and the rest put in irons. On the ramparts, there are different pieces of ordnance ornamented with the arms of the republic of Venice. When the city was taken, they found in it 250 cannons; they likewise brought some along with them; and the rest were formed of the bells of the churches. This numerous artillery, however, is far from being formidable, as it is in very bad order. The most beautiful edifice here, is the church of St. Sophia, where the kings of Cyprus were formerly crowned. The church of St. Nicholas is at present the besisten, a kind of hall where all sorts of provisions are sold. The principal Turkish, Greek, and Armenian merchants, assemble here to transact commercial business. The bazar, or market-place, is extensive and lively, well supplied with provisions, and remarkably clean. *Long.* 51. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 35. 12. N.

Nicotera, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Reggio, near the coast of the Mediterranean: thirty-two miles NNE. Reggio. *Long.* 33. 59. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 34. N.

Nicoya, a town of North America, in Mexico, and province of Costa Rica, near the Pacific Ocean. The inhabitants send from hence to Panama, salt, honey, maize, wheat, fowls, and the purple juice of a shell-fish found in the bay of Salinas: about thirty miles E. of the town. The Spaniards have also a pearl-fishery here. *Long.* [illegible] Ferro. *Lat.* 10. 42. N.

Nicsara, a town of Asiatic Turkey, province of Caramania, the see of a bishop: ten miles N. Tocat. *Long.* [illegible] E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 25. N.

Nid, a river of England, in the West York, which passes by Ripley, Knaresborough, &c. and runs into the Ouse seven miles above York.

Nidau, a town of Switzerland, capital of a bailiwick, in the canton of Berne, two miles SSE. Bienne.

Nidda, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and principality of Upper Hesse: thirty-eight miles N. Mentz, and twenty NE. Francfort on the Maine. *Long.* 26. 47. E. Ferro. [illegible] 17. N.

Nidden, a town of Prussia, in the district of Samland: forty miles N. Konigsberg.

Nidecken, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and duchy of Juliers, situated on a rock, and surrounded by a morass, thirteen miles SSE. Juliers. *Long.* [illegible] E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 46. N.

Niderebnheim, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine, two leagues SW. Strasburg.

Niderndorff, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: twelve miles S. Grein.

Nider-Viller, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, and chief town of a canton, in the district of Sarbourg, three-quarters of a league E. Sarbourg, and two and a quarter SW. Phalsbourg.

Niderwaser, a small river of Germany, in Austrian Swabia, which runs into the Eutach.

Niderwolitz, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: eight miles NE. Marburg.

Nidjibabad, a town of Hindoostan, in the country of Oude: eighty miles NNW. Lucknow, and ninety-six NNW. Bereilly. *Long.* 78. 41. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 29. 35. N.

Nidoisau, a town of France, in the department of the Maine and Loire: one mile NW. Segré.

Niebla, a town of Spain, in the province of Seville, on the river Tinta, consisting of three parishes and a convent, with about 3000 inhabitants: eleven miles NNE. Huelguer.

Niebolow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Red Russia: thirty-two miles S. Halitsch.

Niebudschen, a town of Prussian Lithuania: five miles NNE. Gumbinnen.

Niecborusscza, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiov: fifty-six miles W. Kiov.

Nie-

...horoz, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Kiov: ſixty-four miles SW. Kiov.

..., a river of Norway, which runs into ...heim Bay, near Drontheim.

..., a river of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine, which runs into the ..., near Hochſt, in the electorate of ...

...terhoun, a town of France, in the ...ment of the Lower Rhine, and chief ... of a canton, in the diſtrict of Wiſſem...: two leagues and three-quarters NNW. ...nau, and four SW. Wiſſemburg.

...rnball, a town of Germany, in the ... of Franconia, and principality of ...lohe: ſeven miles NE. Ohringen, and ... FSE. Mechmuhl.

...rnhall, a town of Germany, in the ... the Lower Rhine, and biſhopric of ..., on the Kocher: eight miles ESE. ...muhl, and ten SSW. Mergentheim.

...rwanger, or *Schonwengern*, a town ...rmany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, ...unty of Mark: four miles E. Blank...n.

...zwiedtoze, a town of Lithuania, in ...latinate of Novogrodek: twenty-ſix ... WSW. Sluck.

...ecobolo, a town of Chineſe Tartary. ... 142. 3. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 1. N.

...hus, or *Neuhauſz*, a town of Germany, ...the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy ...ave Lauenburg: eight miles N. Thomm...n.

...mzowicze, a town of Lithuania, in ...palatinate of Troki: forty-eight miles ... Grodno.

...meck, a town of Germany, in the ... of Upper Saxony, and electorate of ...ny: four miles SE. Belzig, and eighteen Wittemberg.

Niemeck, a town of Germany, in the ... of Upper Saxony, and electorate of ...ny: two miles SE. Bitterfeld.

Niemecz, or *Nimiec*, a ſtrong town of ...pean Turkey, in Moldavia, ſituated ... mountain, at the foot of which runs a ..., of the ſame name, which joins the ...: ſeventy-ſix miles WNW. Jaſſi, and ... NE. Belgrade. *Long.* 43. 41. E. Ferro. ... 47. 23. N.

Niemczyn, a town of Lithuania, in the ...inate of Wilna: twelve miles NE. ...lna.

Niemen, a river which riſes in the pala...te of Minſk, in Lithuania, and empties ... into the Curiſch Haff.

Niemirow, a town of Poland, in the pala...nate of Belcz: thirty-ſix miles SW. Belcz.

Nien-becken, or *Neuen Beiken*, a town of ...ermany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and ...ſhopric of Paderborn: two miles SE. Lip...ring.

Nienberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Berg: ſix miles SSE. Wipperfurt.

Nienborg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Munſter, on the Dinckel: twenty-one miles NW. Munſter. *Long.* 24. 37. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 9. N.

Nienburg, a ſtrong town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Hoya, on the Weſer: twelve miles SSE. Hoya. *Long.* 26. 53. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 38. N.

Nienburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Anhalt Cothen, ſeated on the Saale, containing a palace, belonging to the prince, erected out of a convent of monks, and having a particular church of its own. In this place formerly ſtood a caſtle, mentioned ſo early as in a record of the year 975. In 1577, a ſynod was held here, conſiſting of the Anhalt clergy, relative to a concordiate: eight miles NW. Cothen, and three NE. Bernburg.

Niendbrok, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: two miles NNE. Krempe.

Niendorp, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: five miles ESE. Gluckſtad.

Nienboff, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: eleven miles NNW. Arenſbeeke.

Nienbus, or *Nuenhaus*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Bentheim, ſituated on the Dinckel, which, not far from this place, falls into the Vechte. The ſtrong citadel which formerly ſtood here, is at preſent quite fallen to ruin. Count John II, firſt founded a citadel, at the cloſe of the thirteenth century, which gave occaſion to the erecting of many houſes, out of which, at length, a town aroſe, which obtained its firſt town-privileges from count Bernhard, in the year 1376. The citadel here was taken in 1417, by biſhop Frederick of Utrecht, with the aſſiſtance of the towns of Deventer, Campen, and Zwoli; and, on its being reſtored again, the count was obliged to acknowledge it as a fief of Utrecht; in lieu of which, the whole country was afterwards wanted to be given up: ſeventeen miles SE. Covorden, and ſixteen NW. Bentheim.

Nienbuſe, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: ten miles SE. Rendſburg.

Nienkerchen, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: three miles NW. Krempe.

Nienkerchen, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: four miles NE. Oldeburg.

Nienkirchen, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: four miles ENE. Weſlingburen.

Nienrade, or *Dreebroide*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Mark: one mile NE. Werdohl.

Nieou-tchuang, a town of Chineſe Tartary: 300 miles ENE. Peking. *Long.* 140. 4. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. N.

Niepa, a town on the north coaſt of the iſland of Cuba: fifty-five miles N. St. Yago.

Nieper, ſee *Dnieper*.

Niepolomice, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow: ten miles E. Cracow.

Nier, a river of Ireland, in the county of Waterford, which runs into the Suire, five miles SW. Clonmell.

Nieredowa, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Troki: ten miles N. Birza.

Niers, a river of Germany, which riſes near Erkelens. in the duchy of Juliers, and runs into the Meuſe, about five miles above Cuyck.

Nieſolone, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: thirty-four miles NW. Zytomiers.

Nieſovia, a town of Perſia, in the province of Schirvan, with a harbour, on the weſt coaſt of the Caſpian Sea: fifteen leagues SSE. Derbend, and eighteen E. Schamachie.

Nieſter, ſee *Dnieſter*.

Nieſuchwieſchowza, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: thirty-three miles NW. Lucko.

Nieſwiez, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodek. A palace in this town was deſtroyed by the Swedes, in the year 1706: twenty-four miles NW. Sluck.

Nieſyce, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minſk: forty-four miles NE. Minſk.

Nieul, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente: one league N. Rochelle.

Nieul, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Limoges; two leagues and a half NW. Limoges.

Nieuport, a ſeaport town of Flanders, whoſe ancient name was *Santhooſt*, but changed it when Philip comte of Flanders, built a new harbour, in the year 1168: it lies near the ſea-ſhore, on a branch of the river Yperlee, which, joining with the river Colme, forms a canal, which runs into the ſea. The harbour is dry at low water. The principal defence of the place conſiſts in its ſluices, by which they can lay all the country under water. In the year 1383, the town was burned by the rebels of Ghent. In 1488, it ſuſtained a ſiege againſt Philip, duke of Cleves, in which the women ſhowed a wonderful degree of courage. It took part in the revolt of the Netherlands, but was reduced in the year 1583, by the prince of Parma. On the 22d of July, in the year 1600, a famous battle was fought here between the archduke Albert, and prince Maurice of Naſſau, who commanded army of the States, then beſieging the the Spaniards loſt one hundred an ſtandards and colours, ſix hundred p and two thouſand men killed in th battle. The prince of Orange, ar mencement of the battle, ordered ſtand out to ſea, to ſhow his ſo their ſafety depended on their cou alſo commanded his brother, prince to retire on board the fleet, that h not at one time expoſe two perſ much conſequence to the States-G but this the young prince obſtinately being reſolved to ſhare with his bro glory and the danger. In the year field-mareſchal Owerkercke, general Dutch troops, preſented himſelf bef city, on the 17th of June, with an beſiege it, but finding the enterp difficult, he decamped on the nineteen went to attack Oſtend. After the pe concluded at Utrecht, in the year 1 tween France and England, the ceded Nieuport to the Engliſh, who year 1715, ſurrendered it to his and catholic majeſty, Charles VI. again taken by the French, in the 1745, and reſtored at the peace of Chapelle. Before the French rev here was a convent of Engliſh Cha founded in the year 1415, at Shene, ry V, and, in the reign of queen E removed, firſt to Malines, and at bliſhed at Nieuport, in the year 1625. inhabitants are principally fiſhermen. the chief trade making nets, and for veſſels: nine miles SW. Oſten twenty NW. Ypres. *Long.* 20. 19. E ro. *Lat.* 51. 7. N.

Nieuwridge, a river of Hindooſtan, the branches which form the Chum

Nif, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, province of Natolia: ſixteen miles Smyrna.

Niſan, or *Niban*, a town of Ara the province of Oman: eighty mile Haſſek.

Niſſo, a town of Africa, on the Grain C

Nig, a town of Scotland, in the of Kincardine, ſituated near the mo the Dee, in a bay to which it gives one miles S. Aberdeen, and twelve N Stonehaven.

Niganiſh, a town or vally on the coaſt of the iſland of Cape Breton. L 60. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 46. 40. N.

Nigdeh, or *Nikde*, a town of Aſiatic T key, in the province of Caramania, rounded with walls, and defended by a tle: forty-four miles SE. Akſeri.

Nigemow, a town of Poland, in palatinate of Red Ruſſia: fourteen mi ESE. Halicz.

Niger, a river of Africa, the ſource

h is not yet aſcertained, neither is its ſe. The Senegal and Gambia are ſup- to be branches of this great river, h ſeparate in the interior parts of Ne- : it is ſaid to loſe itſelf in the ſands ſouth of the county of Tombuctou.

...er, a river of England, which runs the German Sea, a little below Clay, in ...unty of Norfolk.

...as, a town of Italy, in the duchy ...odena: twenty-two miles SW. Mo- .

...g-tſing, a town of China, of the third ... in the province of Pe-tche-li: twen- ...e miles E. King.

...ar, a town of Spain, in the province ...enada: twelve miles NE. Almeria.

...kanzin, a town of Poland, in the ...nate of Red Ruſſia: forty-four miles ...alicz.

...ia, a town of European Turkey, in province of Macedonia: twenty-ſix miles . Akrida.

...utinskaia, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the ...rnment of Ekaterinoſlav: ſixty miles . Ekaterinoſlav.

...koping, or *Nykoping*, i. e. *New Mart*, ...aport of Sweden, and capital of the pro- ...ce of Sudermanland, ſituated at the ...th of a river, near the Baltic. It is a ...-built ſtaple town, and one of the moſt ...ent cities in the kingdom of Sweden, ... was formerly the reſidence of the kings ... princes of Sudermanland. The air is temperate and ſalubrious, that in times of ...tagion, the royal family, and the ſeve- ...ards and offices have frequently re- ...ved from Stockholm to this place. Its ...abitants are above 1200 ſouls; and the ... is divided into two (nearly equal) parts; ... large river, over which a ſtone bridge ... built, in the year 1728. Nikioping was ... conſumed by fire, in 1661, and ...ered extremely by the ravages of the ...ſſians, in 1719. Here was formerly a ...y ancient caſtle, demoliſhed in 1665. ...e kings of Sudermanland reſided in it, ...d it was ſo ſtrongly fortified, that it was ...counted little inferior to thoſe of Stock- ...m and Calmar. It has two handſome ...rches, a commodious harbour, ſeveral ...factories of cloth and Morocco leather, ...ras hammer-mill, and drives a conſider- ...e trade by ſea. Its chief magiſtrates are, ... burgo-maſters. The governor of Su- ...rmanland alſo reſides in a palace in this ...y. The Swediſh language is ſuppoſed ...be ſpoken in its greateſt purity at Nikio- ...ng, and its environs. Without this town ... a royal incloſure; and the adjacent coun- ...y is extremely fertile: fifty miles SW. ...ockholm. *Long.* 16. 53. E. Greenwich. ... 58 45. N.

Nikitsk, a town of Ruſſia, in the go- vernment of Moſkow: twenty miles SE. Moſkow.

Nikolaevskaia, a fort of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk: ſixty-eight miles W. Omſk.

Nikolaevskoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Vologda: thirty-ſix miles SE. Torma.

Nikolaevskoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, on the Undebs: ſixty miles ESE. Tomſk.

Nikolaevskoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk: ſeventy-two miles SE. Eniſeiſk.

Nikolsk, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Vologda, and province of Uſtiug, on the Jug: ſix miles S. Uſtiug. *Long.* 63. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 59. 55. N.

Nikolskoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel: fifty-two miles WSW. Archangel.

Nikolskoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel, on the Onega: ſeventy-two miles SE. Oneg.

Nikolskoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel: fifty-two miles S. Mezen.

Nikolskoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Vologda: twenty-four miles SSE. Vologda.

Nikolskoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha, on the Ural: eighty miles ESE. Orenburg.

Nikotskoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk: forty miles N. Tomſk.

Nilab, a name given to the river Indus or Sinde.

Nile, a river of Africa, which riſes in the mountains of Abyſſinia, called the *Mountains of the Moon*, near the village of Geeſh, in *Long.* 36. 55. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 10. 59. N. After a variety of turnings and windings, it paſſes through the lake of Dembea, leaves Abyſſinia, croſſes the country of Nubia, and enters Egypt at Syene; waſhing the walls of many cities and towns, and being joined by innumerable rivers, great and ſmall, in its courſe. After paſſing through Egypt, which country it divides in two parts, it empties itſelf by ſeven mouths into the Mediterranean, in *Lat.* 31. 25. N. To the overflowing of this river, Egypt is indebted for its fertility: the Nile's increaſe, occaſioned by the torrents of rain which fall yearly in Abyſſinia, is not much perceived till the ſummer ſolſtice; when the waters become troubled, of a reddiſh tincture, and are thought unwholeſome. They muſt be purified before drank; which is done by mixing bitter almonds, pounded to duſt, in a jar full of water, and kept turning, with the arm, for ſome minutes: it is then left to ſettle; and in five or ſix hours, the hete-

rogeneous particles subside to the bottom of the vessel, and the water becomes limpid and excellent. The Nile continues increasing, till near the end of August, and often even in September. The Nilometer, at Elephantina, formerly denoted to what degree the inundation would rise. The experience of ages had afforded marks known to those whose trust it was to watch. The governors of the provinces were instantly informed, and the necessary labours for the good of agriculture, were regulated accordingly. When the Arabs conquered Egypt, the Nilometer was at the small town of Halovan, facing Memphis. Amrou destroyed that stately capital. Some ages after, the mekias or Nilometer, was built at one extremity of the island of Raouda, and the column to measure the water was erected in the centre of a low chamber, the walls of which are exceedingly solid, and the bottom on a level with the bed of the Nile. The mekias has never since been changed, and officers are now appointed to examine the progress of the inundations, which is daily proclaimed in the streets of Cairo, by the public criers, to whom the people interested in the event, give some slight reward, and it becomes the news of the day. As Egypt pays no tribute to the grand seignior, if the waters do not rise to sixteen cubits, the Egyptians often disguise the truth, and do not proclaim they have risen to that height till they have surpassed it. The day of this proclamation is a day of rejoicing, and a solemn feast among the Egyptians.

Nimburg, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleslaw, near the Elbe. In the year 1634, the Saxon troops took this town by assault: fourteen miles SSE. Jung Buntzel, seventy SE. Dresden, and twenty-six ENE. Prague.

Nimeck, a town of Germany, in the circle and electorate of Saxony: twenty miles NE. Wittemburg.

Nimeguen, or *Nimmegen*, a very ancient, rich, strong, and populous city, situated on the south side of the Wahal. It is said to have taken its name from Magus, king of the Gauls. It is the capital of the Lower Guelderland, and was anciently the capital of the whole duchy; it is also the chief town of Betuwe, or Batavia, the country of the ancient Batavi, so frequently mentioned in the Roman history. It has thirteen gates, and is defended by an ancient fortress called Vlack-Hof, supposed to have been built about the time of Julius Cæsar; and several other fortifications. It was anciently a free city. The emperor Charlemagne having rebuilt the castle in the year 775, made Nimmegen the second imperial city of Lower Germany: Aix-la-Chapelle being the first, and Thionville the third. William III, king of the Romans, sep[illegible] from the empire, and united it to [illegible] of Holland, in the year 1248; but [illegible] want of money, he sold it, in [illegible] its territory, for twenty-one th[illegible] of silver, to Otho III, comte of G[illegible] whose successors remained masters [illegible] States of Holland revolted against [illegible] of Spain. Notwithstanding it is [illegible] from the empire, it pays a sma[illegible] which is, according to Guicciard[illegible] yearly to Aix-la-Chapelle a glove [illegible] pepper; but Frederic Sanders rep[illegible] another manner, and asserts the [illegible] of Nimmegen are free from all [illegible] the Meuse, particularly at Liege, [illegible] tion that they send, on the first S[illegible] Easter, a pair of buckskin gloves, [illegible] pounds of pepper; this was neg[illegible] several years, and was renewed [illegible] nold de Horn, bishop of Liege, w[illegible] the year 1388. In the year 15[illegible] tizens took arms against the garri[illegible] landers, and drove them away [illegible] town, being resolved to defend th[illegible] but the same year, the Chevalier Schenck attempted to surprise it. [illegible] entered the city with his troops in [illegible] of the 11th of August, and h[illegible] ly become masters of the place, w[illegible] inhabitants, recovering from their [illegible] tion, repulsed them, with the loss of [illegible] dred men: the rest retired in such [illegible] that they were most of them driv[illegible] the river, and drowned; the inh[illegible] drew the bodies out of the w[illegible] them in pieces, and publicly expo[illegible] until the marquis de Varambon, [illegible] of Guelderland, for the king of Sp[illegible] dered them to be removed, and [illegible] a tower. Their remains, after [illegible] was taken, were deposited in t[illegible] chre of the ancient dukes of G[illegible] land, with great pomp, at which [illegible] Maurice, the nobility, magistrates, a[illegible] cipal officers of the army attend[illegible] inhabitants were besieged by prince [illegible] rice of Nassau, and compelled to s[illegible] the 21st of October, in the year 15[illegible] prince, the more readily to master the [illegible] and hinder the navigation upon the W[illegible] had, the year before, constructed a [illegible] posite the city, which was called Kn[illegible] bourg; scarcely was this finished, w[illegible] Duke of Parma besieged it, the 1[illegible] July, 1591, but the garrison made [illegible] a resistance, that prince Maurice had [illegible] come to its succour; after this, a p[illegible] the army of the duke of Parma w[illegible] foated by the troops of the states the [illegible] of July; this check hastened the ta[illegible] the city. Nimmegen followed the fat[illegible] other cities of Guelderland, being ta[illegible] the French in the year 1672, in whose [illegible]

ined two years, when they abandon-
In the year 1708, the duke of Bur-
and mareſchal Boufflers, commanders
French army, made an attempt to
gain; but were defeated by a party
n troops, under the command of the
Athlone. The churches of Nimme-
, in general, handſome ſtructures;
n-houſe is remarkable for its beauty
nificence. The magiſtracy is com-
: twenty-four, of whom two are
maſters, changed yearly, on the 1ſt
y, and twelve echevins; the other
the common-council. In this city
d the celebrated congreſs of plenipo-
s of almoſt all the powers of Eu-
concluded a treaty of peace, the
July, 1678, between Spain and
, on the 6th of September, between
and the United Provinces; and be-
he emperor and France, and be-
he emperor and Sweden, in the
of January, 1679: fifty miles SE.
dam. *Long.* 23. 21. E. Ferro. *Lat.*
N.

, Nems, or *Milowic*, a town of Bo-
in the circle of Boleſlaw: forty-four
SE. Dreſden, and thirty-eight N.
e.

uata, a town of Chineſe Tartary,
government of Kirin: 640 miles
Peking. *Long.* 147. 7. E. Ferro.
23. N.

b, or *Nimptſchen*, or *Nimptſche*,
of Germany, in the circle of Upper
, and circle of Leipſic: two miles
Gramma.

, a town of Sileſia, in the prin-
t Brieg, near the Lohe, with a
n an eminence. The Lutherans and
Catholics have each a church: eight
N. Franckenſtein, and twenty W.
au.

z, a town of Germany, in the cir-
Upper Saxony, and circle of Neu-
four miles SW. Neuſtadt.

ſix, a town of United America,
ſtate of South Carolina, near which
Britiſh troops were defeated by the
ans, in the month of January, 1781:
miles SW. Camden, and 115 NW.
Charlestown.

, a town of China, of the ſecond
in the province of Cheng-ſi, on the
ow river: 500 miles SW. Peking.
125. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 35. 36. N.

, a town of China, of the ſecond
in the province of Yun-nan: 1182
SSW. Peking. *Long.* 120. 28. E.
Lat. 24. 20. N.

g-hiang, a town of China, of the
rank, in the province of Chan-ſi;
e miles and a half S. Yung-Hing.

i-kia-kuei, a fortreſs of China, in the province of Chen-ſi, on the borders of Tartary: 500 miles WSW. Peking. *Long.* 123. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 32. N.

Ning-koue, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: twenty-five miles SE. Nhing-koue.

Ning-kiang, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Chen-ſi, 665 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 123. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 32. 45. N.

Ningo, or *Allampi*, a diſtrict or kingdom of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt, with a town of the ſame name: fifteen leagues WSW. from the river Volta.

Ning-po, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Tche-kiang. This city, which Europeans have called *Liam-po*, is a very good port, on the eaſtern ſea of China, over againſt Japan: it is a city of the firſt order, and has four towns of the third, under its juriſdiction: it is ſituated on the confluence of two ſmall rivers, which after their union form a channel reaching to the ſea, and is deep enough to bear veſſels of 200 tons. One of theſe rivers, which the Chineſe call Kin, comes from the ſouth; the other, named Yao, from weſt-north-weſt. Theſe rivers water a plain, ſurrounded almoſt on all ſides, with mountains, and form a ſort of an oval baſon, whoſe diameter, from eaſt to weſt (drawing a line acroſs the city) may be about twenty miles; that from north to ſouth, is much greater. The plain, which reſembles a garden, for its levelneſs and cultivation, is full of towns and houſes, and divided by a great number of canals, made by the waters which fall from the mountains: 662 miles SSE. Peking. *Long.* 138. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 29. 54. N.

Ning-yuen, a town of Chineſe Tartary, ſituated on a river of the ſame name, near the Gulf of Leao-tong: twenty miles ENE. Peking.

Ning-yuen, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-ſi: twenty miles SSE. Kong-tchang.

Ning-yuen, a river of Chineſe Tartary, which runs into the Gulf of Leao-tong, a little below Ning-yuen.

Ninove, a town of Flanders, ſituated on the Dender, with only one pariſh church, which is a handſome ſtructure, rebuilt in the year 1718. It was anciently independent of Flanders, and governed by its own lords: it was firſt ſurrounded with walls in 1194, had five gates and a caſtle, now demoliſhed. Ninove ſuffered much during former wars, having been ſeveral times ſacked and pillaged: eighteen miles SE. Ghent, and thirteen W. Bruſſels.

Nio, an iſland in the Grecian Archipelago, about twelve leagues in circumference, anciently called *Ino*, *Ios*, and *Dios*. This iſland has ſome good harbours, the chief product

product is corn. *Long.* 43. 11. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36 .45. N.

Nion, a town of Switzerland, and capital of an extenſive bailiwick, in the canton of Berne, near the Lake of Geneva: eleven miles N. Geneva. *Long.* 23. 52. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 24. N.

Nions, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Drôme: ſix leagues and a half NE. Orange, and ſeven SE. Montelimart. *Long.* 22. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 22. N.

Niort, a town of France, and capital of the department of the Two Sevres, on the river Sevre Niortoiſe: three poſts and a half ESE. Fontenay le Comté, and nine and a half SW. Poitiers. *Long.* 17. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 19. N.

Nipaſhe, a lake of North America. *Long.* 101. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 62. 10. N.

Niphon, or *Hiphon*, the principal iſland of Japan, in the North Pacific Ocean. Its form is very irregular, not unlike that of a jaw-bone, with a vaſt number of windings, ſo that it is not eaſy to aſcertain its true circumference, only it is computed to be about 1500 miles at leaſt. Its length from eaſt to weſt is about 660 miles, and breadth from north to ſouth, where broadeſt, about 400; but in other parts only between 150 and 200. It was divided, in the times of the dairos, into fifty-three or fifty-five kingdoms, all tributary to them; but ſince the cubos deprived theſe monarchs of their ſecular power, thoſe diviſions have not only undergone very great changes, but have been ſince in a ſtate of continual fluctuation. Each of theſe hath its capital, beſides a number of other conſiderable towns. The five principal cities in this iſland are Meaco, Jeddo, Oſacca, Gurunga, and Saccai. *Long.* 148. 20. to 158. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 33. 45. to 40. N.

Nippiſſing, a lake of Upper Canada. *Long.* 80. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 46. 12. N.

Nirnova, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Pruth, in the province of Moldavia.

Niſari, an iſland in the Mediterranean: ten miles NW. Rhodes. *Long.* 44. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 35. N.

Niſtblitz, a lake of Sileſia, in the principality of Glogau: four miles WSW. Schwibuſin.

Niſdorf, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz: ten miles N. Kamnitz.

Niſi, a river of Sicily, which runs into the ſea, fifteen miles S. Meſſina.

Niſibin, a fortreſs of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbekir, on the Tigris: ſeventy-eight miles SSE. Diarbek.

Niſida, a ſmall iſland in the Gulf of Naples, which lies not a great way from the main land, is a kind of large garden, laid out in ſlopes and terraces, and brings its proprietors a conſiderable yearly inc... wards the ſouth it has a ſmall ha... *Porto Paſone*, and on a neigh... ſtands a lazaretta, where ſhips ... Naples are obliged to perform q... five miles WSW. Naples.

Niſita, a town of Italy, in th... of Naples, and province of Terra... ſeven miles WSW. Cuma.

Niſma, a town of Germany, in ... of Upper Saxony, and biſhopri... burg: ſix miles E. Zeitz.

Niſmes, or *Nimes*, a city of Fr... capital of the department of the G... large, and pleaſantly ſituated on t... hill, covered with vineyards and ... fruit, at ſome diſtance from a ri... called *the Viſtre*. Before the re... was the ſeat of a particular gover... court of conventions, a conſular ... &c. It contained a ſeminary, a c... academy of ancient hiſtory and be... ſeveral hoſpitals, a citadel, and ab... inhabitants, a third of them Pro... Proteſtants. The manufactures ar... thoſe of cloth and ſilk are very larg... pair of ſtockings are ſaid to be made... The city is ancient, and was form... large and magnificent, before it w... and ſacked by the Goths. C... veſtiges of Roman magnificence ye... and are ſpoken of by travellers wi... tion: among others, are an amp... a temple of Diana, a grand tower, ... to have been an mauſoleum, a p... tain, and a maiſon quarrée, whi... temple of the Corinthian order, ... taſte, raiſed by the inhabitants o... in the year of Rome 754, to the ... Caius and Lucius, ſons of Ag... poſts and three quarters NE. M... and ninety SSE. Paris. *Long.* 22. ... *Lat.* 43. 50. N.

Niſſa, a river of European T... Servia, which joins the Ibar: th... NNW. Niſſa.

Niſſa, a town of European T... Servia, ſituated on a river of the ... conſiſting of Upper and Lower F... ſurrounded with walls and rampar... tains ſeveral moſques, baths, and ... the houſes are of clay and wood. ... year 1737, this town was taken ... Hungarians, but retaken by the T... year following: 245 miles NW. A... and 150 ENE. Raguſa. *Long.* 3... Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 31. N.

Niſſa, or *Nizza*, a town of Por... the province of Alentejo: four leagu... Caſtello de Vide, and ſeven E. Abra...

Niſſer, a lake of Norway, in the ... of Chriſtianſand: thirty-five m... Skeen.

Niſter, a river of Germany, in th...

...phalia, which runs into the Sieg, ...nitz.

..., a river of Asia, which rises in a ... of the same name, in Thibet, and ... the Burampooter, at Ghergong.

... *kon Kiamen*, a post of Chinese ... *Long.* 124. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* ... N.

..., a river of Hindoostan, which ... the Manzorat, thirty-five miles E. ...ir.

..., a river of Scotland, which rises in ..., and passing through Dumfriesshire, ... Solway Frith, about ten miles below ...s.

..., a town of Germany, in the cir... Bavaria, and Upper Palatinate, on the ... fifteen miles NNE. Ratisbon.

..., a river of France, which rises in the ...es, and runs into the sea, at Bayonne.

..., a town of Brabant, and heretofore ... of Wallon Brabant, which had an... the privilege of coining money: five ... S. Brussels, and twenty-five WNW. ...r.

...*rnois*, before the revolution, a pro... of France, of which Nevers was the ... It now is chiefly in the department ... Yonne.

...*hewskoi*, a town of Russia, in the pro... of Ustiug, on the Sula: twenty-four ... S. Ust Sisolsk.

...*er*, or *Nischapour*, or *Iran*, a town ..., in the province of Chorasan, near ... is a celebrated mine of turquoises. ...n is celebrated for the manufacture ...-blades, esteemed the best in Persia; ... the neighbourhood is collected manna, ...ble for its purity: forty-six leagues ... Herat, and 115 NNE. Ispahan.

...*ta*, a town of North America, in the ...ment of Mexico, and province of ...: twenty leagues SE. Guaxaca.

...*mpatam*, a town of Hindoostan, in ...ar of Guntoor, at one of the mouths ...e river Kistnah, on the coast of the Bay ...ngal: thirty-four miles SW. Masuli...n *Long.* 80. 48. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* ... N.

..., a river of the island of Hispaniola, ...h runs into the sea, three miles E. Cape ...o.

...*gorodskoe*, a province of Russia, bound... the north by Kostromskoi, on the west ...he governments of Vladimir and Tam..., on the south by Penzenskoe, and on ...ast by the governments of Kazan and ...rsk; about 160 miles in length, and ... in breadth. Niznei Novogorod is the ... *Long.* 60. to 64. E. Ferro. *Lat.* ...0. to 57. N.

...*nofmanskoi*, a town of Russia, in the ...rnment of Archangel, on the Dwina: ...y-eight miles E. Schenkursk.

Nizza de la Paglia, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Montferrat, on the river Belbo: seven miles NW. Acqui, and fourteen SE. Asti.

Noailles, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Poitiers: two leagues SSE. Poitiers.

Noailles, a town of France, in the department of the Oise, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Beauvais: seven miles SE. Beauvais.

Noanagur, a town of Hindoostan, and capital of a district, in the country of Guzerat, near the Gulf of Cutch: 178 miles WSW. Amedabad, and 108 SSW. Janagur. *Long.* 69. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 22. 22. N.

Noan-pin, a town of China, of the second rank, in the province of Quang-si: 1177 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 123. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 22. 47. N.

Nocario, a town of the island of Corsica: twelve miles NE. Corte.

Noce, a river of Germany, in the county of Tyrol, which runs into the Adige, ten miles N. Trent.

Nocé, a town of France, in the department of the Orne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Bellesme: one league and a half E. Bellesme.

Nocera, a town of Italy, in the state of the Church, and duchy of Spoleto; the see of a bishop, immediately under the pope: sixteen miles NE. Spoleto. *Long.* 30. 27. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 7. N.

Nocera delli Pagani, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra; the see of a bishop, suffragan of Salerno. It contains twelve parish churches, and six convents: fourteen miles SSW. Cosenza.

Nodar, or *Noudar*, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo: seven leagues SE. Mourao, and eight E. Moura.

Nodba, a town of Persia, in the province of Mecran: twenty-one leagues SW. Kidge.

Nodhea, a town of Persia, in the province of Kirman: twenty-five leagues NNE. Sirgian.

Nodingen, an island of Sweden, near the west coast, in the North Sea. *Long.* 11. 50. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 57. 16. N.

Nodingen, a town of Sweden, in the province of West Gothland: twelve miles N. Gothenborg.

Nodz, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Ornans: two leagues and a half E. Ornans.

Noë, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Muret, on the Garonne: five leagues and a half S. Toulouse, and two and a half S. Muret.

Noel,

product is corn. *Long.* 43. 11. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36 .45. N.

Nion, a town of Switzerland, and capital of an extenſive bailiwick, in the canton of Berne, near the Lake of Geneva: eleven miles N. Geneva. *Long.* 23. 52. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 24. N.

Nions, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Drôme: ſix leagues and a half NE. Orange, and ſeven SE. Montelimart. *Long.* 22. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 22. N.

Niort, a town of France, and capital of the department of the Two Sevres, on the river Sevre Niortoiſe: three poſts and a half ESE. Fontenay le Comté, and nine and a half SW. Poitiers. *Long.* 17. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 19. N.

Nipaſſe, a lake of North America. *Long.* 101. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 62. 10. N.

Niphon, or *Hiphon*, the principal iſland of Japan, in the North Pacific Ocean. Its form is very irregular, not unlike that of a jaw-bone, with a vaſt number of windings, ſo that it is not eaſy to aſcertain its true circumference, only it is computed to be about 2500 miles at leaſt. Its length from eaſt to weſt is about 660 miles, and breadth from north to ſouth, where broadeſt, about 400; but in other parts only between 150 and 200. It was divided, in the times of the dairos, into fifty-three or fifty-five kingdoms, all tributary to them; but ſince the cubos deprived theſe monarchs of their ſecular power, thoſe diviſions have not only undergone very great changes, but have been ſince in a ſtate of continual fluctuation. Each of theſe hath its capital, beſides a number of other conſiderable towns. The five principal cities in this iſland are Meaco, Jeddo, Oſacca, Gurunga, and Saccai. *Long.* 148. 20. to 158. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 33. 45. to 40. N.

Nipiſſing, a lake of Upper Canada. *Long.* 80. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 46. 12. N.

Niſtrowa, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Pruth, in the province of Moldavia.

Nitro, an iſland in the Mediterranean: ten miles NW. Rhodes. *Long.* 44. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 30. N.

Nitſchen, a lake of Sileſia, in the principality of Glogau: four miles WSW. Schwibus.

Nitſchi, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz: ten miles N. Kamnitz.

Nit, a river of Sicily, which runs into the ſea, fifteen miles S. Meſſina.

Nizbon, a fortreſs of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbekir, on the Tigris: ſeventy-eight miles SSE. Diarbekir.

Nizida, a ſmall iſland [illegible] Naples, which has [illegible]

proprietors a conſiderable yearly income. Towards the ſouth it has a ſmall harbour called *Porto Pavone*, and on a neighbouring iſland ſtands a lazaretta, where ſhips coming to Naples are obliged to perform quarantine. Five miles WSW. Naples.

Niſita, a town of Italy, in the province of Naples, and province of Terra di Lavoro: ſeven miles WSW. Cuma.

Niſma, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and biſhopric of Naumburg: ſix miles E. Zeitz.

Niſmes, or *Nimes*, a city of France, capital of the department of the Gard: large, and pleaſantly ſituated on a hill, covered with vineyards and fruit, at ſome diſtance from the river called *the Viſtre*. Before the revolution it was the ſeat of a preſidial, a bailiff's court of conventions, a mint, &c. It contained a royal academy of ancient literature, ſeveral hoſpitals, a college, 60,000 inhabitants, a third of whom are Proteſtants. The manufactures are thoſe of cloth and ſilk ſtockings. The latter pair of ſtockings a day. The city is ancient, and was once large and magnificent. It was taken and ſacked by the Goths. The veſtiges of Roman grandeur are ſtill and are ſpoken of with admiration: among the reſt, the ruins of a temple of Diana, ſaid by the antiquarians to have been built by Adrian, and a magnificent temple of the Muſes, ſtanding in the year 1737, but ſince demoliſhed. Caius and Lucius Cæſar were born here. Poſts and [illegible] and ninety [illegible] *Lat.* 43. [illegible]

Niſſa, [illegible] Servia, [illegible] NNW. [illegible]

Niſſa, [illegible] Servia, [illegible] conſiſting [illegible] ſurrounded [illegible] rains [illegible] the [illegible] year [illegible] Hung[illegible] year [illegible] and [illegible] For[illegible] th[illegible] C[illegible]

a town of Italy, in the duchy
miles NE. Modena.
in, in the kingdom
Albaniz.
arch-

Noel, two iſlands in the Indian Sea, near the coaſt of Siam. *Long.* 96. 30. to 96. 48. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 10. 33. to 10. 47. N.

Nœringberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and New Mark of Brandenburg: fixteen miles N. Arenſwalde.

Noewe, a town of United America, in the Tennaſee government: twenty-one miles S. Knoxville.

Nofuentes, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile: ſix miles N. Frias.

Nogales, a town of Spain, in the province of Eſtremadura: twenty miles SSE. Badajoz.

Nogara, a town of Italy, in the Veroneſe: thirteen miles W. Legnano.

Nogara, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: nine miles NE. Trent.

Nogarcot, a town of Aſia, in the country of Napoul, with a celebrated pagoda: fifty miles NE. Catmandu, and ſeventy-five SW. Tankia.

Nogara, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Gers: ſeven leagues SW. Condom, and nine WNW. Auch. *Long.* 17. 37. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 46. N.

Nogaruola, a town of Italy, in the Veroneſe: nineteen miles SSE. Verona.

Nogeln, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Samland: fifty-two miles N. Konigſberg.

Nogent le Bernbard, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Ferté Bernard: ſix leagues NNE. Le Mans.

Nogent ſur Marne, a town of France, in the department of Paris: two leagues ESE. Paris.

Nogent le Roi, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chaumont: three leagues SE. Chaumont en Baſſigny, and three and a half N. Langres.

Nogent le Roi, a town of France, in the department of the Eure, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Dreux, near the Eure: four leagues N. Chartres, and four SE. Dreux.

Nogent le Rotrou, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Eure and Loire, on the Huiſne: nine leagues SW. Chartres, and eight and a half NW. Châteaudun. *Long.* 18. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 20. N.

Nogent en Seine, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Aube: nine leagues and a half NW. Troyes, and three ESE. Provins. *Long.* 21. 11. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 30. N.

Nogent ſur Verniſſon, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montargis: three leagues S. Montargis.

Noguera Palleteſa, a river of Spain, which runs into the Segré, four miles N. Ba[illegible] in the province of Catalonia.

Noguera Ribagorçana, a river of [illegible] which runs into the Segré, ten mile[s] laguer.

Nohn, a town of France, in the [illegible]ment of the Moſelle, and chief p[lace] canton, in the diſtrict of Sar Lo[uis] leagues and a half NW. Sar Louis, [illegible] and three quarters NE. Thionville.

Nobotba, a river of Thibet, w[hich] into the Sanpoo, ſeven leagues [illegible] Tankia.

Noia, a town of Italy, in the king[dom] Naples, and province of Otranto: [illegible] SE. Nardo.

Noia, a town of Italy, in the kin[dom] Naples, and province of Baſilicata miles SSW. Turſi.

Noia, a town of Italy, in the k[ing]dom Naples, and province of Bari: [illegible] WSW. Converſano.

Noiera, a town of Italy, in the kin[g]dom Naples, and province of Principa[to] ſeven miles WNW. Salerno.

Noilſberg, a town of Bohemia, in [the] cle of Leitmeritz: eighteen mile[s] Leitmeritz.

Noireau, a river of France, wh[ich] into the Orne, about four miles [below] Clecy, in the department of the Ca[lva]

Noiretable, a town of France, in [the] partment of the Rhône and Loire, a place of a canton, in the diſtrict of [Mon]briſon: ſix leagues SSW. Roanne.

Noirmoutier, a town of France, in [the] partment of the Vendée, and chief [place] a canton, in the diſtrict of Challans, [with a] harbour and bay on the eaſt coaſt [of the] iſland of Noirmoutier, and defended [by a] fort, called *Fort St. Pierre*. *Long.* 15. [20.] Ferro. *Lat.* 47. N.

Noirmount Point, a cape at the entra[nce of] St. Aubin's Bay, on the ſouth coaſt [of the] iſland of Jerſey.

Noirmoutier, an iſland, ſeparated [from] the continent of France by a ſtr[ait] about a quarter of a league in width, [and] leagues long, and from a quarter [of a] league wide. *Long.* 15. 20. to 15. [30.] Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 53. to 47. 2. N.

Noiſy le Sec, a town of France, in the [de]partment of Paris: one league and a [half] Paris.

Noizai, a town of France, in the [de]partment of the Indre and Loire: two [leagues] NW. Amboiſe.

Nola, a town of Italy, in the kingdom Naples, and province of Lavora, ſaid to have been built by the Etrurians, before R[ome]. It was once a Roman colony, rich and [flou]riſhing, and is yet a handſome town; [the ſee] of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Naples: [fine] ſpun in the neighbourhood is much eſteemed. Bells are ſaid to have been firſt made

here Auguſtus died: thirteen miles and ENE. Naples.

..., a town of France, in the department Côte d'Or, and chief place of a canton, district of Beaune: three leagues and SW. Beaune, and four and a half SE. le Duc.

... a ſeaport town of Italy, in the re... of Genoa. The harbour is defended ...ort: the inhabitants are chiefly fiſher...; yet it is the ſee of a biſhop: ſeven ...nd a half SSW. Savona, and twenty... SW. Genoa.

..., a town of Ruſſia, in the govern... of Viatka: forty miles S. Viatka. ... E. Ferro. *Lat.* 57. 44. N.

..., a town of Germany, in the circle ...per Saxony, and Middle Mark of ...nburg: three miles SSW. Zoſſen.

... de Jeſus, a town of the iſland of Zebu, ... the Philippine Iſlands; the ſee of a ..., ſuffragan of Manilla.

...*s*, or *Nomao*, a town of Portugal, in province of Beira: two leagues SE. St. ... de Peſqueira, and four SW. Torre de ...ervo.

...bre de Dios, a town of South America, ...erra Firma, and province of Darien, ...e bottom of a bay, to which it gave ...e: this town was deſtroyed in its in... by the Indians of Darien. Some ... after, however, it was rebuilt, and the ...tants maintained their ground till the ... 1584, when orders arrived from Phi... II for their removing to Porto Bello, as ... much better ſituated for the commerce of ... country: ten leagues E. Porto Bello.

...ntre de Dios, a town of North Ame..., in the government of Mexico, and pro...ce of Zacatecas. The Spaniſh general ... ſubdued it having granted the property ...me of the ſilver mines to the natives, it ...w ſo many people hither, that it ſoon be...me the moſt populous town in the pro...ce: 170 miles N. Guadalajara. *Long.* ...36. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 24. N.

...meny, a town of France, in the depart...nt of the Meurte, and chief place of a ...ton, in the diſtrict of Pont a Mouſſon, on ... Seille: two leagues E. Pont a Mouſſon, ... four WNW. Château Salins.

Nona, a ſeaport town of Venetian Dalma...; the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Spalatro. ...s ancient, and ſtrongly fortified, with a ...d harbour, and almoſt ſurrounded by the ... twenty-eight miles NW. Scardona.

Nonancourt, a town of France, in the de...rtment of the Eure, and chief place of a ...ton, in the diſtrict of Verneuil: two ...gues and a half W. Dreux, and four E. ...rneuil.

Nnant, a town of France, in the depart...ent of the Orne, and chief place of a can...n, in the diſtrict of Argentan: ſix leagues ... Argentan.

Nonantola, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena: ten miles NE. Modena.

Nonaſpe, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon: eighteen miles E. Alcaniz.

Nondorf, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: ſix miles NW. Sonneberg.

None, a river of Piedmont, which runs into the Riotorto, at the town of None.

None, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont, at the conflux of the rivers None and Riotorto: eight miles NW. Carmagnola, and ſeven SSW. Turin.

Nonnerſtorf, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: four miles NW. Egenburg.

Nonnette, a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dôme: one league and a half SSE. Iſſoire, and four NNW. Brioude.

Nonſuch, one of the ſmaller Bermuda Iſlands.

Nonſuch Harbour, an harbour on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Antigua. *Long.* 61. 23. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 13. N.

Nontron, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Dordogne: ſeven leagues N. Perigueux, and ten SSW. Limoges. *Long.* 18. 19. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 32. N.

Nonza, a town of the iſland of Corſica: eight miles NW. Baſtia.

Noojour, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Guzerat: fifty-five miles E. Surat, and 142 W. Burhanpour. *Long.* 73. 50. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 21. 11. N.

Nootka, or *King George's Iſland*, an iſland in Nootka Sound. *Long.* 126. 40. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 49. 35. N.

Nootka Sound, a bay of the North Pacific Ocean, on the weſt coaſt of North America, diſcovered by captain Cook, in the year 1778. He ſays, we enter this ſound between two rocky points, that lie eaſt-ſouth-eaſt, and weſt-north-weſt from each other, diſtant between three and four miles. In the middle of the ſound are a number of iſlands, of various ſizes. The depth of water in the middle of the ſound, and even cloſe home to ſome parts of its ſhore, is from forty-ſeven to ninety fathoms, and perhaps more. The harbours and anchoring places within its circuit, are numerous. The land bordering upon the ſea coaſt is of a middling height, and level; but within the ſound, it riſes almoſt every where into ſteep hills, which agree in their general formation, ending in round or blunted tops, with ſome ſharp, though not very prominent, ridges on their ſides. Some of theſe hills may be reckoned high, while others of them are of a very moderate height; but even the higheſt are entirely covered to their tops with the thickeſt woods; as well as every flat part towards the ſea. All the coves are furniſhed

with a great quantity of fallen wood lying in them, which is carried in by the tide; and with rills of fresh water, sufficient for the use of a ship, which seem to be supplied entirely from the rains and fogs that hover about the tops of the hills. The water of these rills is perfectly clear, and dissolves soap easily. The climate, as far as we had any experience of it, is infinitely milder than that on the east coast of America, under the same parallel of latitude. The trees which chiefly compose the woods, are the Canadian pine, white cypress, the wild pine, with two or three other sorts of pine less common. The two first make up almost two-thirds of the whole. The trees, in general, grow with great vigour, and are all of a large size. About the rocks, and verge of the woods, we found strawberry-plants, some rasberry, currant, aud gooseberry-bushes, which were all in a most flourishing state, with a few small black alder-trees. There are, likewise, a species of sow-thistle, goose-grass, some crow's-foot, which has a very fine crimson flower, and two sorts of anthericum, one with a large orange flower, and the other with a blue one. We also found, in these situations, some wild rose bushes, which were just budding, a great quantity of young leeks, with triangular leaves, a small sort of grass, and some water-cresses, which grow about the sides of the rills, besides great abundance of Andromeda. Within the woods, besides two sorts of underwood shrubs unknown to us, are mosses and ferns. The account that we can give of the quadrupeds, is taken from the skins which the natives brought to sell; of these the most common were bears, deer, foxes, and wolves. The bear skins were in great numbers; few of them very large; but, in general, of a shining black colour. The deer skins were scarcer. The foxes are in great plenty, and of several varieties; some of their skins being quite yellow, with a black tip to the tail; others of a deep or reddish yellow, intermixed with black; and a third sort of a whitish grey or ash colour, also intermixed with black. Besides the common sort of martin, the pine-martin is also here. The ermine is also found at this place; but is rare and small; nor is the hair remarkably fine. The racoons and squirrels are of the common sort; but the latter is rather smaller than our's, and has a deeper rusty colour running along the back. The sea animals seen off the coast, were whales, porpoises, seals, and sea otters. Birds, in general, are not only rare as to the different species, but very scarce as to numbers. Those which frequent the woods, are crows and ravens, not at all different from our English ones, a blueish jay or magpie, common wrens, which are the only singing birds that we heard, the Canadian or migrating thrush, a[illegible] siderable number of brown eagles, [illegible] heads and tails. Fish are more p[illegible] quantity than birds, though the [illegible] not very great; and yet, from [illegible] cumstances, it is probable, that [illegible] riety is considerably increased at [illegible] sons. The principal sorts, whic[illegible] in great numbers, are the comm[illegible] but scarcely exceeding seven inches [illegible] a smaller sort, which is the same anchovy, or sardine, though rather [illegible] white, or silver-coloured bream, a[illegible] of a gold brown colour, with many longitudinal blue stripes. The [illegible] of the reptile kind observed here, [illegible] in the woods, were brown snakes, [illegible] long, with whitish stripes on the [illegible] sides, which are harmless, as we [illegible] the natives carry them alive in [illegible] and brownish water-lizards. The [illegible] the natives are, in general, under [illegible] mon stature; but not slender in p[illegible] being commonly pretty full, or plump[illegible] not muscular. The visage of most [illegible] is round and full; and sometimes, a[illegible] with high prominent cheeks; [illegible] these, the face is frequently much [illegible] or seems fallen in quite across bet[illegible] temples; the nose also flattening a[illegible] with pretty wide nostrils, and a [illegible] point. The forehead rather low; [illegible] small, black, and rather languis[illegible] sparkling; the mouth round, wi[illegible] round thickish lips; the teeth tolera[illegible] and well set, but not remarkab[illegible] They have either no beards at [illegible] was most commonly the case, or a [illegible] one upon the point of the chin; wh[illegible] not arise from any natural defect [illegible] that part, but from plucking it out, [illegible] less; for some of them, and particularly [illegible] men, have not only considerable bea[illegible] over the chin, but whiskers, or musta[illegible] both on the upper lip; and running [illegible] thence toward the lower jaw obliquely [illegible] ward. Their colour we never cou[illegible] tively determine, as their bodies were [illegible] ed with paint and dirt; though, in pr[illegible] cases, when these were well rubbed of[illegible] whiteness of the skin appeared almost to [illegible] that of Europeans; though rather of th[illegible] effete cast which distinguishes those [illegible] southern nations. The women are ne[illegible] the same size, colour, and form, wi[illegible] men; from whom it is not easy to dis[illegible] them, as they possess no natural de[illegible] sufficient to render their persons agre[illegible] Their common dress is a flaxen ga[illegible] or mantle, ornamented on the upper edge [illegible] a narrow strip of fur, and, at the lower [illegible] by fringes or tassels. Besides the [illegible] dress, which is common to both sexes, [illegible] men frequently throw over their other [illegible]

the ſkin of a bear, wolf, or ſea-otter, e hair outward, and tie it, as a cloak, upper part, wearing it ſometimes be- ometimes behind. The ears of many are perforated in the lobe, where they rerty large hole; and two others higher the outer edge. In theſe holes they rs of bone, quills fixed upon a leathern ſmall ſhells, bunches of woollen taſ- r pieces of thin copper, which our ld never ſupplant. The ſeptum of e, in many, is alſo perforated, through ey draw a piece of ſoft cord, and wear, at the ſame place, ſmall thin iron, braſs, or copper, ſhaped almoſt horſe-ſhoe, the narrow opening of receives the ſeptum, ſo as that the ints may gently pinch it, and the nt thus hangs over the upper lip. ngs of our braſs buttons, which they purchaſed, were appropriated to this About their wriſts they wear bracelets, ches of white bugle beads, made of a ſhell'y ſubſtance; bunches of thongs, ſkins, or a broad black ſhining horny ce, of one piece. And about their they alſo frequently wear many folds hern thongs, or the ſinews of animals, to a conſiderable thickneſs. In traf- with us, ſome of them would betray a a diſpoſition, and carry off our goods t making any return. But, in gene- was otherwiſe; and we had abundant to commend the fairneſs of their con- However, their eagerneſs to poſſeſs d braſs, and, indeed, any kind of was ſo great, that few of them could e temptation to ſteal it, whenever an nity offered. Two towns or villages to be the only inhabited parts of the . The number of inhabitants in both be 2000 in the whole. The houſes poſed in three ranges or rows, riſing ly behind each other; the largeſt that in front, and the others leſs, be- a few ſtraggling, or ſingle ones, at each

Their furniture conſiſts chiefly of a number of cheſts and boxes of all ſizes, h are generally piled upon each other, to the ſides or ends of the houſe, and n their ſpare garments, ſkins, maſts, her things which they ſet a value upon. ir other domeſtic utenſils are moſtly e and oblong pails or buckets to hold r and other things, round wooden cups wls, and ſmall ſhallow wooden troughs, two feet long, out of which they eat r food, and baſkets of twigs, bags of ng, &c. Their fiſhing implements, and things alſo, lie and hang up in diffe- parts of the houſe, but without the leaſt r, ſo that the whole is a complete ſcene confuſion. The naſtineſs and ſtench of r houſes are, however, at leaſt equal to the confuſion. For, as they dry their fiſh within doors, they alſo gut them there, which, with their bones and fragments thrown down at meals, and the addition of other ſorts of filth, lie every where in heaps, and are, I believe, never carried away, till it becomes troubleſome, from their ſize, to walk over them. In a word, their houſes are as filthy as hog-ſties; every thing in and about them ſtinking of fiſh, train oil, and ſmoke. The chief employment of the men ſeems to be that of fiſhing, and killing land or ſea animals, for the ſuſtenance of their families, for we ſaw few of them doing any thing in the houſes; whereas the women were occupied in manufacturing their flaxen or woollen garments, and in preparing the ſardines for drying, which they alſo carry up from the beach in twig baſkets, after the men have brought them in their canoes. The women are alſo ſent in the ſmall canoes to gather muſcles and other ſhell-fiſh; and, perhaps, on ſome other occaſions. Though their food, ſtrictly ſpeaking, may be ſaid to conſiſt of every thing animal or vegetable that they can procure, the quantity of the latter bears an exceedingly ſmall proportion to that of the former. Their greateſt reliance ſeems to be upon the ſea, as affording fiſh, muſcles, and ſmaller ſhell fiſh, and ſea animals. Of the firſt, the principal are herrings and ſardines, two ſpecies of bream, and ſmall cod. But the herrings and ſardines are not only eaten freſh, in their ſeaſon, but likewiſe ſerve as ſtores, which, after being dried and ſmoked, are preſerved by being ſewed up in mats, ſo as to form large bales, three or four feet ſquare. Of the ſea animals, the moſt common that we ſaw in uſe amongſt them, as food, is the porpoiſe; the fat or rind of which, as well as the fleſh, they cut in large pieces, and having dried them, as they do the herrings, eat them without any farther preparation. The oil which they procure from theſe and other ſea animals, is alſo uſed by them in great quantities; ſupping it alone with a large ſcoop or ſpoon, made of horn, or mixing it with other food, as ſauce. Their weapons are bows and arrows, ſlings, ſpears, ſhort truncheons of bone, ſomewhat like the patoo patoo of New Zealand, and a ſmall pick-axe, not unlike the common American tomahawk. The ſpear has generally a long point, made of bone. Some of the arrows are pointed with iron, but moſt commonly the points were of indented bone. The tomahawk is a ſtone, ſix or eight inches long, pointed at one end, and the other end fixed into a handle of wood. Their canoes are of a ſimple ſtructure; but, to appearance, well calculated for every uſeful purpoſe. Even the largeſt, which carry twenty people or more, are formed of one tree. Many of them are forty feet long, ſeven broad, and

about three deep. Their implements for fiſhing and hunting, which are both ingeniouſly contrived, and well made, are nets, hooks, and lines, harpoons, gigs, and an inſtrument like an oar. In the year 1786, a ſmall aſſociation of Britiſh merchants reſiding in the Eaſt Indies, was entered into, and a ſmall ſettlement was formed here, for the purpoſe of obtaining furs; but the ſettlement was ſeized by the Spaniards, in the year 1789, and two veſſels ſent to Mexico, where they were ſet at liberty by the viceroy: on the ſuppoſition, as he declared, that nothing but ignorance of the rights of Spain, could have induced other nations to attempt an eſtabliſhment on that coaſt. The entrance, according to obſervation, is ſituated *Long.* 233, 12. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 49. 33.

Noovilla, a town of Eaſt Florida: fifty-four miles ESE. St. Mark.

Nopeln, or *Chriſtianopel*, a town of Denmark, in the province of Blekingen: it is fortified, and almoſt ſurrounded by the Baltic, in the manner of a peninſula. In 1603, Chriſtian IV, king of Denmark, gave it a charter of privileges, and called it by his name. But it loſt thoſe privileges in the year 1610, when it was taken by Guſtavus Adolphus, who was at that time heredirary prince, or heir apparent to the crown: twenty-five miles NE. Carlſcron.

Noquet's Bay, a bay of Canada, on the north-weſt coaſt of Lake Michigan: fifteen leagues long, and ſix wide. *Long.* 86. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 45. 25. N.

Nora, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſtmanland: twenty-eight miles NNW. Upſal.

Norbarke, a town of Sweden, in the province of Dalecarlia: thirty-five miles S. Fahlun.

Norberg, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſtmanland, near which are the beſt iron mines in the province: thirty-four miles N. Stroemſholm.

Nordberg, a town of Denmark, in the iſland of Aſſen. *Long.* 9. 43. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 3. N.

Norcia, a city of Italy, in the duchy of Spoleto, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of the Pope. This city is governed by its own magiſtrates: eighteen miles SE. Spoleto, forty-eight miles NE. Rome. *Long.* 30. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 35. N.

Norden, a ſeaport town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Eaſt Frieſland, ſituated about three miles from the German Sea, and is the oldeſt town in Eaſt Frieſland; open, but large, and commercial, containing a good harbour. Its juriſdiction is managed by the prince's adminiſtrator, the burgher-maſter, and council: fifteen miles N. Emden. *Long.* 24. 32. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 37. N.

Nordernay, an iſland in the German Ocean, near the coaſt of Eaſt Frieſland, about four miles long, and two in broadeſt. *Long.* 24. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 45. N.

Nordfoe, a lake of Norway, thirty miles in circumference, fifty miles N. Chriſtiania.

Nordhauſen, an imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, ſituated on the Zorge, between the county of Hohenſtein, and the lordſhip of Kelbra, and divided into Old and New. It has ſeven Lutheran churches, and a well-endowed orphan-houſe. This city carries on a conſiderable corn trade to the Upper Harz, and brews great quantities for brandy, with manufactures of marble and alabaſter, the materials for which are brought from Stolberg and Hohenſtein. In the year 1180, it was burnt by Henry the Lion, Duke of Saxony. It has been a free imperial city ever ſince its firſt foundation: in it reſide an imperial vogt and judge. The former of theſe offices, or that called the penal judge, was held by the ancient counts of Hohenſtein, at leaſt in the fifteenth century; but on their failure, the emperor Rodolph, in 1600, conferred it on the elector of Saxony, which, in 1697, made an abſolute and perpetual ceſſion of it to the electoral houſe of Brandenburg. The juriſdiction, anciently a landgrave of Thuringia, from him this dignity paſſed to the dukes and electors of Saxony, who, in 1697, abſolutely ceded it to the elector of Brandenburg, and in 1717, that houſe, in conſideration of the ſum of 50,000 rix-dollars transferred to the city of Nordhauſen, and its magiſtrates, the two aforementioned offices of vogt and judiciary, with all rights, prerogatives, and emoluments. The matricular aſſeſſment of Nordhauſen is eighty florins; and to the chamber of Wetzlar, it pays ninety-four rix-dollars, ſixty-two kruitzers and a half. It is thirty-eight miles N. Erfurt. *Long.* 23. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 26. N.

Nordheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Calenberg, on the Ruhme, which, at this place, divides itſelf into two branches. Over each of them, is a bridge of ſtone, and the whole river runs into the Leine. Nordheim is the third in order of the principal towns, of the principality of Calenberg. It has only one pariſh church, but contains likewiſe, a grammar-ſchool, and ſome manufactures. It was erected into a town in 1252, by Albert the Great. The governor of the town holds the court, examines cauſes, and manages trials, but the ſentence is

ed by the burghermaster and council, t any concurrence of his. The an- counts of Nordheim, and lords of neburg were descended from count ..., who lived towards the close of ...th century. Richenza, daughter to Henry the Thick, in the beginning e twelfth century, married Lothario, of ...rt, count of Supplingburg, and after- duke of Saxony and emperor, by h marriage he acquired the large coun- of Nordheim and Brunswick, or the on the Weser, which, by Gertrude, daughter, came to her husband, Henry Magnanimous, and thus to Welpho's ... ten miles N. Gottingen. *Long.* 27. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 34. N.

...kioping, a town of Sweden, in the ...ce of East Gothland, on the river ...a. It is a staple town, next to Stock- n in extent, and was formerly fortified. ...e year 1719. this city was destroyed by Russians. It contains five churches, and ...t 10,000 inhabitants; carries on a con- rable trade; and has a new and commo- ...s quay. Here are also, two copper-mills, ...mmer-mill for brass, several paper-mills, ...y corn-mills, woollen manufactures, &c. ...e is, likewise, a salmon fishery: seventy- miles SW. Stockholm. *Long.* 15. 59. Greenwich. *Lat.* 58. 35. N.

Nordkirchen, a town of Germany, in the ...e of Westphalia, and bishopric of Mun- ...r: six miles N. Werne.

Nordland, a province of Sweden, bounded the north by Lapland, on the east by the ...f of Bothnia, on the south by Upland, ... Dalecarlia, and on the west by Norway, ...ecarlia, and Lapland. Nordland, in the ... of paganism, was a distinct monarchy, ... which several vassal-kings were tributary. ...is country has the advantage of all the ...her parts of the kingdom, in the plenty of ...mber and venison it affords; but its rocks ...nd mountains leave but a small extent of ...nd, fit for tillage. Here are, however, ...me fertile spots and verdant pastures, ...hich are agreeably interspersed with lakes, ...ivers, and woods. This province, besides ...he timber it yields, has several rich mines, ...orges, or hammer-mills, and other works for metal. Its lakes and rivers abound in fish; and great numbers of cattle are bred in the country. Here are greater flights of wild geese, than in any other part of the kingdom. Birch-trees and oak do not grow wild beyond Upland, so that those trees are very scarce here. Some scattered tracts of land in this country, are inhabited by the Finlanders. Nordland has nine towns, and comprehends seven provinces.

Nordleda, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Saxe Lauenburg: four miles SSW. Ottendorff.

Nordlingen, a free and imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, on the Eger, in a fertile country, particularly abounding in pasturage, and, till the year 1238, stood on the adjacent hill of Emeransberg, but was that year consumed by fire, upon which it was built on its present site. The burghers here, are almost all of them Lutherans, and those of that religion, exclusive of the parochial church, are possessed of two others, one of which stands near the hospital, and a Latin school; but the Roman Catholics in this city, celebrate public worship in the church near the German house, which belongs to the land commanders of Ellingen, in Franconia, and which, in the year 1387, fell to the Teutonic order, The magistracy, also, are Lutheran. Formerly, the town was under the bishopric of Ratisbon, but obtained the freedom of the empire, in the year 1251. The emperors, Charles IV and Wenceslaus, promised, that the town should be maintained in its immediate dependency on the empire. Nordlingen was formerly assessed to the matricula of the empire and circle, at two hundred and sixty florins, but, in the year 1683, this assessment was reduced to one hundred and fifty. Its contingent to the chamber of Wetzlar is said to be two hundred and nineteen rix-dollars; seventy-two kruitzers. The emperor, Charles IV, granted it the privilege of holding a court, but it has made no use of it. Near it, in the year 1634, the Swedes were defeated by the Imperialists. In 1647, it was besieged by the army of the empire, for seventeen weeks, during which, it suffered greatly by an accidental fire. In the year 1702, a famous compact was entered into here between the five circles, and the town better fortified, as being a bulwark to the circle of Franconia, against Bavaria. The princes and counts of the house of Oettingen, have, for a long time past, endeavoured to acquire the jurisdiction over its territories, which has given rise to many, and even bloody contests: fifty-four miles E. Stuttgard, and thirty NNW. Augsburg. *Long.* 28. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 46 N.

Nordmarsch, a small island of Denmark, in the North Sea: three miles NW. Nordstrand.

Nordon, or *Nordebourg*, a town of Prussia, in the province of Natangen: forty miles SE. Konigsberg.

Nordorf, or *Nordtorp*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holstein: fifteen miles SW. Kiel, and thirty-five N. Hamburg.

Nordstrand, an island of Denmark, in the North Sea, situated near the coast of Sleswick, about twelve leagues long, and five wide.

wide. *Long.* 8. 50. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 35. N.

Nore, a river of Ireland, which paſſes by Kilkenny, and runs into the Barrow, two miles N. New Roſs.

Nore, a noted place in the river Thames, at the point of a ſand, which runs off from the iſland of Grain, to the eaſtward from it, on which was formerly a buoy, and a light is now fixed on a floating veſſel. *Long.* 0. 44. E. Greenwich.

Nore (Black), a cape of England, on the coaſt of Somerſetſhire, in the mouth of the Severn: five miles SW. from the mouth of the Avon.

Noregna, a town of Spain, in the province of Aſturia: eight miles NNE. Oviedo.

Norfolk, a county of England, bounded on the north and eaſt by the German Sea; on the ſouth by Suffolk, and on the weſt by Cambridgeſhire; about fifty-nine miles in length from eaſt to weſt, and thirty-eight in its greateſt breadth from north to ſouth, in the centre of the county, but conſiderably leſs at each extremity: according to a ſurvey made a few years ſince, out of 1,094,400 acres, ſuppoſed to be the ſuperficial contents of the county, the ſpace occupied by the towns is eſtimated at 1500, the public and private roads are calculated at 16,416, lakes and rivers 2000, ſedgy and ſwampy ground 1500, unimproved commons 80,000, woods and plantations 10,000, arable land 729,600, meadows, parks, and upland paſture 226,692, marſh lands 63,346, warrens and ſheepwalks 63,346. It is divided into thirty-three hundred, which contain one city (Norwich) thirty-four towns, and about 220,000 inhabitants. No county is more conveniently ſituated, or has a greater ſhare of river and ſea navigation, ſo eſſential to trade, and advantageous to agriculture: for, beſides the ſea, which waſhes the coaſt about eighty miles, there are ſeveral navigable rivers, as the Nene, Yare, Waveny, Ouſe, &c. The greater part of the arable land is ſandy. The prime parts of the country lie north and north-eaſt of Norwich, great part of which may be denominated a true ſandy loam, equal in value to the beſt parts of the Netherlands, to which it is ſimilar. It is highly fruitful, and ſo temperate and pleaſant to work, that it is rarely injured by wet or drought, ſo that the occupier is ſeldom put out of his rotation of cropping. The diſtricts ſouth and ſouth-eaſt of Norwich, though chiefly ſand, have an occaſional mixture of clay, and are, in many parts, wet, and full of ſprings; but yet theſe parts are fruitful, though to a leſs degree than the former; they are likewiſe leſs pleaſant, and more expenſive to work. The largeſt proportion of the county lies weſt and north-weſt of Norwich; there is ſome very land in different parts of this diſtric upon the whole, it is a very inferior to the two preceding diſtricts. It r general, light, and its beſt depende upon the fold. It is here, that great are to be found, with a thin pepu and, if it were not for the occaſiona ance derived from the eaſtern part county, there would often be a w hands in the harveſt, and other buſy The diſtricts which lie ſouth-weſt o wich, run upon a ſtill lighter ſand; that ſometimes the ſand in a high w from one pariſh to another. This part where the great rabbit warren found, which, upon this ſoil, pay bett any other thing the land could be app ated to. Marſh land may be conſide a diſtrict by itſelf. The ſoil is a rich evidently a depoſit from the ſea: the part is highly productive; but the ſou very much injured for want of better age. Ploughing is certainly done with greater eaſe in this county tha other, and much cheaper. There inſtance of more than two horſes be to a plough: the ſame perſon who h plough, drives the horſe alſo with cuſtom moſt probably introduced fr Netherlands. There are ſome par Norfolk which will produce ſix quart wheat, and ten of oats, upon an acre, in very light parts of the county, the fa is glad to get two quarters of wheat, three of barley. However, the gener rage crops of the whole county, one with another, may be eſtimated as h three quarters of wheat, and four of and other articles in proportion. The of the country is univerſally flat; no is to be ſeen in its whole extent; bu moſt parts, the ſurface is broken by riſings and declivities. The wood land old ſtanding, is not conſiderable; a wood, or coppice, is found here and but no great tract together; nor are remarkable for any particular applicati the underwood. Of late years, howe large plantations of timber have been m of oaks, Spaniſh cheſnut, and other fo trees, by ſome of the principal landholde the county. In a good corn year, w there is a free exportation, it has been ſa that the four Norfolk parts export as m corn as all the reſt of England, which probably be true, for it is ſeldom leſs tha million ſterling in value, and often more. the year 1792, there were actually 20,0 fat bullocks brought from Norfolk Smithfield and Iſlington, and about 300 St. Ive's, and other places; but this is c ſidered rather as a larger ſupply than u but they may be ſafely taken at 20,000

yea

average, about one-quarter of which ome-bred beaſts, and the remainder and Iriſh. The ſheep are ſuppoſed upwards of 30,000; at leaſt, they afely taken at that number. The are Lynn, Yarmouth, Thetford, Riſing, Aleſham, Attleborough, Buck-m, Burnham, Caſton, Clay, Coomer, m, Diſs, Downham, Fakenham, m, Harleſton, Harling, Hingham, Loddon, Methwold, Reepham, Sec-Snetſham, Swaffham, North Wal-South Walſham, Walſingham, Wat-Wells, Windham, and Worſted. The irſt, with the city of Norwich and unty, each return two members to the h parliament. Norwich is the capital.

folk, a county of United America, in e of Virginia.

lk, a town of United America, in te of Virginia, on the Elizabeth ri-oppoſite Suffolk: ſixty-four miles SE. mond.

k Iſland, an iſland in the South Pa-Ocean, about five leagues in circum-. diſcovered by Captain Cook in the 1774, who ſays, "We found it unin-d, and were undoubtedly the firſt that t foot on it. We obſerved many trees ants common at New Zealand, and, rticular, the flax plant, which is rather luxuriant here, than in any part of ountry; but the chief produce is a ſort ruce pine, which grows in great abun-, and to a large ſize, many of the being as thick, breaſt high, as two old fathom, and exceedingly ſtraight all. For about 200 yards from the , the ground is covered ſo thick with s and plants, as hardly to be penetrated er inland. The woods were perfectly nd free from underwood, and the ſoil d rich and deep. We found the ſame of pigeons, parrots, and parroquets, New Zealand, rails, and ſome ſmall . The ſea fowl, are, white boobies, , tern, &c. which breed undiſturbed on hores, and in the cliffs of the rocks. he iſle is freſh water; and cabbage-n, wood-ſorrel, ſow-thiſtle, and ſam-e, abounding in ſome places on the s, we brought on board as much of each as the time we had to gather them ld admit. Theſe cabbage-trees, or ns, were not thicker than a man's leg, from ten to twenty feet high. They of the ſame genus with the cocoa-nut like it, they have large pinnated es, and are the ſame as the ſecond ſort nd in the Northern parts of New South s. The cabbage is, properly ſpeaking, bud of the tree; each tree producing one cabbage, which is at the crown, re the leaves ſpring out, and is incloſed in the ſtem. The cutting off the cabbage effectually deſtroys the tree; ſo that no more than one can be had from the ſame ſtem. The cocoa-nut tree, and ſome others of the palm kind, produce cabbage as well as theſe. This vegetable is not only wholeſome, but exceedingly palatable, and proved the moſt agreeable repaſt we had for ſome time. The coaſt does not want fiſh. While we were on ſhore, the people in the boats caught ſome which were excellent. I judged that it was high water at the full and change, about one o'clock; and that the tide riſes and falls, upon a perpendicular, about four or five feet. *Long.* 168. 16. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 29. 30. S.

Norfolk Sound, a bay of the North Pacific Ocean, on the weſt coaſt of North America. *Long.* 135. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 57. 5. N.

Norham, a village of England, in the county of Durham, inſulated in the county of Northumberland, giving name to a tract of country, called *Norhamſhire*: it is a place of antiquity, and ſaid to have been anciently called *Ubbanford*, and built in the year 830, by Egfrid, biſhop of Lindisfarn, the remains of king Ceolwulf were removed from Lindisfarn, and interred here. The church had formerly the privilege of a ſanctuary: the caſtle of Norham was built in the year 1121, by Ralph Flambert, biſhop of Durham, on the edge of a rock, above the Tweed: in 1138, it was taken by the Scots, and deſtroyed; in 1174, it was reſtored by Hugh Pudſey, biſhop of Durham, and ſurrendered by him to the crown. In 1215, it was beſieged, but not taken, by Alexander, king of Scotland. In the year 1290, a convention was held here, previous to king Edward's arbitration between Bruce and Baliol, competitors for the crown of Scotland. In 1318, it was again beſieged, without ſucceſs, by the Scots, who took it in 1322, but held it only ten days, being then retaken by king Edward. In 1326, an unſucceſsful attempt was made; but, 1327, the Scots took it by ſtorm, and deſtroyed a great part of the caſtle and town. It was afterwards repaired by Fox, biſhop of Durham; and before the battle of Flodden Field, the Scots again attempted to take it, and deſtroyed part of the outworks: ſix miles SW. Berwick, and 330 N. London.

Norholm, a town of Norway, in the dioceſe of Chriſtianſand: ſixteen miles NNE. Chriſtianſand.

Norie, a town of Sweden, in the province of Schonen: ſixteen miles NNE. Chriſtianſtadt.

Noring, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: five miles NNE. Wells.

Normandy, before the revolution, a conſiderable province of France, ſo called bounded

bounded on the north by the Engliſh channel, on the eaſt by Picardy and the Iſle of France, on the ſouth by Beauce, Perche, and Maine, and on the weſt by Bretagne, about fifty leagues from eaſt to weſt, and twenty-five from north to ſouth. It was divided into Upper and Lower, and contained many conſiderable cities and towns. The two principal were Rouen and Caen. It is now divided into the departments of the Channel, the Calvados, the Lower Seine, the Eure, the Orne, with a ſmall part of the Eure and Loire. It was one of the moſt fruitful provinces in the whole kingdom, as alſo one of the moſt profitable to the king. It abounds in grain, flax, hemp, and vegetables for dying, &c. It yields great quantities of apples and pears, of which the natives make cyder and perry for their uſual drink. It is alſo a fine country for cattle, being full of excellent paſtures. The ſea ſupplies it with plenty of fiſh, and of its water are made great quantities of ſalt. The many iron works in it are alſo of no ſmall advantage to the county. It has likewiſe ſome mines of copper, and ſome medicinal ſprings. This country, under the Roman emperors, was the ſecond Provincia Lugdunenſis, and under the kings of the Franks, conſtituted a part of the kingdom of Neuſtria. Under Charles the Bold, it was overrun by ſwarms of pyratical Normans, who ſeated themſelves in Neuſtria, and, in the year 912, obliged Charles the Simple to cede it to them as a fief of France. Their duke and leader, Rollo, having been baptized, the laſt-mentioned Charles gave him his daughter, Giſle, in marriage. The ſucceeding dukes roſe to great power, both here and beyond ſea; and William, in the year 1066, became king of England. In the year 1135, the male line of this king and duke became extinct, in the perſon of Henry I, and his daughter Matilda, married Godfrey, count of Anjou. The fruit of this marriage was, Henry II, king of England, duke of Normandy, lord of Guienne, Poitou, and Saintonge. He left three ſons, Richard, Godfrey, and John, the laſt of whom ſeized on the dominions of both his brothers, and even had Arthur, the ſon of Godfrey, taken off; for which, in the year 1202, Philip Auguſtus, with the conſent of the Peers, deprived him of moſt of his territories in France; and, in the year 1203, Normandy was annexed to the crown. Henry III, of England, ceded to Louis the Pious, and his ſucceſſors, all his claim to this province, which, afterwards, to the end of the fourteenth century, ſome kings beſtowed on their eldeſt ſons, with the title of duke of Normandy, till that of Dauphin was inſtituted. The animoſities betwixt the houſes of Orleans and Burgundy gave the Engliſh an opportunity of over-running not only Normandy, but a great part of France; province they held about thirty ye they were driven out by Charles VII

Norman's Iſland, a ſmall iſland America, near the ſouth-weſt co tha's Vineyard. *Long.* 70. 45. W. wich. *Lat.* 41. 13. N.

Norman's Iſland, a ſmall iſland in Indies: eighteen miles E. from St. one of the Virgin iſlands.

Normier, a town of France, in the ment of the Côte d'Or, and chief canton, in the diſtrict of Semur. leagues SSE. Semur.

Norndorff, a town of Germany, circle of Swabia, belonging to the of Fugger, on the Schmutter: two S. Augſburg, and thirty-ſix ENE.

Noroy l'Archevêque, a town of F the department of the Upper S. chief place of a canton, in the c Veſoul: two leagues E. Veſoul, a SW. Lure.

Noroy le Sec, a town of France, department of the Moſelle, and ch of a canton, in the diſtrict of Be leagues W. Briey, and five SW. ville.

Norris Town, a town of United A in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, on th kill: thirteen miles NW. Phil *Long.* 75. 24. W. Greenwich. *L.* 7. N.

Nors, a river of Sweden, which the Wenner lake, four miles NE. in the province of Weſt Gothland.

Nort, an iſland of Ruſſia, in the Finland: forty-four miles W. Revel 44. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 59. 15. N.

Nort, a town of France, in the dep of the Lower Loire, and chief canton, in the diſtrict of Nantes: nine N. Nantes, and ſix S. Châteaubriant.

Nortſee Grote, a town of Germany, duchy of Holſtein: eight miles E. burg.

Nortelga, or *Nor Telge*, a ſeaport Sweden, in the province of Upla by king Guſtavus Adolphus, and year 1622, endowed with the ſa other privileges: however, the in enjoyed theſe advantages but for time, namely, till the year 1637. now ſubſiſt by navigation, and fiſhing. town ſuffered much from the ravag mitted here by the Ruſſians, in th 1719. Near it is a forge for maki arms: thirty miles NE. Stockholm. 10. 32. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 59. 4

Nortgau, a country of Germany, wiſe called the *Upper Palatinate*, or *nate of Bavaria*, of which Amberg capital. See *Palatinate*.

...th (Department of), one of the new di... of France, bounded on the north by ..., on the north eaſt by Flanders and ...n Hainaut, on the ſouth by the de... of the Aiſne, and on the weſt by the ...partment of the Straits of Calais: ... miles in length, from north-weſt to ...ſt, and from twelve to twenty-four ...dth, though in one part of the diſ... Lille, at Armentières, joining the ... of Hazebrouck, it is hardly two. ... department is compoſed of what was ... called *French Flanders*, *French Hai...* and *Cambreſis*. Douay is the capi...

...h Coaſts (Department of), one of the ...viſions of France; is bounded on the ... by the Engliſh Channel, on the eaſt ... department of the Ille and Vilaine, ... ſouth by the department of the Mor... and on the weſt by the department of ...ſterre: about ſixty-ſeven miles from ... weſt, and from twenty-five to forty... from north to ſouth. This depart... is a part of Bretagne. St. Brieuc is ...tal.

...h Curry, a town of England, in the ... of Somerſet; it had formerly a mar... it this has been long neglected; ſe...les E. Taunton, and 134 W. Lon...

...-eaſt Point, a cape on the north-eaſt ... of the Iſland of Jamaica. *Long.* 76. 2. ...Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 11. N.

... Foreland, ſee *Foreland*.

...h Iſland, a ſmall iſland, in the North ... Ocean, in Dixon's Entrance. *Long.* ...10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 20. N.

...h Iſland, an iſland in the Atlantic, ...ne coaſt of United America, at the ... of the Great Pedee river, near the ... of South Carolina. *Long.* 79. 3. W. ...wich. *Lat.* 33. 20. N.

... River, a river of the iſland of St. ..., which runs into the ſea, one mile ...ng Point.

... River, ſee *Brown*.

... River, a river of Canada, which ... into the Utwas, forty-three leagues ... Montreal.

...ſea, a name given to that part of ... Atlantic ſituated to the north of Eng... and Ireland, ſometimes applied to the ... Ocean, or that part of the Atlantic ... is north of the Downs, and mouth of ... Thames.

... Sound Point, a cape of the iſland of ..., at the eaſt ſide of the entrance in... ...am harbour. *Long.* 61. 27. W. ...wich. *Lat.* 17. 16. N.

...nh Wales, a town of United America, ... ſtate of Virginia: ten miles NW. ...ſtower.

Northadſtede, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: eight miles NE. Meldorp.

Northalben, or *Nordheim*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Bamberg: ten miles NE. Cronach.

Northallerton, a town of England, in the north riding of the county of York, with a weekly market on Wedneſday. It is a borough town, though not incorporated, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament. About two miles from this town, a battle was fought here, between the Scotch, commanded by the king in perſon, attended by his ſon, and the Engliſh, under the earl of Albermarle, in which the former were defeated. It was called the battle of the Standard, from the circumſtance of a croſs on the top of a large pole being erected on a wheel carriage, in the midſt of the Engliſh army: thirty-four miles S. Durham, and 223 N. London.

Northampton, a town of England, and capital of a county to which it gives name, ſituated on an eminence, by the ſide of the river Nen or Nine, which bounds it on the ſouth-weſt, and over which are two bridges. It is an ancient town, and was formerly ſurrounded with walls, and defended by a caſtle, built by Simon St. Liz, the firſt earl. At one time it contained ſeven churches within the walls, and two without: at preſent it contains only four. Beſides the parochial churches, it had, before the reformation, ſeveral religious houſes. In the year 1010, it was pillaged and burnt by the Danes, under their leader Swain. It was garriſoned by king John, in the baron's wars, and held out againſt the attacks of the oppoſite party: in the reign of Henry III, it was poſſeſſed by the barons, but was compelled to yield, and was taken by the king by ſtorm. In the year 1263, ſome ſcholars from Cambridge, on a difference with the townſmen, retired hither, and obtained licenſe of the king to ſettle an univerſity here, which was ſoon diſannulled, on account of its vicinity to Oxford. A like ſeceſſion had happened juſt before from that univerſity hither, on a riot againſt the pope's legate, who laid them under interdict, and by other diſturbances; which being aſcribed to the great number of ſtudents, the king granted leave to found ſchools here, and ſo many ſcholars ſoon reſorted from Oxford, that after the taking of the town, by the king's forces, it was found neceſſary to oblige them to go back, and forbid them ever to return again. In the year 1460, a battle was fought near the town, between the Yorkiſts and Lancaſtrians, in which the latter were completely routed, and king

Henry, who was there in perſon, taken priſoner by the earl of Warwick, and carried to London, in triumph. In the year 1642, it was fortified for the parliament, by Lord Brook, and a foſſe and baſtion are ſtill to be ſeen, at the north end. In the year 1675, almoſt the whole town was burned down, with Allhallows church, but with 25,000l. raiſed by brief, it was ſoon rebuilt, in a handſomer manner than before. The ſtreets are, in general, ſtraight and handſomely built, of a reddiſh kind of ſtone, and the market-place is eſteemed the moſt ſpacious, elegant, and complete in the kingdom. Of the caſtle, but little remains but a wide wall. The number of houſes is 1083, and the inhabitants are eſtimated at 5000. The horſe market is reckoned to exceed all others in the kingdom, it being deemed the centre of all its horſe-markets and horſe-fairs, both for ſaddle and harneſs, and the chief rendezvous of the dealers both from York and London. Its principal manufacture is ſhoes, of which great numbers are ſent beyond ſea; and next to that ſtockings and lace. It is the richer and more populous by being a thoroughfare, both in the north and north-weſt roads. Here is a handſome ſeſſions-houſe, a county-gaol, and a public infirmary. Several parliaments have, at different times, been held here, probably on account of its centrical ſituation. It is governed by a mayor, aldermen, burgeſſes, recorder, &c.; and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament. It has three markets, weekly, on Wedneſday, Friday, and Saturday: forty-three miles NE. Oxford, thirty-two miles S. Leiceſter, and ſixty-ſix NNW. London.

Northampton, a county of United America, in the ſtate of Pennſylvania.

Northampton, a county of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia.

Northampton, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts, on the Connecticut: twelve miles N. Springfield, and ſeventy-two W. Boſton.

Northamptonſhire, a county of England, bounded on the north by Lincolnſhire; on the eaſt by Cambridgeſhire, Huntingdonſhire, and Bedfordſhire; on the ſouth by Buckinghamſhire and Oxfordſhire, on the weſt by Oxfordſhire and Warwickſhire, and on the north-weſt by Leiceſterſhire and Rutland: about ſixty miles in length, from north-eaſt to ſouth-weſt, and from fourteen to twenty-four in breadth. It is divided into twenty hundreds, which contain one city, Peterborough, thirteen towns, 336 pariſhes, 550,000 acres, and 24,808 houſes. Towards the north-eaſt, the land is interſected and ſurrounded by rivers, and ſubject to inundations, forming the beginning of the fenny tract, which extends through the Iſle of Ely, to the Lincolnſhire waſhes. Elſewhere, Northamptonſhire is conſidered proverbially as a very pleaſant county, which opinion is confirmed by the number of noblemen's and gentlemen's ſeats contained in it. Its greateſt defect is the ſcarcity of wood; yet it ſtill preſerves ſome not inconſiderable remains of its ancient reſts, particularly thoſe of Rockingham, in the north-weſt, and of Salcey and Whittlebury, in the ſouth. In this laſt, that ſpecies of Britiſh animals of prey, the wild cat, is ſtill found. Many ſmaller woods are likewiſe diſperſed throughout the county. The moſt barren ground in Northamptonſhire, is in the neighbourhood of Daventry, where the Nene and Cherwell, which flow into the German ſea, and the Leam, which flows into the Severn, weſtern, riſe within a ſmall compaſs; and a little farther northwards, the Avon and the Welland, running into oppoſite ſeas, riſe very near each other. About Towceſter, and to the ſouth, the country is alſo hilly, and the ſoil intermixed with clay, and a ſort of red gravelly grit. The products of Northamptonſhire are, in general, the ſame with those of other farming countries. It is, indeed, particularly celebrated for grazing land, and that tract eſpecially, lying from Northampton northwards, to the Leiceſterſhire border. Fine fed cattle, and other animals, are here of extraordinary ſizes, and many horſes of the large black breed are reared. Woad, for the dyers is cultivated in this part. Much of the arable, in this county, is ſtill open field land; and many ſheep are fed on the high grounds. It was larger at the conqueſt than at preſent; for the north part of Rutland is reckoned into it in Domeſday. The inhabitants are maintained employed by agriculture: the clothing manufacture was once attempted, without ſucceſs; but there is, at preſent, a conſiderable return from Northampton, and other towns by ſtockings, and in Kettering and other places ſerges and ſhalloons employ many hands. The towns are, Northampton, Brackley, Higham Ferrers, Cliffe, Daventry, Kettering, Oundle, Rockingham, Rothwell, Thrapſton, Towceſter, Weedon, and Wellingborough. The two firſt, with Peterborough and the county, ſend each two members to the Britiſh parliament, and Higham Ferrers one, nine members being returned in the whole. Northampton is the county town.

Northfield, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Maſſachuſetts: thirteen miles N. Springfield.

Northleach, a town of England, in the county of Glouceſter, with a weekly market on Wedneſday: twenty miles E. Glouceſter, and eighty W. London.

Northlined, a large lake of North America,

Long. 98. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* ... N.

...*n*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Bentheim, ... Vechte: eight miles N. Bentheim.

...*corp*, a town of North Wales, in the ... of Flint, near which are large pot... of coarſe earthenware, fire-bricks, &c. ... year 1157, the troops of Henry II ... defeated here by the Welch, under ...mand of the ſons of Owen Gwynedd; ...ck was ſudden, and the ſlaughter ...l: eleven miles and a half WNW. ...er, and 193 NW. London.

...*mberland*, a county of United America in the ſtate of Pennſylvania.

Cumberland, a county of United America in the ſtate of Virginia.

Cumberland, a town of United America in the ſtate of Pennſylvania, on the north ... the Suſquahana river, oppoſite Sun...

Cumberland, a county of England, ... on the north-weſt and north by ...l, on the eaſt by the German Sea, ... ſouth by Durham, and on the weſt ...berland; of a triangular form; its ...ength ſixty-four miles, and greateſt ... forty-eight, and about 232 miles in ...ference. It is divided into ſix wards, ...ontain thirteen towns, 460 pariſhes, ...ut 100,000 inhabitants. Under the ...chy, it was part of the kingdom of ...umbria, which comprehended all the ... between the two ſeas, north of the ...er, to the Edinburgh frith. It was ...ed by earls, till ſoon after the con... when it had a diſtinct ſheriff, and was ...d into baronies, and thoſe again into ...rds. The ſoil is various. On the ... and ſea-coaſt remarkably fertile; to ...rth-weſt and ſouth-weſt, very moun...; to the weſt full of heaths, fens, ...es, ſome of the former abounding ... mines of ore and coal, and others cul...d, and the mountains feed large quan... of ſheep. The climate, in regard to ...rature, is ſubject to great variation; upon ...ountains, ſnow will often continue for ... months (and may frequently be ſeen ... a conſiderable depth) when there is ... the lower diſtricts. The weather is ...onſtant, but moſtly runs in extremes. ...e ſpring months, the cold, piercing, ...ly winds, are moſt prevalent: and the ... droughts are always accompanied by ... In ſome places they have acquired ...ame of ſea-pines, from the ſlow pro... vegetation makes, whenever they con... for a few weeks. Rain is of little uſe ... they prevail, from the great cold which ... attends them. The mild weſtern ... ſouthern breezes rarely take place be... June: they are certain harbingers of rain and vigorous vegetation; and are the moſt prevailing winds through the ſummer and autumn. In the latter ſeaſon, they often blow with tempeſtuous fury; daſh out the corn, and diſappoint the hopes of the farmer. A late ſurvey ſuppoſes that 817,200 acres of land are proper for the plough, and 450,000 are mountainous and improper for tillage, making, in the whole 1,267,200. There are but few conſiderable woods. The principal rivers are the Tyne, the Tweed, the Coquet, and the Alne, which abound with fiſh, eſpecially ſalmon and trout, the coaſts are rich in cod, ling, turbot, ſoles, place, whitings, &c.; but the greateſt produce of Northumberland is coal, of which upwards of 650,000 chaldrons are ſuppoſed to be ſent annually to London. The towns are Berwick, Newcaſtle, Morpeth, Alnwick, Belford, Billingham, Blythe, Haltweſel, Hexham, Rothbury, Shields, Tinmouth, Wooler. The three firſt and the county, ſend each two members to the Britiſh parliament.

Northumberland Iſlands, a chain of iſlands in the South Pacific Ocean, near the north-eaſt coaſt of New Holland. *Long.* 149. to 150. 20. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 21. 28. to 22. 26. S.

Northwich, a town of England, in the county of Cheſter, at the union of the Weaver and the Dan. Here is a large cotton manufacture, and conſiderable ſalt-works. Large mines of rock-ſalt were diſcovered here, in the beginning of the preſent century, on the ſouth ſide of Northwich, which they dig and ſend to the ſea-ſhore, where it is prepared for uſe. The ſalt-quarries here, with the pillars and cryſtal roof, extending ſeveral acres, afford a pleaſing and picturesque appearance. The ſtratum of ſalt lies about forty yards deep; above it is a bed of whitiſh clay. The church here has a ſemicircular choir, and the roof of the nave is adorned with many wicker baſkets, ſuch as the ſalt ſettles in. Here is a weekly market on Friday: eighteen miles E. Cheſter, and 173 NW. London.

Norton, a town of United America, in the ſtate of South Carolina: twenty-two miles SSE. Columbia.

Norton Sound, a large bay of the North Pacific Ocean, on the weſt coaſt of North America. *Long.* 161. to 164. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 63. N.

Norvenich, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Juliers: ſeven miles E. Dueren.

Norvi, a town of the iſland of Sardinia: ſixteen miles NE. Saſſari.

Norum, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: twenty miles S. Uddevalla.

Norwalk, a town of United America, in

the ſtate of Connecticut: twelve miles SW. Fairfield.

Norwich, a city of England, capital of the county of Norfolk, and the ſee of a biſhop, on the Yare. This city is one of the moſt populous in England, and long took the lead in point of conſequence among the inland towns. For this it was indebted to its great manufacture of crapes, bombazins, and ſtuffs of various kinds, which is ſtill conſiderable, though ſomewhat declined, on account of the rivalſhip of the cotton branches, and in conſequence of prohibition in foreign countries. The manufacture is confined to the city; but the operations of ſpinning and preparing the wool, employ the poor of moſt of the ſmall towns and villages in the county. The wool uſed is brought from the counties of Lincoln, Leiceſter, and Northampton. The goods are ſent to various parts of the world, particularly Holland, Germany, and the Mediterranean. Many of them are ſhipped at Yarmouth, and many are ſent to London, and other places, by land. Norwich contains many opulent inhabitants, and good buildings, but its ſtreet are narrow, and ill-diſpoſed. The firſt mention of Norwich in hiſtory, is in the Saxon Chronicle, in the year 1004, when Swain and his Danes deſtroyed it, and left it in ruins for ſeven years, when they returned and took poſſeſſion of the country, and probably refortified the caſtle, the works of which are circular, in their manner. Under them it flouriſhed ſo much as to make a conſiderable figure in the Confeſſor's time, being a hundred within itſelf, and ſecond to no city but York. It had then twenty-five churches, in the Conqueror's time forty-three, afterwards fifty, and now thirty-ſix, in uſe. The caſtle, now the gaol, is of great antiquity, for here was a caſtle in the Saxon times, held by Waner, earl of Norwich, againſt the Conqueror; but he was at laſt obliged to quit the realm, and went to Jeruſalem with his wife. This caſtle is part of the county of Norfolk, and not of the city, and had all along governors thereof. It has been anciently, and ſtill is the gaol for the county, and the aſſizes, &c. are held there. Mr. Bloomfield is of opinion that the manufacture of worſted ſtuffs was introduced by the Flemings, ſo early as Henry I, firſt at Worſted, in this county, whence its name. The citizens of Norwich, however, obtained of Richard II, that the worſted made there might be tranſported; and by act of parliament, 11 Henry IV, it was enacted, that the mayor of Norwich ſhould have the meaſuring and ſealing of the worſteds. This falling to decay, the city invited, in 1563, a number of manufacturers from the Low Countries, who came over to the number of 300, and ſoon after amounted to as many as 1000. They ſet up [illegible] ing of bayes, ſay s, arras. and m[illegible] caungeantries, tufted mochades, [illegible] and all other works mingled with ſ[illegible] trie, and linen-yarn; and they [illegible] bombazeens in 1578. Theſe have [illegible] much improved of late years, in [illegible] damaſks, camlets, black and white [illegible] &c. that it is computed that ſtuffs [illegible] amount of 700.000l. have ſ[illegible] been manufactured here in a year. [illegible] art of printing was introduced here [illegible] time by Anthony Solmpne, one of [illegible] ſtrangers. The cathedral, built by [illegible] de Loſinga, 1096 (whoſe ſtatue is [illegible] north tranſept door, and his tomb [illegible] high altar, modernized in repairs [illegible] damaged by fire, 1171, and repaired [illegible] completed 1180, by biſhop John de [illegible] Norwich is governed by a mayor, a [illegible] council, recorder, &c. and ſends two [illegible] bers to the Britiſh parliament. He [illegible] two markets weekly, on Wedneſday [illegible] turday: 160 miles ENE. Oxford, [illegible] NNE. London.

Norwich, a town of United Ame[illegible] the ſtate of Vermont: 100 miles [illegible] Boſton, and 182 N. New York. *Lon.* [illegible] 22. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 43. 40 N.

Norwich, a town of United Ame[illegible] the ſtate of Connecticut, in a ſtrai[illegible] the head of the river Thames, very [illegible] ent for mills. Here are ſeveral confi[illegible] manufactures eſtabliſhed, ſuch as [illegible] ſtockings, clocks, watches, carria[illegible] &c. the number of houſes about 500. [illegible] ſix miles SW. Boſton, and 110 NE. [illegible] York.

Noſchalſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the [illegible] vince of Uſtiug: ſixty-eight miles [illegible] Lalſk.

Noſovſkoi, a cape on the north coaſt of [illegible] Zembla. *Long.* 82. E. Ferro. *Lat.* [illegible] 15. N.

Noſs Head, a cape of Scotland, on the [illegible] coaſt of the county of Caithneſs. *Lon.* [illegible] 17. E. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 58. 23. N.

Noſſa Senhora da Encarnacam, a to[illegible] Portugal, in the province of Algarve, [illegible] ated near Cape Carvoeiro, on the ſouth [illegible] one league and a half S. Villa Nova de [illegible] timao.

Noſſano, a town of Italy, in the ter[illegible] of Lucca: ſix miles W. Lucca.

Noſſen, a town of Germany, in the c[illegible] of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzge[illegible] on the Muldau: twelve miles SW. M[illegible] and eighteen W. Dreſden. *Long.* 31. [illegible] Ferro. *Lat.* 51. N.

Noſſoncourt, a town of France, in the [illegible] partment of the Voſges, and chief pla[illegible] a canton, in the diſtrict of Rambe[illegible]

...gue NE. Ramberviller, and four and ...r NW. St. Diey.

...ngong, a town of Hindoostan, in ...ntry of Berar: forty-seven miles ... Nagpour, and seventy-five SW. El-...u.. *Long.* 79. 17. E. Greenwich. ... 32. N.

...ico, a town of Sweden, in the pro-... Smaland: 43 miles NW. Calmar.

..., a town of Sweden, in the pro-... Smaland: thirty-nine miles SW. ...

... *(Vally of)*, a division of Sicily, situ-... the south-east of the island.

... or *Noto Nuova*, a town of Sicily, ...y of the same name, built after the ...n of Noto Antico, by an earthquake, ... year 1693: fourteen miles SW. Sy-... and seventy-eight ESE. Girgenti. ... 41. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 47. N.

..., a lake of Russia, in the government ...changel; about thirty-six miles in ..., and eight in breadth: thirty-six ... SW. Kola.

... *Dame de Clery*, a town of France, ... department of the Loiret, and chief ... a canton, in the district of Beaugen-... leagues NE. Beaugency, and three ... Orleans.

... *Dame de Coudun*, a town of France, ... department of the Oise, and chief ... of a canton, in the district of Com-... the league N. Compiegne.

... *Dame de Courson*, a town of France, ... department of the Calvados, and chief ... of a canton, in the district of Lisieux: ... and three quarters S. Lisieux, ... ENE. Falaise.

... *Dame de Délivrânce*, a town of ..., in the department of the Calvados, ... and a quarter N. Caen, and four ... ...eux.

... *Dame de Frenay*, a town of France, ... department of the Calvados, and ... place of a canton, in the district of ...: three leagues and a half ENE. ..., and four and a half SSW. Lisieux.

... *Dame de Liesse*, a town of France, ... department of the Aisne, and chief place ... canton, in the district of Laon: three ... ENE. Laon.

... *Dame de Nèves*, a town of South ...rica, in Brazil, and jurisdiction of Fer-...buco.

... *Dame de Port*, a town of France, in ... department of the Lot and Garonne: ten ... W. Agen.

... *Dame de Roche Servière*, a town of ...nce, in the department of the Vendée, ... chief place of a canton, in the district ... Montaigu: two leagues and a half W. ...taigu, and five N. La Roche-sur-...ne.

Notschow, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holstein: six miles S. Segeberg, and two NW. Oldeslohe.

Nottelen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and bishopric of Munster: seven miles W. Munster.

Nottingham, a town of England, and capital of the county to which it gives name, situated on an eminence, by the side of the river Trent. It is large, populous, and handsome, containing three parishes, and considered as one of the principal seats of the stocking manufacture. The goods made here are chiefly of the finer kinds, as those of silk and cotton; and the trade is extended to the neighbourhood round, and some of the more distant towns. As the articles of the Nottinghamshire manufactures are valuable in proportion to their bulk, they are chiefly conveyed to the different ports and places of consumption by land. A considerable share of them is exported to various parts of Europe, America, and the West Indies. The cotton for this manufacture is spun by machinery, worked by water. Nottingham has also a manufacture of coarse earthenware. The malting business is likewise considerable. In the reign of king John, a charter was granted, wherein all persons within ten miles round Nottingham are forbidden to work dyed cloth, but in the borough. This manufacture continued in a ...rous state, till the reign of Queen Ma... then it gradually went off, till ... ...rely left this place. The tan... ... very numerous here, and the... ... as well as their pits, were formerly dispersed all over the town. The masters of this trade, were, in 1641, thirty-six in number, in the year 1664, they were forty-seven, and in 1707, there were twenty-one; since which time, they are dwindled entirely away. The castle was built by William the Conqueror, to keep the English in awe, and was so strong by nature and art, as to bid defiance to any force which at that time could be brought against it. Afterwards, Edward IV was at great expence to repair and embellish it with handsome buildings, to which Richard III made additions. Nor did it in the several revolutions of time, undergo the common fate of great castles; having never been taken by storm. It was once in vain besieged by Henry of Anjou, at which time the garrison burnt down the adjoining houses. It was once also surprised in the barons' war, by Robert earl Ferrars, who stripped the citizens of their goods. David king of Scots was kept a prisoner in this castle: and the celebrated Roger Mortimer, earl of March, who resided here, was seized by Edward III, and his friends; and afterwards tried and executed. Charles I

set

Nouvelle Eglise, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Calais: one league and a half E. Calais.

Nouvion, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vervins: four leagues and a half NW. Vervins.

Now, a river of England, which runs into the Derwent, about nine miles N. Bakewell, in the county of Derby.

Nowa Grodla, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw: thirty-ſix miles N. Braclaw.

Nowag, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe: four miles and a half NW. Neiſſe.

Noweczeitly, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg: twenty-eight miles E. Lemberg.

Noweczelko, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Podolia: ſixty-four miles NW. Kaminiecz.

Nowelzaelo, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Red Ruſſia: forty-four miles SSE. Halicz.

Nowidwor, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodek: ſixty-eight miles SW. Novogrodek.

Nowoſickli, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Chelm: eight miles W. Chelm.

Nowogrod, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw: twenty-four miles S. Braclaw.

Nowytarg, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow: forty miles S. Cracow.

Noxam, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Delaware: eighteen miles SSW. Wilmington.

Noya, a ſeaport town of Spain, in the province of Galicia, at the mouth of the Tambro, ſituated in a bay of the Atlantic. The principal trade is building of ſhips: 19 miles WSW. Compoſtella. *Long.* 7. 49. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 42. 49. N.

Noya, a river of Spain, which runs into the Llobregat, near Martorell, in the province of Catalonia.

Noyal Muzillac, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan: two leagues NW. Roche Bernard.

Noyal Pontivy, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pontivy: one league E. Pontivy, and one and three-quarters W. Rohan.

Noyal ſur Vilaine, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Rennes: two leagues E. Rennes, and four W. Vitré.

Noyant, a town of France, in the department of the Maine and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Baugé: one league and a half SE. le Lude, three E. Baugé.

Noyel, a river of Hindooſtan, which in the mountains, about ten miles W. C before, and runs into the Cauvery, ten NW. Carroor.

Noyen Hotun, a town of Chineſe T 560 miles ENE. Peking.

Noyent, a town of France, in the d ment of the Sarte: five miles S Mans, and three ENE. Sablé.

Noyers, a town of France, in the ment of the Yonne, and chief pla canton, in the diſtrict of Tonnerre leagues and a half S. Tonnerre, and fi Auxerre.

Noyers, a town of France, in the ment of the Lower Alps, and chief a canton, in the diſtrict of Siſter league and a half W. Siſteron.

Noyers, a town of France, in the ment of the Meuſe, and chief plac canton, in the diſtrict of Bar-le-Duc leagues NW. Bar-le-Duc, and four quarter E. Clermont en Argonne.

Noyland Point, a cape of England, north coaſt of the iſland of Thane mile W. Margate.

Noyon, a town of France, and pr place of a diſtrict, in the department Oiſe, on the Oiſe. Before the rev the ſee of a biſhop, the capital of an e and reſidence of a governor, and con ten pariſh churches. This city w native place of John Calvin, the ce reformer. Noyon has been ſeveral deſtroyed by fire, and ſuffered much the French league. In the year 15 treaty was concluded here between F I, and Charles duke of Auſtria, afte emperor: ten poſts and a quarter S. bray, and twelve and a half NNE. *Long.* 20. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 35

Noyay, a town of France, in the ment of the Lower Loire, and chief of a canton, in the diſtrict of Blain leagues NNE. Blain.

Nozdrice, a town of Poland, in the tinate of Volhynia: ſixty-four mil Zytomiers.

Nozeroy, or *Nozeret*, a town of Fra the department of the Jura, and chief of a canton, in the diſtrict of Arbois leagues SE. Salins, and nine S. Be

Nozli, a town of Aſiatic Turkey province of Natolia: forty-four mi Degnizlu.

Nubia, or *Nuabia*, a town of A the country of Nubia, on the Nile, to be the ancient Meroe: 300 mi Sennaar, and 380 S. Syene. *Long.* E. Ferro. *Lat.* 18. 10. N.

Nubia, a country of Africa, bound the north by Egypt, on the eaſt by the

n the south by Abyssinia, and on the countries of Africa, of which hardly mes are known. Nubia is composed al kingdoms, among which, Sennaar ngala appear to be the most powerful, , they are best known; great part of it is under the power of the Turks as the country between Egypt and . Great part of the country is com- sandy deserts, but, on the other hand, stricts, particularly near the rivers, are monly fertile. Merchants trade here for chase of sandal-wood, gold, civet, and The inhabitants are said to be acquaint- a poison of so subtile a nature, that a sufficient to destroy ten persons. Mil- in great abundance; the sugar-cane vated, but for want of knowing well prepare it, the sugar is black.

e, a town of United America, in nnasee government: forty-five miles xville.

an, a town of Russia, near the sea, separates the continent of Asia from ca. *Long.* 207. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 66. N.

(La), a town of Italy, in the king- of Naples, and province of Bari: e miles SW. Monopoli.

kiang, a town of China, of the third in the province of Se-tchuen: forty- miles NNW. Tche-li-leou.

ra Sennora de Buenos Ayres, see *Bu- ayres*.

ra Sennora de Luz, an island in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Quiros, e year 1506. *Long.* 188. E. Ferro. 14. 30. S.

ra Sennora de la Vittoria, a town of America, in the audience of Mexico, province of Tabasco, situated on the of the bay of Campechy: this town taken, and sacked by Juan Cortez, in ar 1519, and, in consequence, received ame it now bears.

ra Sennora de la Paz, a town of America, in Peru, and audience of as, the see of a bishop, suffragan of a.

stra Senora del Socoro, an island in the Pacific Ocean, near the coast of . *Lat.* 45. S.

stra Senora de Talavera, a town of America, in the province of Tucu- .

z, a town of Spain, in the province , on the borders of Portugal: forty- miles W. Zarmora.

ce, see *Nagaz*.

-tang, a town of China, of the third in the province of Ho-nan: thirty- miles W. Nan-yang.

e et Vandin, a town of France, in department of the Mayenne: five- es NE. Mayenne.

Nulla sur Vicoin, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Laval: two leagues S. Laval, and three N. Chateau-Gontier.

Nuis sur Armance, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne: nine leagues E. Auxerre, and four SE. Tonnerre.

Nuits, or *Nuys*, a town of France, in the department of the Côte-d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Dijon, celebrated for the excellent wines made in its environs: four leagues S. Dijon, and six WSW. Auxonne.

Nuizia, a river of Russia, which runs into the Olekma, *Long.* 137. 20. E. Ferro; *Lat.* 57. 15. N.

Nuk, a lake of Russia, in the government of Olonetz, about forty miles in length, and eight in breadth, *Long.* 48. 20. to 49. 20. E. Ferro; *Lat.* 64. 20. to 64. 40. N.

Nules, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia: twenty-five miles NNE. Valencia.

Nimaga, a river of Germany, in Austrian Swabia, which runs into the Rhine, six miles above Brisach.

Nun, or *Vled de Nun*, a province of Africa, to the south of Sus, from which it is separated by sandy deserts. The emperor of Morocco arrogates to himself the sovereignty of this country, but his real authority is here extremely feeble. This vast, but desert province, affords not a single harbour, or anchoring place along a coast of sixty leagues, that is, quite to Cape Bojador. It is inhabited by different tribes of Arabs, whose camps are scattered over such parts of the interior country as are capable of cultivation. The side next the sea is a sandy shore, lined with rocks under water, over which the waves break violently. Ships are often driven on this coast, by rapid currents, formed between the continent and the Canary Islands; and Spanish, English, and French vessels are frequently shipwrecked. When such a misfortune happens, the fate of the unhappy mariners is most deplorable; they are immediately seized and stripped by the Arabs, who, notwithstanding the laws observed among themselves in their robberies, take from each other their slaves and booty, by open force. Their wretched prisoners are exposed to hunger, thirst, the caprices of their masters, and every humiliation of misery. To the shame of humanity, they are bought and sold, and frequently exchanged for camels, or other beasts, in the markets of the deserts. The emperor of Morocco uses all his influence to procure these unfortunate sufferers to be delivered up to him; but the slowness of the negociations, and the obstacles met with at every step, render their issue very uncertain; and should they even be surrendered to this prince, his justice and generosity must

large well-built town. On the land ſide it is fortified with a wall and a ditch; and carries on a conſiderable trade. Here is a free grammar-ſchool of four claſſes, and an hoſpital, which is one of the beſt endowed in the whole kingdom. The royal palace is a great ornament to the town. Queen Sophia reſided in this palace, from 1588 till 1631, as did alſo her grandſon, prince Chriſtian, his conſort, Magdalena Sybilla, and the dowager of Chriſtian V, Charlotta Amelia, who died here in 1714. Since that time the caſtle has been neglected, and ſome of the apartments are unfurniſhed and uninhabited. In 1288, Nyekiobing was plundered: and in 1507, a remarkable congreſs was held here, between king John and thoſe Hanſe-towns which lie on the Baltic. *Long.* 11. 51. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 50. N.

Nyekiobing, a town of Denmark, in the iſland of Zealand, ſituated near the Gulf of Iſefiord, with conſiderable commerce and a good harbour. *Long.* 11. 44. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 57. N.

Nyevre, a river of France, which riſes near Champlemy, in the department to which it gives name, and runs into the Loire, at Nevers.

Nyevre, a department of France, bounded on the north by the department of the Yonne, on the eaſt by the departments of the Côte-d'Or, and Saône and Loire, on the ſouth by the departments of the Saône and Loire, and the Allier, and on the weſt by the department of the Cher. Nevers is the capital.

Ny-karleby, ſee *Karleby*.

Nykirke, a town of Sweden, in the province of Eaſt Gothland: twenty-four miles NW. Linkioping.

Nykoping, a town of Sweden, in the province of Sudermanland: forty-nine miles SW. Stockholm. *Long.* 16. 53. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 58. 45. N.

Nykyl, a town of Sweden, in Eaſt Gothland: ten miles SSW. Linkioping.

Nyland, a province of Sweden, in the ſouthern part of Finnland, ſituated in a bay of the Gulf of Finnland, and bounded on the eaſt by Ruſſia, formerly inhabited by Finns. It is now inhabited by ſome of the natives of Sweden, properly ſo called, and Halſingland, by whom it was called *Nyland*. It is near 130 miles in length, and, except in a few places, only thirty in breadth. This is a level, fertile, pleaſant country, and is better peopled and cultivated than the neighbouring provinces. It conſiſts of good arable land and meadows, excellent paſtures, fine woods, rivers and lakes, abounding with fiſh, and is well ſtored with game of all ſorts. Here are alſo ſome ſawing-mills, and iron-foundries, which are ſupplied with iron ore from Sudermanland. The inhabitants ſubſiſt by agriculture, grazing, and fiſhing; and they trade in corn, planks, linen, dried fiſh. The ſee of Borgo, which is ninth biſhopric in rank, and conſiſts of provoſtſhips, is in this province. It is divided into three diſtricts, which are comprehended in the government of Finland. Helſingfors is the principal p[lace].

Nylen, a town of Brabant: two [miles] WSW. Herentals.

Nylodeſe, or *Newlodeſe*, a town of S[weden] in the province of Weſt Gothland, [on] a very flouriſhing town, being ſituate[d] North Sea, and governed by its own [laws]. This town was built in the year 1[6]4[3] burghers of Gamla, or Old Lodeſe, [had] leave to remove hither, and live [in] Lodeſe, for the conveniency of trade, ſtands near the ſea. But the town [was] entirely burnt by the Danes, in 16[43]; inhabitants withdrew to Alingſahs.

Nymphea, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean, near the north coaſt of the iſland Sardinia: thirteen miles W. from the coaſt of Roſſa.

Nym, a river of the duchy of Luxemburg, which runs into the Sour, about a mile below Echternach.

Nyne, ſee *Nen*.

Nyquam, a town of Sweden, in the province of Upland: ten miles E. Weſtera or Weſtern Aroſia.

Nyſlot, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Viborg, on the Lake Saima, built in 1475. Its caſtle, which ſtands on a rock in a river, near the town, and from which the latter derives its name, is extremely fortified both by art and nature. In the year 1495, it baffled the attempts of Ruſſia; but in 1714, was obliged to ſubmit to her arms. It was reſtored to the Swedes by the peace of Nyſtadt; but they were obliged to give it up to the Ruſſians by the treaty of Abo: fifty miles NW. Viborg.

Nyſtadt, a ſeaport town of Sweden, ſituated on the coaſt of the Gulf of Bothnia, in Finnland, built in the year 1616, and handſomely ſituated. It has a commodious harbour, and a conſiderable trade in exportation of wooden-veſſels. In the year 1721, a treaty of peace was concluded in this town between Sweden and Ruſſia: twenty-five miles NW. Abo.

Nyſted, or *Nyeſted*, a town of Denmark, in the iſland of Laland. This town is not large, but flouriſhing. It was formerly of a much larger extent; but in 1560, and 1659, it ſuffered greatly by fire. This town carries on a conſiderable trade to the duchy of Mecklenburg, and other provinces of Germany. Here are ſtill ſome remains of a ſtately monaſtery, built in the year 1256: nineteen miles SE. Naſkow. *Long.* 11. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 45. N.

Nywichwaunok, one of the branches of the river Piſcataqua, in United America.

O.

St. Martin d'O, a town of France, in the department of the Orne, and place of a canton, in the diſtrict of ...an: five miles S. Argentan.

...o, a town of Africa, in the kingdom ...guela: it is the capital of a province ...ſame name.

...ate, an harbour near the ſouth point ...iſland of Ulietea. *Long.* 151. 24. ...reenwich. *Lat.* 16. 55. S.

...o, ſee *Woaboo*.

...epeba, or *O Aitepeba Bay*, a bay of the ... of Otaheite. *Long.* 149. 14. W. ...wich. *Lat.* 17. 46. N.

...eys, a town of United America, in ...te of Georgia: twelve miles NNE. ...ikee.

...iykee, a town of United America, in ...te of Georgia: 195 miles W. Au... *Long.* 85. 55. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* ...

...fykee, or *Tallapooſee*, a river of United ...ica, which runs into Mobile Bay, near ...Condé, in the ſtate of Georgia.

...ham, ſee *Okeham*.

...hamſton Head, a cape of Scotland, on ...uth-eaſt coaſt of the county of Caith... eleven miles S. Wick.

...ingham, ſee *Wokingham*.

...ava, a ſmall iſland in the South Pa... Ocean, ſituated to the ſouth-eaſt of ...a.

...i, a town of Perſia, in the province of ...Deitzan, on the weſt coaſt of the ...an Sea: fifty-three leagues NE. ...s.

...ama, a town of Japan, in the iſland of ...o.

...amene, an harbour on the eaſt coaſt of ...land of Otaha, in the South Pacific ...an.

...n, a ſeaport town of Scotland, in the ...y of Inverneſs, near the weſt coaſt: ...ty miles WNW. Inverary.

...ſine, a town of France, in the depart... of the Correze: two leagues NE. ...c.

...s (L'), ſee *Lobbes*.

...ſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the go...ment of Tobolſk, on the Oby, near its ...th. Here the Samoiedes bring their ...te: 508 miles N. Tobolſk, 680 E. Archangel, and 1040 ENE. Peterſburg. *Long.* 85. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 66. 10. N.

Obedach, or *Obdach*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: nine miles SW. Judenburg.

Obenberg, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: ſix miles ENE. Steyregg.

Oberberg, a bailiwick of Swiſſerland, belonging to the abby of St. Gall.

Oberberckheim, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine: one league and a half SW. Schlettſtatt, and two and a half N. Colmar.

Oberdorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and biſhopric of Augſburg: ten miles NE. Kempten, and thirty-two S. Augſburg.

Oberehnheim, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Benfelden: four leagues SW. Straſburg, and four N. Schlettſtatt.

Oberndorff, a town of Germany, in Auſtrian Swabia, and principality of Hohenberg, on the Neckar: eight miles E. Schramberg.

Obergeſtlen, a town of Swiſſerland, in the Valais: forty-eight miles E. Sion.

Ober Haſbergen, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Straſburg: one league NW. Straſburg, and four S. Haguenau.

Oberkirch, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and biſhopric of Straſburg: twelve miles E. Straſburg, and forty-four W. Stuttgart. *Long.* 25. 43. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 33. N.

Oberland, a province of Pruſſia. This country is fertile, rich, and well cultivated; and was formerly called *Hockerland*. Before the knights of the Teutonic order invaded Pruſſia, Hockerland was ſo populous, that it could bring into the field an army of 10,000 effective men, conſiſting of horſe and foot. But the Hockerlanders having, on ſeveral occaſions, exerciſed great cruelties towards the Chriſtians, the Teutonic knights, in the year 1273, attacked the country, laid it waſte, and made themſelves maſters of it.

Oberland, a tract of land, in the duchy of Courland, ſituated between the town of Seelburg and Lithuania.

Obernkirchen, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: eight miles W. Freiſtatt.

Obernkirchen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Schauenburg: five miles E. Rinteln.

Obernberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, on the Inn: twelve miles SSW. Paſſau, and ſeven SSW. Scherding.

Obernburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Mentz, on the Maine: ſix miles S. Aſchaffenburg, and ſixteen E. Darmſtadt.

Obernhau, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: ſix miles W. Lauterſtein.

Oberſchlemma, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and territory of Erzgeburg: five miles SW. Rinteln.

Oberſdorf, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: fourteen miles ENE. Leutmiſchl.

Oberſdorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and biſhopric of Augſburg: twenty-four miles S. Kempten, and ſixty-two S. Augſburg.

Oberſdorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia: three miles N. Sangerſhauſen.

Ober Sea, a lake of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and provoſtſhip of Berchtesgaden: one mile S. Konigſee.

Oberſee, a lake of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: eleven miles W. Welach.

Oberſtenfeld, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemburg: nine miles SE. Heilbronn.

Obervald, a town of Swiſſerland, in the Valais: fifty miles E. Sion.

Oberweiden, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: four miles ESE. Weikendorff.

Oberweiſs, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: three miles N. Gmunden.

Oberwelitz, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: twenty-four miles W. Judenburg, and 116 SW. Vienna. *Long.* 32. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat* 47. 18. N.

Obidos, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtremadura, on a river which runs into the Atlantic, and forms a bay at its mouth, called the *Lagoa de Obidos*. It is defended by a ſtrong caſtle, on a rock: thirteen miles E. Peniche, and thirty-eight N. Liſbon.

Obitta, a province of the interior parts of Africa.

Obiterra, one of the Society Iſlands, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 209. 10. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 22. 40. S.

Obley, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna: thirty-two miles S lau.

Obodowka, a town and fortreſs of in the palatinate of Braclaw: two miles S. Braclaw.

Oboian, a town of Ruſſia, in the ment of Kurſk. *Long.* 53. 40. E. *Lat.* 51. 10. N.

Obollah, a town of Perſia, in the vince of Irac, on the Tigris. It is but ſtrong and well peopled, and tion is eſteemed one of the moſt cha Perſia. Near Baſſora.

Obona, a town of Spain, in the of Aſturia: twenty-four miles W.

Oborkow, a town of Poland, in tinate of Belcz: twelve miles NNW.

Obornoi, a cape on the eaſt coaſt ſian Lapland, in the government of angel, in the Frozen Sea: 200 m Kola. *Long.* 58. 20. E. Ferro. *La* 50. N.

Obra, a town of Poland, in the nate of Poſnania: twenty-ſix miles ſen.

Obreckheim, a town of Germany, circle of the Lower Rhine, and pa the Rhine: nineteen miles E. Hei and ten N. Wimpfen.

Obritz, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Auſtria, ſituated on the Ta miles W. Sonneberg.

Obſervatory Iſland, an iſland in the S Pacific Ocean, near the north-eaſt co New Caledonia.

Obsfeld, a town of Germany, in the of Lower Saxony, and duchy of burg, on the Aller: twenty miles SE. horn.

Obſkaia, a gulf or bay of Ruſſia, Frozen Ocean, about 360 miles lon from forty-four to ſixty in breadth. 90. to 94. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 66. 40. 15. N.

Obva, a river of Ruſſia, in the ment of Perm, which runs into the near Obvinſk.

Obvinſk, a town of Ruſſia, in the vernment of Perm, on the Kam miles N. Perm. *Long.* 74. E. Ferro 58. 44. N.

Oby, or *Ob*, a river of Ruſſia, from the union of the Bija and Katun Bijſk, paſſes by Kolivan, Narim, S &c. and enters the Obſkaia Lake, ſixty beyond Obdorſkoi. Its name ſignifies and accordingly, in Ruſſia, it is often the *Great River*. The Kalmucks and Tartars generally give it the name of *O* It is a very large ſmooth ſtream, its c being generally ſlow, and is between three hundred fathoms in breadth; many places it is much broader, e

floods. It abounds in fiſh, and is almoſt to the lake in which it . The bottom of this river, for a ble way from its ſource, is ſtony; in the influx of the river Ket, it is . In its courſe, eſpecially towards n of Bereſov, it forms a great many . The ſprings where this river riſes very copious; but it receives ſeve- rivers in its courſe. The mouth is ; *Long.* 87. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 66.

a town of Hainaut: two leagues Conde.

, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile. ins three pariſhes, ten convents, at 2000 inhabitants. In the year this town was taken from the Moors, nſo VI: twenty-three miles ENE.

, or *St. Anne*, a town of North , in the country of Terra Firma, ace of St. Martha.

, a range of mountains of Spain, extend from the neighbourhood of in Catalonia, to Burgos in Old

, or *Oca*, a river of Spain, which riſes Burgos, and runs into the Ebro, near

, an iſland of the Atlantic, near of North Carolina: ten miles long, om one and a half to three wide. *Long.* W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 36. N.

, a river of the iſland of Hiſpaniola, runs into the ſea, and forms a bay, ſouth coaſt, to which it gives name, to the weſt of Point Salinas.

Mountains, mountains of United , in the north-eaſt part of the ſtate nia. *Long.* 83. 40. W. Greenwich. 50. N.

, a town of Perſia, in the province : fifty leagues ESE. Iſpahan.

, a town of Ruſſia, in the govern- Perm, on the Kama: twenty miles Perm. *Long.* 72. 16. E. Ferro. *Lat.* N.

Bay, a bay on the north coaſt of the Jamaica. *Long.* 76. 56. W. Green- *Lat.* 18. 26. N.

, a river of Ruſſia, which runs in- , at the town of Ochotſk.

a ſeaport town of Ruſſia, on the Ochotſka. It gives name to a province part of the government of Irkutſk. port veſſels ſail to Kamtchatcha. of the environs produces little or ; and proviſions are brought hither Yakutſk, both by land and water. method of conveyance is very te- and attended with ſome danger: nor land-carriage free from difficulties; diſtance is 919 werſts, and the road lies over mountains and through moraſſes, and thick woods of larch and birch-trees; ſo that the journey takes up near ſix weeks. Beſides, every thing muſt be carried this way on horſes or rein-deer, and the latter are furniſhed by the Tunguſians, who live in the neighbourhood of Ochotsk, near the ſea to which it gives name: 1320 miles NE. Irkutſk, and 2220 E. Tobolſk. *Long.* 160. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 59. 28. N.

Ochotſkoe Sea, a large bay of the North Pacific Ocean, on the eaſt coaſt of the Ruſſian dominions, ſo called from the ſea-port of Ochotſk. *Long.* 155. to 165. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. to 59. N.

Ochſenberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemberg: twelve miles W. Heilbronn.

Ochſenfurt, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Wurzburg: eight miles SSE. Wurzburg, and eighteen NNW. Anſpach.

Ochſenhauſen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, near which is a princely abby, founded as a priory, in the year 1100, but raiſed to an abby, in the year 1391. The aſſeſſment, in the matricula of the empire and circle, is 100 florins, and taxed to the chamber of Wetzlar 139 rixdollars ſixty-nine kruitzers: fourteen miles S. Ulm, and forty WSW. Augſburg.

Ochtee, a river of Germany, which runs into the Weſer, about eight miles below Bremen.

Ochtrop, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Munſter: twenty-one miles NNW. Munſter.

Ocier, a town of the iſland of Sardinia: twenty-eight miles ESE. Saſſari.

Ocrvas, a town of South America, in Brazil, and government of Marannon.

Ock, a river of England, in the county of Berks, which runs into the Thames at Abingdon.

Ocker, a river of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, which riſes in the Hartz Foreſt, by ſeveral ſprings, about eight miles SE. from Goſlar, paſſes by Wolfenbuttle, Brunſwick, &c. and runs into the Aller, five miles W. Gifhorn.

Ococingo, a town of North America, in the government of Mexico, and province of Chiapa: ſeventy miles E. Chiapa.

Ocol, a town of Aſia, in Thibet: eighty miles WNW. Cha-tcheou.

Ocopa, a town of South America, in Peru, and juriſdiction of Atun Xauxa.

Ocrzka, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lublin: twenty-ſix miles NW. Lublin.

Octeville, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine: one league W. Montvilliers.

Octon, a town of France, in the depart-

ment of the Herault, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Lodève: two leagues and a quarter NE. Bedarrieux, and one and a half S. Lodève.

Ocunnoluſte, a town of United America, in the Tennaſee government: twenty-one miles SSW. Tellico.

Ocze, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia: forty-four miles WNW. Birlat.

Odalenga (Grande), a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont: ſix miles ESE. Creſcentio, and ſix E. Verrua.

Oddena, a town of Africa, in the county Fetu, on the Gold Coaſt, containing 300 houſes, built of ſtone: the ſtreets are irregular, and, in the rainy ſeaſon, very dirty.

Oddena, a town of Arabia, formerly a ſplendid city, now in ruins, near Taas.

Odder, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: twelve miles S. Wadeij.

Odegno, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Montſerrat: fourteen miles E. Ceva.

Odeida, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: eighty miles NE. Aden.

Odemira, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo: eight leagues SW. Ourique, and four and a half SE. Sines.

Odenbach, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and duchy of Deux Ponts: one mile S. Meiſſenheim.

Odenheim, a princely priory of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, founded in the year 1122, near a village of that name. In the year 1507, Philip, biſhop of Spire, permitted the college to be removed from Odenheim to Bruchſal; at the ſame time granting to the prior, dean, and chapter, the church of Our Lady, in that town. This convent, therefore, though removed to Bruchſal, a town in the dioceſe of Spire, is yet commonly called *Odenheim*, from the primary place of its foundation. The prior of Odenheim, who is generally the biſhop of Spire, ſits and votes in that quality at the diet, among the prelates of the empire. His matricular aſſeſſment is ſeven foot-ſoldiers, or, inſtead thereof, forty florins per month; and to the chamber of Wetzlar, eighty-one rixdollars fourteen kruitzers and a half. By virtue of an ancient cuſtom, the chapter levies the contributions on the ſubjects, and the prior receives a yearly penſion. The chapter has, indeed, found means to get the whole management of the priory into their own hands, excluding the prior from any part of it; and in the year 1729, he made a complaint, that having advanced out of the treaſury at Spire, the imperial, circular, and Wetzlar aſſeſſments for the priory of Odenheim, he had not been able even to recover his own money; and therefore, as biſhop of Spire, renounced the payment of the ſeveral taxations with which the ſaid priory [illegible] ed: fourteen miles S. Heidelberg.

Oden-Hotun, a town of Aſia, in [illegible] dom of Corea, 425 miles E. Pek[illegible] 142. 39. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 13. N.

Odenſala, a town of Sweden, in [illegible] vince of Upland: fourteen miles SE. [illegible]

Odenſee, a town of Denmark, [illegible] of the iſland of Funen, ſituated [illegible] which runs into a large bay, ab[illegible] from the town. It is the ſee of [illegible] and contains three churches, b[illegible] cathedral. It has upwards of [illegible] ſhips, beſides ſmaller ones, belong[illegible] and as many foreign veſſels tr[illegible] The king has a palace, but not m[illegible] In the year 1621, Chriſtian IV [illegible] college, and endowed it liberally [illegible] profeſſors. Odenſee ſupplies th[illegible] part of the army, and eſpecially th[illegible] with all their leather accoutrement[illegible] particularly famous for gloves. He[illegible] conſiderable cloth manufacture, [illegible] houſe, and a manufacture for [illegible] Daniſh language is, by many, th[illegible] ſpoken here in its greateſt purity. [illegible] of Odenſee was erected by king H[illegible] tand, before the year 980. And [illegible] been aboliſhed, during the per[illegible] Sueno, it was reſtored by Knut [illegible] in 1020. A ſynod or aſſembly of [illegible] was held here in 1205, and a die[illegible] At another diet held here, in 15[illegible] foundation was laid for the ref[illegible] the whole kingdom, and the h[illegible] diſcipline of the Daniſh church ſe[illegible] 1701, a ſubſidy-treaty was conc[illegible] betwixt the king of Denmark, En[illegible] Holland. In 1724, a trading c[illegible] eſtabliſhed at Odenſee, by a very [illegible] royal charter. The number of [illegible] is about 5200. *Long.* 10. 23. E. Gre[illegible] *Lat.* 55. 28. N.

Odenſwi, a town of Sweden, in [illegible] vince of Smaland: 72 miles N. C[illegible]

Oder, a river which riſes in [illegible] about ſix leagues NE. from Olm[illegible] by Oltrau, Oppau, ſoon after ent[illegible] paſſes by Oderberg, Ratibor, K[illegible] pitz, Oppelen, Brieg, Ohlau, Bre[illegible] bus, Gros Glogau, Beuthen, [illegible] the New Mark of Brandenburg, [illegible] Croſſen, Franckfort, Cuſtrin, [illegible] Stettin, Damm, &c. it then form[illegible] lake, called the *Friſch Haff*, and [illegible] to ſeveral branches, empties itſe[illegible] Baltic. Two conſiderable iſlands, [illegible] and Wollin, are formed at its m[illegible] is navigable beyond Ratibor.

Oder, a river of France, which [illegible] the ſea, three leagues below Qui[illegible] the department of the Fipiſtere.

Oder (Alt), a river of Sileſia, wh[illegible] into the Oder, one mile NW. Breſ[illegible]

...berg, a town of Germany, in the ... Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark ...lenburg, on the Oder: twenty-five NW. Cuſtrin, and thirty-five NE.

...berg, or *Bogumin*, a town of Sileſia, ...rincipality of Teſchen, on the Oder: ...miles NW. Teſchen, and twelve Ratibor.

...ngra, a town of Sweden, in the ... of Schonen: nineteen miles E. En...

...heim, a town of Germany, in the ... the Lower Rhine, and palatinate of ...ine, formerly imperial: thirteen NW. Worms, and fourteen S. *Long.* 25. 44. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 45. N.

...heim, a town of Germany, in the ... the Upper Rhine, and duchy of Deux Ponts: four miles N. Weiſſenheim, ...t WSW. Creutznach.

...wat, a town of Germany, in the du... Bremen: fifteen miles N. Stade.

... *Seiff*, a lake of Sileſia, in the prin... of Breſlaw: two miles S. Dyher...h.

...o, a town of Italy, in the Treviſan, ...y epiſcopal, but the ſee was removed ...ella: thirteen miles SE. Ceneda, and ...n NE. Trevigio.

...dzgu, a town of Sweden, in the pro... of Smaland: thirteen miles SSE. ...ping.

...pour, a town of Hindooſtan, in the ...ry of Oriſſa: thirty-two miles S. Sur..., and 190 NW. Cattack.

..., a river of Spain, which joins the ... near its mouth.

...am, a town of England, in the coun... Hants, with a weekly market on Friday, ...ted on a navigable canal from the Wye Thames to Baſingſtoke. It is a corpo... town, and was formerly a free borough ...e biſhop of Wincheſter. Here was a ... and a caſtle, which was bravely de...ed by thirteen Engliſh ſoldiers againſt troops of the dauphin of France, in the ... of king John: in the reign of Ed... III, David II, king of Scotland, was ... here in priſon: twenty-five miles NE. ...cheſter, and forty-two WSW. London.

...ness, a cape of Scotland, on the eaſt ... of the iſland of Stronſa. *Long.* 0. 47. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 58. 59. N.

...ev, a town of Ruſſia, in the govern... of Tula, on the Upha: fifty-two miles ... Tula. *Long.* 54. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. ... N.

Odoli Hotun, a town of Chineſe Tartary: ... miles ENE. Pekin. *Long.* 145. 24. E. ...rro. *Lat.* 43. 32. N.

Odonck, a fort of Flanders, on the Lys: ... leagues below Ghent.

Odowara, a ſeaport town of Japan, in the ...d of Niphon: 120 miles ENE. Meaco.

Odrau, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Oppau, near the Oder: thirty-two miles WSW. Teſchen, and ſeventeen S. Troppau.

Odyck, a town of the ſtate of Utrecht: three leagues SE. Utrecht.

Oe, a ſmall iſland of Denmark, ſituated a little to the north of Laland. *Long.* 11. 31. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 58. N.

Oebsfeld, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Magdeburg: thirty-eight miles NW. Magdeburg.

Oederan, or *Oedern*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: nine miles ENE. Chemnitz, and twenty-ſix WSW. Dreſden.

Oei, a river of China, which runs into the grand canal, in the province of Chan-tong, at Li-tchin.

Oei, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Chen-ſi: 630 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 123. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 33. 48. N.

Oei, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-tong: thirty-two miles E. Tein-tcheou.

Oeland, an iſland in the Baltic, belonging to Sweden, directly oppoſite Calmar; about 70 miles in length, and ſix in breadth. It is divided into the north and ſouth parts. In the former are ſeveral fine foreſts, and a great many ſtone quarries; but in the latter the ground is more level, and fit both for tillage and paſture. The iſland, in general, yields plenty of butter, honey, wax, and nuts. The Oeland horſes, or kleppers, as they are called, are ſmall, but ſtrong, and full of mettle. The king's foreſt extends over the whole iſland. Here are alſo numbers of deer, of ſeveral kinds, with hares and wild boars. Both parts of the iſland abound in alum-mines. The Oeland Sandſtein, or free-ſtone, comes from this iſland, which is much harder than that of Gottland; and alſo black marble, or touch-ſtone. The ſea-weed is uſed here for manure. The inhabitants, who are ſaid to exceed 7000 ſouls, have various occupations; being employed in agriculture, working in the quarries, cutting-ſtones, burning lime, fiſhing, and navigation. The ſailors belonging to the crown are generally quartered in this iſland. The four provoſtſhips, into which Oeland is divided, are in the dioceſe of Calmar. *Long.* 16. 40. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 56. 45. N.

Oelpe, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Berg: four miles S. Wipperfurt.

Oels, a city of Sileſia, and capital of a principality ſo called. In this town is a reſidentiary palace of the prince, with two Lutheran parochial churches, to one of which belongs the ſuperintendent of the principality, a free ſchool, with ſalaries for a maſter

of languages, a fencing and a writing-master, and a popish church. In the year 1559, a great part of this place was destroyed by fire. In 1634, it was burnt by the Imperialists; and in 1730, the greater part of it was again demolished by fire. The principality is bounded on the north and east by Poland, on the south by the principalities of Oppeln, Brieg, and Breslau, and on the west by the principality of Wohlau. The soil is sandy, and not very fertile: fourteen miles ENE. Breslau, and twenty-two N. Brieg. *Long.* 39. 14. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 4. N.

Oelsen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meissen: six miles NE. Lauenstein.

Oelsnitz, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the Vogtland: seventy-two miles SW. Dresden, and twenty SSW. Zwickau. *Long.* 29. 56. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 19. N.

Oepen, or *Eupen*, a town of the duchy of Limburg, on the Weze, where they carry on considerable manufactures of cloth, particularly blue and black, said to be equal in goodness to that made in England: four leagues S. Aix la Chapelle.

Oerl, a town of Guelderland: ten miles NW. Venloo.

Oernetz, a town of Sweden, in the province of Dalecarlia, where Gustavus Vasa took refuge in the house of one Paterson, who would have betrayed him, if he had not been prevented by his wife: five miles S. Fahlun.

Oertz, a river of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, which runs into the Allier, four miles W. Zelle.

Oesch, or *Oex*, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne: nineteen miles S. Friburg.

Oesel, see *Ezel*.

Oestringen, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and bishopric of Spire: fourteen miles E. Spire.

Oettingen, or *Oetting*, a county of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, situated to the north of the Danube, bounded on the east by the duchy of Neuburg, and on the west by the provostship of Elwangen; about ten leagues long, and six broad. The counts are descended from Otho, who lived in the twelfth century. Leopold granted the rank of prince to the eldest of the family, which divided itself into two, Oettingen Oettingen and Oettingen Wallerstein, the former of which became extinct in the year 1731. The remaining is subdivided into several collateral branches who individually possess the principality, but the eldest of the family has the sovereignty. The branches which proceeded from the Wallerstein line are Oettingen Spielberg and Oettingen Baldern. The assessment for the Roman month, for the whole house, is 276 florins, and to the chamber of Wetzlar 107 r[illegible]. The Roman Catholic and Lutheran are equally professed in the country.

Oettingen, a city of Germany, in [illegible] of Swabia, on the Wernitz, capital county so called, the residence of the of Oettingen Spielberg, and seat of regency and treasury: it contains a [illegible] arts, a grammar-school, and an house: fourteen miles S. Anspach, fourteen NNW. Donauwert.

Oetting (New), a town of Germany, the circle of Bavaria: eight miles Burkhausen, and forty-six E. N. *Long.* 30. 24. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 1.

Oetskaia, a town of Russia, in the vernment of Irkutsk: 40 miles N.

Oeuil, a river of France, which runs the Cher, in the department of the A

Oeyras, a town of Portugal, in the vince of Estremadura, on the Tag leagues and three quarters W. Lisb two E. Cascaes.

Oeyras (New), a town of Africa, kingdom of Angola.

Ofanto, a river of Italy, in the k of Naples, which rises in the pro Principato Ultra, not far from Con runs into the Adriatic, ten miles W.

Ofesca, a town of Servia, on the side of the Danube, opposite Belgra

Offa's Dike, an entrenchment or ca cast up by Offa, a Saxon king, to England from the incursion of the extending from Herefordshire to Holy Flintshire.

Offeling, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Austria: sixteen miles SW. stadt.

Offenbach, a town of Germany, circle of the Upper Rhine, and co Isenburg, on the Maine, containing tw testant churches, a synagogue, and c several manufactures: three miles E. F fort on the Maine, and twelve NNE. I stadt.

Offen See, a lake of Germany, in the duchy of Austria: sixteen miles E. St gang.

Offen, see *Buda*.

Offenbach, a town of Germany, circle of the Upper Rhine, and co Salm, on the Glan: four miles NE. tereck, and thirty-three WNW. W

Offenburg, an imperial town of Ge in the circle of Swabia, situated on t zig, in the Ortenau. This town w nally imperial, but by the empire m to Baden, which, in the year 1[illegible] over the same mortgage to the bish Strasburg, by which bishopric one h was transferred to the elector palatine the former of these the town redeeme[illegible]

...t before the sixteenth century, and ... latter it became discharged in the ...4, on that prince falling under the ...e empire. In 1635, its charter as ...ial and circular town was renewed. ...ment in the matricula of the circle ...re was, in the year 1683, reduced ...o to thirty-four florins, and, in ... thirty-three. To the chamber at ...r it pays twenty-two rixdollars eighty-...ltzers and a half. Offenburg is ... protection of Austria, and the re-...f an Austrian prefect. In the year ...s fortifications were blown up by the ... The inhabitants are Roman Ca-... twenty-four miles SSW. Rastatt, ...een NW. Freudenstatt. *Long.* 25. ...Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 27. N.

..., a town of Africa, on the Slave ...where the English and Dutch have a ...y.

...*ille*, a town of France, in the de-...nt of the Lower Seine: one league S. ...

...*Kiamen*, a post of Chinese Tartary ...44. 28. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 58. N.

...*toe*, a settlement on the east coast of ...r. *Long.* 60. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* ... N.

...*n*, a town of Russia, in the govern-...t Perm: fifty-two miles W. Perm.

...*ller*, a town of France, in the de-...nt of the Meurte, and chief place of a ...n the district of Blamont: one league ...quarter SW. Blamont, and three E. ...e.

...*sheim*, a town of Germany, in the ...of the Lower Rhine, and palatinate ...e Rhine, situated on the Rhine, in a ...y remarkable for its fertility in fruit ...getables, with a chateau, belonging to ...ector. This town was destroyed by ...rench, in the reign of Louis XIV: ...iles WNW. Manheim, and four SSE. ...kendal.

...*o*, an island in the South Pacific ...n, to the west of Anamooka.

...*astro*, a town of the island of Sicily, ...e vally of Mazara: nine miles SSE. ...no.

...*o*, a river of Italy, which rises in the ...ric of Trent, passes by Breno, Palaz-..., Orzi, Nuova, Ustiano, Caneto, &c. ...ins the Po, at Borgo Forte.

...*more*, a river of South Wales, which ...on the borders of Brecknockshire, and ...into the Severn, four miles SW. from ...gend, in Glamorganshire.

...*ata*, a town of Spain, in the province ...ipuscoa: three miles SW. Segura, and ...y SW. St. Sebastian.

...*y*, a town of France, in the depart-... of the Moselle, and chief place of a ...n, in the district of Metz: one league and three quarters NE. Gorze, and one S. Metz.

Ogoletz, an island of Russia, in the Straits of Vaigatskoi. *Long.* 69. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 69. 40. N.

Ogor, a river of Russia, which runs into the Duna, twelve miles SE. Riga.

Ogost, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Danube, near Rakova, in the province of Bulgaria.

Ogoua, a town of Africa, on the Slave Coast, situated on the side of a hill, and containing betwen 200 and 300 houses, built of clay, but clean, and well furnished. In the centre is a square, surrounded with shops, and whither they bring all kinds of provisions, gold, wax, sugar, &c. The inhabitants are sociable, but cunning; they are good fishermen, and warlike, and are governed by regular magistrates.

Ogram Lough, a lake of Ireland, in the county of Clare: eight miles NW. Killaloe.

Ogran, a town of Hungary: fifteen miles NNW. Presburg.

Obamaneno, an harbour in the island of Ulietea, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 151. 38. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 16. 45. S.

Obang Java, a cluster of islands in the Pacific Ocean, discovered by Tasman; one of them is of considerable length, the rest little better than large rocks. *Lat.* 4. 36. N.

Oberurua, an harbour of the Pacific Ocean, on the west coast of the island of Otaha. *Long.* 151. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 16. 38. S.

Obeteroa, an island, about four leagues in circumference, in the South Pacific Ocean, without either harbour or anchorage, and only a bay on the west coast, which is foul and rocky. The inhabitants are active, and well made, of a dark brown complexion; they form circles round their arms and legs, but have no figures on the other parts of their body: their clothing is made of the bark of a tree, and curiously coloured; some wear bonnets, adorned with the feathers of birds, others wear white stuff like a turban; their arms are lances, made of very hard wood, called etoa, and long pikes. The fertility seemed to be not very great, nor did the inhabitants appear to be numerous. *Long.* 150. 47. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 22. 27. S.

Obevaboa, an island in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 139. 2. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 9. 42. S.

Obio, a river of North America, which takes that name at Pittsburg, in the western part of Pennsylvania, being before called *Allegany*, after which it runs westerly, inclining to the south, a course of near 1200 miles, till it joins the Missisippi, about ten miles above New Madrid, forming the north boundary of the state of Kentucky; navigable for boats almost the whole distance

and

and generally conſidered as one of the moſt beautiful rivers in the world.

Obiopiomingo, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Kentucky, on the ſouth ſide of the Ohio: ſixty miles WSW. Franckfort.

Obitaboo, an iſland in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 139. 6. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 9. 54. S.

Obla, a river of Sileſia, which riſes four miles S. Munſterberg, and runs into the Oder, at Breſlau.

Oblau, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Brieg, on the river Ohla, ſituated in the midſt of marſhes, ſurrounded with walls and ramparts. The caſtle is large, and contains a church for the uſe of the Roman Catholics, another church in the town belongs to the Proteſtants. Beſides theſe, here is alſo a Poliſh church and a copper flatting-mill. Ohlau has ſuffered much by war, and, in 1502 and 1641, one-half of it was deſtroyed by fire. In 1741, it was taken by the Pruſſians. Great quantities of tobacco are produced in the neighbourhood: eight miles NW. Brieg, and fourteen SE. Breſlau.

Oblenbauſen, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: four miles N. Schwanaſtadt.

Oblm, or *Ulm*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Mentz, on the Selz: ſix miles SW. Mentz.

Obm, a river of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, which runs into the Lahn, near Marpurg, in the principality of Heſſe.

Oboulang, a town of Aſia, in Thibet: 107 miles S. Haratoube.

Obra, a river of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, which runs into the Unſtrutt, ſix miles N. Erfurt.

Obrdruf, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Gotha, and capital of the county of Gleichen. This town has ſeveral times been deſtroyed by fire, but at preſent is in a flouriſhing ſtate, from its numerous manufactures: eight miles SSE. Gotha, and fifteen SW. Erfurt.

Obrenbau, or *Obrnbau*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Aichſtat: ſix miles SSE. Anſpach, and twenty-ſeven NW. Aichſtat.

Obringen, or *Oringawe*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Hohenlohe, on the Ohrn, which divides it into Old and New Town. It contains two churches, and an hoſpital: thirty-four miles ESE. Heidelberg, and thirty-three S. Wertheim.

Obrle, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Bremen: three miles SW. Bremervord.

Obrn, a river of Germany, which runs into the Cocher: about one mile and a half SW. Sinderingen, in the circle of Franconia.

Oi, a river of Ruſſia, which runs Eniſei, *Long.* 109. 20. E. Ferro, Lat. 16. N.

Oia, a river of Ruſſia, which runs the Obſkaia Gulf. *Long.* 90. 10. E. *Lat.* 68. N.

Oja, a town of Sweden, in the province of Schonen: twenty-one miles SSE.

Oja, a town of Sweden, in the province Smaland: nine miles SW. Wexio.

Oibo, or *Maoibo*, a ſmall iſland in the Eaſtern Sea, near the coaſt of Africa. Lat. 39. 50. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 11. 22. N.

Oichill, a mountain of Scotland, in the county of Perth: twelve miles SW.

Oieck, a town of Poland, in the province of Sandomirz: twelve miles SSW. Sandomirz.

Ojen, a town of Spain, in the province Grenada: three miles N. Marbella.

Ojeren, a lake of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuus; twenty-four miles long, two wide: ten miles E. Chriſtiania.

Oieſtads, a town of Norway: twenty miles NNE. Chriſtianſand.

Oignon, a river of France, which runs into the Saône: three leagues S. Gray.

Oigny, a town of France, in the department of the Côte d'Or: four leagues Châtillon ſur Seine.

Oingt, or *Yoingt*, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire, ſeven miles WSW. Villefranche, and 20 NW. Lyons.

Oira, a town of Italy, in the kingdom Naples, and province of Otranto; the ſee a biſhop, ſuffragan of Tarento: twenty miles NE. Tarento, and twenty SW. Oſtuni.

Oiron, a town of France, in the department of the Two Sevres, and chief canton, in the diſtrict of Thouars: two leagues E. Thouars, and two and a half SW. Loudun.

Oirſchot, a town of Brabant: ten miles SE. Bois le Duc.

Oiſe, a river of France, which riſes in the confines of Hainaut, paſſes by La Fere, Chauny, Noyon, Compiegne, Pont-Ste-Maxence, and joins the Seine, five miles S. Poiſſy.

Oiſe, a department of France, bounded on the north by the department of the Somme, on the eaſt by the department of Aiſne, on the ſouth by the departments of the Seine and Marne and Seine and Oiſe, and on the weſt by the department of Eure and the Lower Seine; about thirty leagues in length, and thirty in breadth. It is compoſed of part of what was before called *Beauvois*, *Noyonnois*, and *Valois*: Beauvais and Compiegne are alternately the chief towns.

Oiſſeau, a town of France, in the de-

the Mayenne, and chief place of a
n the diſtrict of Mayenne: one
SW. Ambrieres, and one and a
N. Mayenne.
a town of Germany, in the circle
lia, and biſhopric of Oſnabruck:
SSE. Oſnabruck.
et, a town of France, in the de-
of the Somme, and chief place of
, in the diſtrict of Amiens: ſeven
W. Amiens, and three S. Abeville.
s Town, a town of the iſland of
, on the ſouth coaſt: four miles
idge Town.
a town of France, in the department
ſtraits of Calais, and chief place of a
n the diſtrict of Bapaume: two
and a half S. Douay, and four and a
E. Bapaume.
a town of Aſia, in Thibet: eigh-
es SE. Laſſa.
a river of Ruſſia, which riſes about
s ſouth from Orel, paſſes by that
uga, Riazan, &c. and joins the
at Niznei Novgorod.
a river of Ruſſia, which runs into
ra, near Bratſkoi. *Long.* 119. 26.
Lat. 56. 5. N.
a town of United America, in the
Virginia: ten miles SW. Dumfries.
natel, a circar of Hindooſtan, in the
Guzerat.
a river of England, in the county of
which runs into the Towridge, two
N. Hatherleigh.
, a town of England, in the coun-
Rutland, with a weekly market on
. Here is an ancient caſtle, in the
which the aſſizes for the county are
The firſt time a peer of the king-
ſes through this town, a ſhoe is for-
om his horſe, to be nailed on the
e, or a ſum of money given to buy
ven miles W. Stamford, and nine-
N. London.
on, or *Ockington*, a town of Eng-
the county of Devon, with a weekly
on Saturday. Near it are the remains
e: here is a manufacture of ſerges,
members are returned to the Britiſh
: twenty-two miles W. Exeter,
W. London.
or *Iniju*, an iſland of Japan, about
leagues in circumference.
ſtad, a town of Norway, in the
of Aggerhuus, on the Glomme:
S. Chriſtiania.
k, a town of Ruſſia, near the Gulf
naſkaia: 1888 miles ENE. Irkutſk,
NE. Tobolsk, and 3200 E. Peterſ-
Long. 181. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 63.
N.
any, a town of Samogitia: twenty-
miles N. Medniki.

Okna, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia: forty-four miles S. Niemecz.

Okrinia, a river of Boſnia, which runs into the Save.

Okriſtel, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and county of Iſenburg, on the Maine: eleven miles E. Mentz, and three WSW. Hochſt.

Okſor, a town of Egypt, celebrated for its pottery, the manufacture of which is of great antiquity: twenty miles N. Aſna.

Okuloka, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel, on the river Pinega: 180 miles SE. Archangel.

Okunevo, an oſtrog of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolsk, on the Eniſei: 220 miles N. Turuchansk. *Long.* 105. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 69. 25. N.

Okunevſk, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolsk, on the Mijas: 200 miles SW. Tobolſk, and 136 SE. Ekaterinograd. *Long.* 81. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. 40. N.

Olan, a river of Aſia, which riſes in the kingdom of Thibet; *Long.* 115. 3.; *Lat.* 37. 58.; and entering into the province Chen-ſi, in China, it changes its name to *Tai-tong*, and finally loſes itſelf in the Heang, *Long.* 120. 30. E. Ferro; *Lat.* 36. 10. N.

Oland, a ſmall iſland of Denmark, in the North Sea: eight miles N. Nordſtrand.

Olanow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: twenty-eight miles SW. Berdiczow.

Olan-poulac, a town of Aſia, in Thibet: ſeventy-five miles N. Haralope-pai.

Olargues, a town of France, in the department of the Herault, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Pons: two leagues and a half NE. St. Pons, and five and three quarters NW. Beziers. *Long.* 20. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 33. N.

Olbego, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile: twenty miles E. Soria.

Olberſdorf, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Jagerndorf: ten miles WSW. Leobſchutz, and ſeven NW. Jagerndorf.

Olberſleben, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Weimar: three miles W. Buttſtadt.

Olbrom, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow: twenty-eight miles NNW. Cracow.

Olby, a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Clermont: three leagues WSW. Clermont.

Olcon, a river of England, in the county of Hereford, which runs into the Munnow.

Old Fort Bay, a bay on the ſouth coaſt of Canada, in the river St. Lawrence. *Long.* 58. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 26. N.

Old Fort Bay, a bay at the ſouth end of the iſland of St. Lucia.

Old Fort Iſlands, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands in the Gulf of St. Lawrence. *Long.* 57. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 20. N.

Old Head, a cape on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of Ronaldſha, one of the Orkney Iſlands. *Long.* 0. 26. E. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 58. 38. N.

Old Head of Kinſale, a cape on the ſouthern coaſt of Ireland, in the county of Cork: ſix miles S. Kinſale. *Long.* 8. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 37. N.

Old Nabb, a cape of England, on the north coaſt of the county of York: nine miles NW. Whitby.

Old Peak, a cape of England, on the north-eaſt coaſt of the county of York: nine miles NNW. Scarborough.

Old Road Town, a town of the iſland of St. Chriſtopher: five miles W. Baſſe Terre. *Long.* 62. 48. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 25. N.

Old Town, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Georgia: ſixteen miles SSE. Louiſville.

Olde, or *Hold*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Munſter: two miles NW. Stromberg.

Olden, a town of Norway, in the province of Bergen: ninety-five miles NNE. Bergen.

Oldenburg, a county of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, bounded on the north by the lordſhip of Jever, on the eaſt by the county of Delmenhorſt and the Weſer, on the ſouth by the biſhopric of Munſter, and on the weſt by Eaſt Frieſland. This county belongs to the king of Denmark, and meaſures forty miles in length, and rather more than thirty in breadth. The ſoil is, in general, fertile, producing, in particular, excellent paſturage, and a good breed of horned cattle and horſes. In it, however, is much moorland, but on this good turf is dug, which is uſed for burning. Againſt inundations this county is ſecured by large and expenſive dikes and dams. At Varel and other places amber has been found. On account of Oldenburg, the king of Denmark is poſſeſſed both of ſeat and voice as well in the Weſtphalian college of the counts of the empire, as alſo at the diets of the circle of Weſtphalia. The taxation of the empire on this county is eight horſe, and thirty foot, or 260 florins; and for each chamber-term, on account of Oldenburg and Delmenhoſt, are given 113 rixdollars fifty-five kruitzers.

Oldenburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and capital of a county of the ſame name, on the Hunte. The town is regularly fortified, and contains two churches. The citadel was rebuilt in the beginning of the 17th century, and is the reſidence of a governor: it obtained municipal rights in the year 1345: thirty-nine miles ESE. Emden. *Long.* 2[illegible] Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 7. N.

Oldenburg, a town of Germa[illegible] circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhop[illegible] born, with a fortified caſtle: five ENE. Paderborn.

Oldenburg, ſee *Altenburg*.

Oldenbrock, a town of Germa[illegible] circle of Lower Saxony, and d[illegible] men: twenty-ſix miles NNE. C[illegible]

Oldendorf, a town of Germany, [illegible] cle of Weſtphalia, and county [illegible] burg, on the Weſer: five miles E[illegible]

Oldenſtadt, a town of Germa[illegible] circle of Lower Saxony, and [illegible] Luneburg Zell: one mile NE. [illegible] twenty SSE. Luneburg.

Oldenſwort, a town of Den[illegible] duchy of Sleſwick: five miles W[illegible] derickſtadt.

Oldenzeel, a town of Overiſſe[illegible] tal of the country of Twente. T[illegible] ror, Louis the Pious, gave it, [illegible] 821, to Baldwin, comte of Cl[illegible] whoſe deſcendants, St. Ba[illegible] biſhop of Utrecht, built walls r[illegible] annexed it to that ſee, in the [illegible] has twice been deſtroyed, firſt [illegible] 1492, and the ſecond by the tro[illegible] d'Egmont, duke of Gueldres. [illegible] rice of Naſſau ſeized it in 157[illegible] retaken, in the year 1605, by [illegible] broſe Spinola, who made 300 m[illegible] of war. It was again taken by [illegible] in 1626, under the command of [illegible] derick Henry of Naſſau, when [illegible] tions were demoliſhed. Some [illegible] tend that the ancient Salii or [illegible] the inhabitants of this place, on [illegible] name Oldenzeel, Oldeſalia, or S[illegible] and produce, as a farther teſtimon[illegible] or Zallant, the neighbouring [illegible] diſtrict, and which they underſto[illegible] the country of the Saliens, or S[illegible] miles NW. Munſter, and forty-[illegible] Arnhem.

Oldeſloe, a town of Germany, [illegible] duchy of Holſtein. This town [illegible] much by war and fire in the 1[illegible] that it has never recovered: it h[illegible] fifteen miles W. Lubeck, and tw[illegible] NE. Hamburg.

Oldman's Bay, a bay on the ſo[illegible] Newfoundland: eighty miles E. [illegible]

Olegon, a cape of Ruſſia, in [illegible] Ochotſk: 252 miles E. Och[illegible] 169. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 59. 20. N.

Olekma, a river of Ruſſia, whi[illegible] the mountains on the frontiers of [illegible] *Lat.* 49. and running due north, [illegible] Lena, oppoſite Olekminsk.

Olekminſk, a town of Ruſſia, on [illegible] where it is joined by the Olekma, [illegible] vernment of Irkutsk: 300 mi[illegible]

...k, and 692 NE. Irkutsk. *Long.* 137. ...o. *Lat.* 60. 25. N.

...*i*, a cape of Russia, at the west side ... mouth of the Obskaia Gulf, in the ... Sea: 340 miles N. Nadimskoi. ...o. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 72. 15. N.

...*Nos*, a cape of Russia, in the White ...ixty miles N. Archangel.

...*k*, a town of Russia, near the mouth ... river Olenek, near the Frozen Ocean: ...es NNW. Zigansk. *Long.* 122. E. ... *Lat.* 72. 24. N.

...*k*, a river of Russia, which rises in ... 20. and runs into the Icy Sea, *Long.* ... Ferro; *Lat.* 72. 30. N.

...*s*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate ...aw: fifty-two miles NW. Braclaw.

...*ka*, a river of Russia, which runs into ...ungunska. *Long.* 113. E. Ferro. *Lat.* ... N.

...*ra*, a river of Russia, which runs into ...im. *Long.* 133. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* ... N.

...*koi*, a town of Russia, in the govern... of Archangel, on the Vokscha: 120 ... E. Archangel.

...*on*, a town of France, in the depart... of the Lower Charente, and chief place ... canton, in the district of Marennes, ...e east coast of the island of Oleron: ...gues and a quarter S. la Rochelle, and ...and a quarter WSW. Rochfort. *Long.* ... E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 53. N.

...*ron*, an island in the Atlantic, near the ...coast of France, five leagues and a half ...and from one to two wide. It is sepa... from the continent by a narrow chan... called *Pertuis de Maubuisson*, and from ...and of Ré by the Pertuis de Antioche. ... number of inhabitants is estimated at ...12,000, who are distributed in the town ...eron and several villages. The soil is ...e; but the principal part of the inha...ts are seamen. This island was for...y in the possession of the crown of Eng..., and king Richard I composed some ...me laws, which were called the laws ...eron, and are the principal foundation ...e maritime laws of most states of ...pe.

...*ron*, a town of France, and principal ... of a district, in the department of the ...er Pyrennées; before the revolution, the ... a bishop, who had the title of premier ... of Bearn; four leagues SW. Pau, and ...W. Tarbe. *Long.* 17. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat.* ...11. N.

...*s*, a town of Imperial Istria: sixteen ... NW. Pedena.

...*a*, a town of Spain, in the province of ...onia: sixteen miles NW. Barcelona.

...*sko*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate ...Belcz: thirty-six miles SE. Belcz.

...*nick*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz: twenty-eight miles W. Sandomirz.

Oletta, a town of the island of Corsica: two leagues SW. Bastia, and thirteen NNE. Corte. *Long.* 27. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 33. N.

Olette, a town of France, in the department of the East Pyrennées, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Prades, celebrated for its warm baths: two leagues and a half SW. Prades, and five N. Compredon.

Oletzko, a castle of Prussia, near Marggrabowa.

Olevito (La), a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra: twenty-three miles E. Salerno.

Olewsko, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Brzesc: eighty-eight miles ESE. Pinsk.

Olgskoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Olonetz, on the Latcha Lake: twelve miles S. Kargopol.

Olhob, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hedjas: sixty miles SSE. Mecca.

Oliana, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: seven miles NW. Solsona.

Oliara, or *Algaria*, a river of Spain, which joins the Cabriel, a little before its conflux with the Xucar.

Olibato, or *Libatta*, a river of Africa, which runs into the sea, to the east of Cape Lopez Gonsalvo, forming a bay at its mouth.

Olibato, a town of Africa, in Lower Guinea, on a river of the same name, containing about 300 houses: twelve leagues E. Cape Lopez Gonsalvo.

Olika, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia, this town was besieged by the Cosacs, but without success, in the year 1651: twenty-three miles NE. Lucko.

Olikan, a small island of Russia, in the Penzinskoi sea. *Long.* 173. 22. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 60. 16. N.

Olimpia, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea: thirty-two miles SSE. Chiarenza.

Olimpo, a mountain of European Turkey, in the province of Thessaly: ten miles N. Larissa.

Olimpo, a mountain of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: fifty miles NW. Kiutaja.

Olinda, see *Fernambuc*.

Olioules, a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Toulon. On the 8th of September, 1793, the allies were defeated by the French, under the command of general Cartaux, near this town: one league and a quarter W. Toulon, and ten SSE. Aix.

Oliphants, a town of the United States of America, in North Carolina: twenty miles W. Salisbury.

Olita, a town of North America, in the government of Mexico, and province of Xaliſco.

Olita, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Troki: twenty-eight miles SW. Troki.

Olite, a town of Spain, in the province of Navarre. It was formerly the reſidence of the kings of Navarre, but is at preſent much reduced. It contains four churches, and two convents: twenty miles S. Pamplona, and thirteen W. Sanguesa. *Long.* 15. 3. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 43. 30. N.

Oliva, a ſeaport town of Pomerania, ſituated on a bay in the Baltic: at a convent in this place, a peace was concluded, between the emperor and the kings of Sweden and Poland, in the year 1660: ten miles W. Dantzick. *Long.* 18. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 26. N.

Oliva, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia, near the coaſt of the Mediterranean. In the neighbourhood of which the inhabitants cultivate ſugar-canes: five miles E. Gandia, and forty N. Alicant.

Olivares, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile: ſix leagues SE. Valadolid.

Olivas, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: two leagues SW. Viſeu.

Oliveira do Bairro, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: two leagues and a half SE. Bragança Nova, and ſeven N. Coimbra.

Oliveira do Conde, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: four leagues SW. Viſeu, and ten ENE. Coimbra.

Olivença, a town and fortreſs of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo, on the borders of Spain. This town was taken by the Spaniards, in the year 1658, and ten years after reſtored, by the treaty of Liſbon: four leagues and a half S. Elvas, and fourteen E. Evora. *Long.* 11. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 30. N.

Olivero, a river of Sicily, which runs into the Sea, between Patti and Milazzo.

Olivet, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret, ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the Loire: one league S. Orleans.

Olszarowczkow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Brzeſc: fourteen miles E. Brzeſk.

Olkusz, or *Ilkusb*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow, formerly famous for its mines of lead and ſilver: ſixteen miles NW. Cracow.

Ollbrucken, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and lordſhip of Ollbruck. This lordſhip is ſituated in the electorate of Cologn without rank in the ſtates of the empire, but is aſſeſſed for the Roman month, at ſixteen florins, and taxed to the imperial chamber at ſeventeen rix-dollars forty-five kruitzers. The family is Roman Catholic: ten miles NW. nach, and eighteen NW. Coblenz.

Olleria, a town of Spain, in the of Valencia: five miles S. St. Fe

Olliergue, a town of France, in ment of the Puy-de-Dôme, and of a canton, in the diſtrict of A leagues NNW. Ambert, and Clermont.

Olme, a town of France, in the ment of the Puy-de-Dôme: ten Thiers.

Olmeda, a town of Spain, in containing ſeven churches, and vents. This city, which was form is ſtill partly incloſed by thick quarters of a league in extent. few inhabitants or manufactures whole internal appearance annou A few bricks are made in or nea and the inhabitants feed hogs and There are ſome vineyards in the hood, and a few kitchen gardens ancient walls. Theſe conſtitute of Olmedo: ſixteen miles S. Coe

Olmedilla, a town of Spain, vince of Leon: ſixteen miles SS manca.

Olmeta, a town of the iſland of C ſeven miles W. Tallano.

Olmetta, a town of the iſland of one mile and a half SW. Oletta.

Omeſſa, a town of the iſland of C five miles NE. Corte.

Olmutz, a city and capital of the ſtate of Moravia, and of a circle of name, ſituated on the river Morav royal borough, and the ſee of a b wholly ſurrounded by the river. is fortified, well built, and popu divided into the Old and New. It twenty-ſix churches, five chapels, ters of monks, and two of nuns, pitals, one correction and orphan college and ſeminary, an univerſ in the year 1567, a riding acad learned ſociety. The town itſelf frequently beſieged and damage In the year 1741, it was blocked months by the Pruſſians. The Olmutz is ſtrong, and often ſerves priſon: 162 miles SE. Dreſden, Prague, and eighty NNE. Vienn 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 27. N.

Olon, or *Olona*, a river of I duchy of Milan, which runs in twelve miles W. Piacenza.

Olonel, an iſland near the ſou Nova Zembla, in the ſtraits of *Long.* 76. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 7

Olonetz, a town of Ruſſia, wi name to a government, built by Here is an iron forge, and in the hood are mines of copper and iron.

...l spring: 104 miles NE. Petersburg, ... 4 NNW. Moskow. *Long.* 50. 24. ...rro. *Lat.* 61. 10. N.

...*tzskoi*, a government of Russia, ...d on the north by the government ...angel, on the east by the government ...changel and the White Sea, on the ...by the government of Novgorod and ...a, and on the west by the government ...g and Finnland, about 340 miles ...th to south, and where widest 240 ...h from east to west, but considerably ...g the coast of the White Sea, where ...n breadth is about 100. Olonetz is ...tal. *Long.* 46. to 59. E. Ferro. *Lat.* ... to 66. 40. N.

...*e*, a town of France, in the depart... of the Vendée, and chief place of a ..., in the district of Sables d'Olonne: ...e N. Sables d'Olonne.

...*a*, a town of Russia, in the govern... Irkusk: forty-eight miles SE. Ba...i.

...*ac*, a town of France, in the depart... of the Herault, and chief place of a ..., in the district of St. Pons: five ... S. St. Pons, and seven W. Beziers.

...*tai*, a town of Asia, in the country of ...: twenty miles NNW. Tche-tcheou...n.

...*l*, a town of Spain, in the province of ...nia: nine miles WNW. Vique.

...*telesck*, a town of Transilvania: twen... miles NNW. Cronstadt.

...*t*, a town of Spain, in the province of ...nia: seventeen miles NW. Gerona.

...*-Hocho*, a town of Chinese Tartary: ...eight miles SSW. Soubarkan.

..., a town of Germany, in the circle of ...wer Rhine, and duchy of Westphalia: ...seven miles E. Cologn, and fifty ESE. ...dorp. *Long.* 25. 24. E. Ferro. *Lat.* ...9. N.

...*n*, a town of Germany, in the circle ...estphalia, and bishopric of Munster: ...en miles SSW. Munster.

...*k*, a town of Scotland, in the county ...ithness: seven miles ESE. Thurso.

...*anka*, a town of Russia, in the govern... of Ekaterinoslav: forty miles SW. ... Mirgorod.

...*wiz*, a town of Bohemia, in the circle ...slaw: three miles NW. Aycha.

...*p*, a town of Germany, in the duchy ...stein: five miles E. Itzehoa.

...*n*, a town of Poland, in the palati... Cracow: forty miles NW. Cracow.

...*n*, a town of Swisserland, in the canton ...ure, situated on the Aar. The prin... town of a bailiwick. It formerly be...ed to the bishops of Bâle, and was pur...ed by the canton of Soleure, in the year ...: seventeen miles ENE. Soleure.

Otterspach, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: sixteen miles SE. Voitsberg.

Oltri, a town of Italy, in the country of Friuli: twenty-four miles E. Cadora, and thirty-eight NW. Friuli.

Olu Jachseb, a town of Arabia, in the province of Hadramaut: 136 miles SW. Amanzirifdin.

Olutor, a river of Russia, which runs into the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 185. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 61. 10. N.

Olutorovskoi, a town of Russia, on the river Olutor, on the coast of the Pacific Ocean: 164 miles E. Oklansk. *Long.* 185. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 61. 30. N.

Olutorovskoi, a cape of Russia, in the North Pacific Ocean: 100 miles S. Olutorovskoi Town. *Long.* 186. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 59. 50. N.

Olwye, a river of England, in the county of Monmouth, which runs into the Usk, near the town of Usk.

Olyka, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: twenty-two miles NE. Lucko.

Olympus, see *Olimpo*.

Om, a river of Russia, which runs into the Irtisch, at Omsk.

Oma, one of the Molucca islands, about three leagues long, and two wide, containing eleven villages, and about 5000 inhabitants; the principal village goes by the same name.

Omachis, a river of Canada, which runs into Lake St. Peter: twenty-four leagues WSW. Quebec.

Omagh, a town of Ireland, in the county of Tyrone: fourteen miles S. Strabane, and twenty NE. Enniskillen.

Oman, a town of Arabia Felix, and capital of a province of the same name: sixty miles NW. Mascat. *Long.* 57. 20. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 24. N.

Oman, a province of Arabia, bounded on the north by the Persian Gulf, on the east by the Ocean, on the south and west by extensive deserts. It is possessed by a number of petty sovereigns, the most considerable of whom is the imam of Oman or Maskat. Several have the title of schiech. The whole western side of Oman is a sandy plain, a day's journey in length. The imam's territories are mountainous to the very brink of the shore. The rivers all continue to flow throughout the year, except that near which Sohar stands, which, traversing an arid plain, loses itself among the sands, and reaches the sea only in the rainy season. The country affords plenty of cheese, barley, lentiles, with several different sorts of grapes. Of dates such abundance is here produced, as to yield an annual exportation of several ships' lading; and there is a variety of other fruits and pulse. Here are also lead and copper mines. Fishes are so plentiful on the coast, and so easily caught, as to be used not only for

feeding cows, asses, and other domestic animals, but even as manure to the fields. The inhabitants are of different sects in religion, and mutually regard one another as heretics. The subjects of the imam follow one Mussulman doctor; those of the Schiechs another. The territory possessed by the imam of Oman is pretty extensive, and contains a good many towns, most of which are but little known. The principal are Oman and Mascat.

Omark, a town of Norway: thirty-eight miles NE. Frederickstadt.

Omasuios, a jurisdiction of South America, in the government of Buenos Ayres, and diocese of La Paz, on the banks of the Lake Titicaca. The air of this jurisdiction is somewhat cold, so that it produces little grain; but that deficiency is abundantly compensated by the great number of cattle fed in its pastures; besides a very advantageous trade carried on in another jurisdiction, by the Indians living on the borders of the lake, who are remarkably industrious in improving that advantage.

Omba, a small island in the Adriatic, near the coast of European Turkey. *Long.* 35. 55. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 5. N.

Ombla, a river of Dalmatia, which runs into the Adriatic, a little to the north of Ragusa, forming a considerable gulf at its mouth.

Ombo, a town of Egypt, on the east coast of the Nile: twenty-six miles N. Syene.

Ombras, see *Ambras*.

Ombrone, a river of Italy, which runs into the Mediterranean: five miles S. Grossetto, in the Siennese.

Ombrone, a town of Italy, in the territory of Sienna, at the mouth of the Ombrone: five miles S. Grossetto.

Omegna, a town of Italy, in the Milanese, on the north coast of Lake Orta: fifteen miles SSE. Domo d'Ossello, and twenty-five NNW. Novara.

Omelovaia, a town of Russia, in the government of Ekaterinoslav, on the Dnieper: sixty miles NE. Cherson.

Omera, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: sixteen miles N. Aden.

Omessa, a town of the island of Corsica: four miles NE. Corte.

Omey, a small island near the west coast of Ireland, and county of Galway. *Long.* 10. 7. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 31. N.

Omli, a town of Norway: forty miles NNE. Christiansand.

Ommagang, a town of Norway: forty-eight miles E. Porsanger.

Ommen, a town of the state of Overissel, on the Vecht: six leagues SE. Covorden.

Ommirabih, a river of Africa, see *Morbeya*.

Omoa, a seaport town of North America, in the country of Honduras, defended fort. *Long.* 89. 55. W. Greenwich. 15. 50. N.

Omoe, a small island of Denmark, Great Belt: ten miles S. Corsoer.

Omolon, a river of Russia, which runs the Kolima: twenty miles ESE. Novimskoi.

Omont, a town of France, in the ment of the Ardennes, and chief canton, in the district of Charl miles S. Charleville.

Omrautty, a town of Hindoostan, country of Berar: twenty miles SS. lichpour, and 142 NE. Aurungabad. 78. 16. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 20.

Omsk, a town and fortress of Rus government of Tobolsk, on the river its union with the Irtisch, built in 1716, and supplied with a confide rison: 260 miles SE. Tobolsk, and Narim. *Long.* 92. 40. E. Ferro. *L* 4. N.

Omtchou, a river of Asia, in the of Thibet, which runs into the N near Tarengdsong.

Omira, a town of Japan, in the Ximo.

Ona, a river of Russia, which runs the Uda, at Mundalona, in the gov of Irkutsk.

Onancock, a town of United Ame the state of Virginia. *Long.* 75. 4 Greenwich. *Lat.* 37. 45. N.

Onang-siuen, a town of Asia, in t dom of Corea: forty miles SSW. K

Onans, a town of France, in the ment of the Doubs, and chief pla canton, in the district of Baume-les- four leagues and a half NE. Ba Dames, and four NW. Blamont.

Onatiayo, an island in the South Ocean. *Long.* 138. 51. W. Gre *Lat.* 9. 58. S.

Oneebew, one of the Sandwich isl the North Pacific Ocean, about forty in circumference. It contains about inhabitants. The eastern coast is h rises abruptly from the sea, but the the island consists of low ground, ex round bluff head on the south-east po produces abundance of yams, and a root called Tee, but captain Cook and tain King obtained no other provisions. 199. 45. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 21. 50.

Oneg, a town of Russia, in the gover of Archangel, on the river Onega, nea White Sea: eighty miles SSW. Arch and 260 NNW. Vologda. *Long.* 55. Ferro. *Lat.* 63. 35. N.

Onega, a river of Russia, which ri the north-west part of the governme Vologda, and runs into the White Sea, Oneg, in the government of Archangel.

Ong

...ia, or *Oneille*, a ſeaport of Italy, and ...f a principality, on the coaſt of the ...rranean, which carries on a conſider... trade in olive-oil. It is well built, and ...merly a large and good citadel, which ...troyed in the wars between the duke ...y and the Genoeſe. Towards the ... a mountain which advances into the ...d forms a promontory called *Cape* ... Towards the ſea it is defended by ...nd ſome ſmall forts. In the year ... it was bombarded by the French. On ...d of October, 1792, the French admi... lived in the harbour of Oneglia, and ... prepared a proclamation, inviting the ...tants to an union with the French ... he ſent it by captain Duchayla, under ... of truce, to be preſented to the magi... The admiral followed the boat, ... proceeded with the flag of truce, alone, ...dered the other veſſels to keep ſtudi... at a diſtance from the ſhore. The ..., at firſt, appeared to receive the boat ...demonſtrations of friendſhip, but at the ...nt captain Duchayla was preparing to ... them at a ſmall diſtance, they aſſailed ...h a ſhower of muſketry, by which the ...e camp of marſhal Lahouliere, who ...panied captain Duchayla, two midſhip..., and four ſeamen were killed, and the ...n himſelf, and adjutant-general Lacou... ...e wounded. The magiſtrates affected ...ouſe themſelves; but their apology not ...g ſatisfactory to the admiral, he pre... to take an ample, and indeed a cruel ...nge. As ſoon as the boat was out of ..., he ordered his ſquadron to drop ... anchors, and cannonade the town. At ...ame time it was attacked by land, by ...ral Lahouliere, and being taken by ..., was ſurrendered to a general plunder, ...afterwards ſet on fire in different places: ... miles NE. Nice, and fifty SW. Genoa. ... 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 55. N.

...glia, a principality of Italy, ſurround... ...l ſides, except towards the ſea, by the ...ories of the Genoeſe. It is divided ...three vallies, viz. of Oneglia, Maro, and ... The firſt is covered with fruit-trees, ...mixed with houſes, ſo as to have the ...arance of a continued orchard. The ...y of Mato or Mairo extends from the ...ce of St. Lazara to the Col of S. Ber... where it joins the vally of Pieve, which ...n the juriſdiction of the Genoeſe. The ..., or vally of Pierrelata or Prela, lies to ...weſt of the other two. All theſe vallies ...nd fifteen miles from the ſea: and in ...m they reckon fifty-three towns or vil..., 3000 families, 14,000 ſouls, and 2000 ...n fit to bear arms. The firſt owner of the ...y of Oneglia, known, was the biſhop of ...enga, who, not able to reſiſt the power ...he Genoeſe and other troubleſome neigh... bours, in the year 1292, ſurrendered it to the family of Doria, from whoſe deſcendants, in the year 1576, it was transferred to the duke of Savoy. The country produces wine, fruits, and excellent olive-oil. Oneglia is the capital.

Oneida, a lake of United America, in the ſtate of New York, twenty miles long, and three wide. *Long.* 76. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 43. 5. N.

Onekotan, one of the Kurile iſlands, in the North Pacific Ocean, about ſixty miles in circumference. *Long.* 173. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. N.

Onemenſkaia, a lake of Ruſſia, in the river Anadir, 208 miles below Anadirſkoi, communicating with the gulf of Anadir.

Onevy, one of the ſmaller Friendly iſlands, in the South Pacific Ocean.

Oney, a river of England, in the county of Hereford, which runs into the Lug, at Leominſter.

Oneyda Caſtle, a fort of United America, in the ſtate of New York, on the Geneſſe river: twenty-five miles S. Lake Ontario.

Onezſkoe, a lake of Ruſſia, in the government of Olonetz, 120 miles in length, and about forty in its mean breadth; it contains ſeveral iſlands. *Long.* 47. to 49. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 61. to 63. N.

Ongar, or *Chipping Ongar*, a town of England, in the county of Eſſex, with a weekly market on Saturday: nineteen miles SSW. Dunmow, and twenty-one NE. London.

Ong-Kin, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: fifty-eight miles SW. Hoang.

Ongole, a town of Hindooſtan, and capital of a diſtrict, to which it gives name, in the northern part of the Carnatic: ſixty-five miles N. Nellore, and ninety NNE. Cuddapa.

Ongo-mancan, a town of Chineſe Tartary. *Long.* 139. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 32. N.

Ongs, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Jerſey: thirteen miles ESE. Burlington.

Onion, a river of United America, which runs into Lake Champlain: twenty-one miles N. Newhaven, in the ſtate of Vermont.

Onjon, a town of France, in the department of the Aube, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Troyes: ten miles NE. Troyes.

Onna, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: five leagues NNW. Morou Conghé.

Onney, a river of England, in the county of Salop, which runs into the Temd: two miles NW. Ludlow.

Onolzbach, ſee *Anſpach*.

Onondago, a river of North America, which runs from Lake Oneida to Lake Ontario, which it enters at Oſwego.

Onondago Caſtle, an Indian town of America, in the ſtate of New York. This town was ſurpriſed by general J. Clinton, in the year 1779, who killed twelve Indians, and made thirty-three priſoners, without the loſs of a man: 155 miles NNW. New York. *Long.* 75. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 42. 58. N.

Onongbouago, a town of United America, in the ſtate of New York, on the Suſquehana: thirteen miles E. Chenengo.

Onore, a ſeaport town on the weſt coaſt of Hindoſtan, in the country of Canara: forty-ſix miles NW. Bedanore, and eighty SSE. Goa. *Long.* 74. 12. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 14. 13. N.

Onova, a town of Hungary: four miles N. Pancſowa.

Onruſt, a ſmall iſland near the coaſt of Java, in the harbour of Batavia.

Ons, a ſmall iſland in the Atlantic, near the coaſt of Spain. *Long.* 7. 52. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 42. 23. N.

Ons-en-Braye, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Beauvais: ſeven miles W. Beauvais.

Onſald, a town of Sweden, in the province of Halland; four miles SSW. Kongſback.

Onſlow, a county of the ſtate of North Carolina.

Onſlow, a town of Nova Scotia: forty-two miles N. Halifax.

Ontario, a lake of North America, fifty leagues in length, and from ſeven to fourteen in breadth. This lake diſcharges itſelf through the river St. Lawrence, into the North Atlantic Ocean.

Ontes, a town of the duchy of Savoy: fourteen miles S. Seiſſel.

Ontoria, a town of Spain, in the province of Aſturias, near the ſea: forty-five miles ENE. Oviedo.

Onts, a town of Spain, in the province of Aſturias: forty-one miles E. Oviedo.

Onum, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: thirty-ſix miles E. Uddevalla.

Onzain, a town of France, in the department of the Loir and Cher: ten miles SW. Blois.

Onzella, a river of Spain, which runs into the Aragon, at Sangueſa.

Ood, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: forty-one miles NE. Gotheborg.

Oodab-Ootate, a river of Hindoſtan, which runs into the Taptee: eighteen miles SSW. Burhampour, in the Candeiſh.

Oodeadurgam, a town of Hindoſtan, in the Myſore country, which gives name to a paſs: thirty-one miles SE. Bangalore, and ſeventy-three S. Seringapatam.

Oodimaliycotta, a town of Hindoſtan, in the Coimbetore territory: ſeventy-ESE. Animally.

Ooiſconſin, a river of North A... which runs into the Miſſiſippi. *L...* 3. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 42. 32. N.

Onalaſhka, or *Unalaſhka*, an ... North Pacific Ocean, ſeparated fr... tinent of North America, by a ... the direction of north-weſt by nor... tain Cook and captain King ... iſland in the year 1778: a few o... bitants now and then came off t... and bartered a few trifling thing... ſeamen; but never remained abo... of an hour at a time: on the con... rather ſeemed ſhy; and yet the... to be no ſtrangers to veſſels in ... like their's. They behaved with ... of politeneſs uncommon to ... While they lay here, ſeveral of ... came and bartered a few fiſhing ... for tobacco. One of them, a ... overſet his canoe, while alongſide ... boats. The youth, by this acci... obliged to come into the ſhip, and ... down into Captain Cook's cabin, ... firſt invitation, without expreſſing ... reluctance or uneaſineſs. His dre... upper garment, like a ſhirt, made ... large gut of ſome ſea animal, pro... whale; and an under garment o... ſhape, made of the ſkins of birds, ... with the feathers on, and neatly ſ... gether; the feathered ſide being w... the ſkin. It was mended or pat... pieces of ſilk-ſtuff; and his cap wa... mented with two or three ſorts ... beads. His own clothes being wet, ... gave him others, in which he dr... ſelf very readily. From his behav... that of ſome others, theſe people w... ſtrangers to Europeans, and to ... their cuſtoms. But there was ſome... the ſhips that greatly excited the ... oſity; for ſuch as could not come ... noes, aſſembled on the neighbouring ... look at them. They were obſerved ... raw fiſh. *Long.* 191. 20. to 192. E. ... wich. *Lat.* 53. 45. to 54. N.

Oonamak, an iſland in the North P... Ocean, between the iſland of Oo... and the peninſula of Alaſhka. *Lo...* 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 30. N.

Oonella, an iſland in the North P... Ocean, about ſeven leagues in circum... near the mouth of the Samgonooda ... in the iſland of Oonalaſhka.

Ooſtborch, a town and fort in the ... Cadſand: four miles NE. Sluys.

Ooſterade, a town of Germany, ... duchy of Holſtein: ſeven miles ENE. ... hoa.

Ooſterbout, a town of Brabant: two ... NE. Breda.

...k, a town of Brabant: seven miles ...-le-Duc.

..., a town of Japan, and capital of a ... in the island of Xima.

...mis (Upper), a town of North ..., on the river Ooisconsin, about for... from the Missisippi. *Long.* 91. 8. ...ich. *Lat.* 42. 42. N.

...s (Lower), a town of North ..., at the conflux of the Ooisconsin ...ippi.

...a Scholaperam, a town of Hindoo... the Mysore country: nine miles ...mbinellore.

...paliam, a town of Hindoostan, in the ... of Dindigul: fifty miles SSW. ...l, and sixty-eight NNW. Palam...

...paliam, a vally of Hindoostan, be... the mountains called the *Gauts*, on ...tern side of the peninsula, reaching ...niany to Coimbetore.

...re, a town of Hindoostan, in the ...: twenty-two miles NW. Tanjore. ...SW. Pondicherry.

...n, a town of Kamtchatka: thirty ... in Bolchoretsk.

..., a town of Poland, in the pala... Sandomirz: sixteen miles WNW. ...rz.

...bow, a town of Norway, in the ... of Drontheim: eight miles SW. ...m.

..., a town of Norway, in the pro... Drontheim: fifty-four miles S. ...im.

...kaia, a town of Russia, in the go... of Novgorod, on the river Msta: ... E. Novgorod.

...c, or *Mumbacho*, a beautiful and ...nd, with a town of the same name, ... in the southern part of the Lake Ni...: six leagues E. Nicaragua.

..., a town of Norway, in the pro... of Bergen: forty-five miles NNE. ...n.

..., a town of Italy, in the kingdom of ... and province of Abruzzo Citra: five ...SSW. Solmona.

...en, a town of Germany, in the cir... Westphalia, and duchy of Berg: five ... S. Solingen.

...zno, a town of Poland, in the pala... of Sandomirz: forty-four miles N. ...

...a, a town of Russia, in the govern... of Pskov, on the Velika. *Long.* 47. E. ... *Lat.* 56. 40. N.

...to, or *O Porto*, a city and seaport of ..., in the province of Entre Duero e ..., situated on the Duero, about a league ... its mouth. It owes its origin to a ... called *Cale* or *Gaya*, which lay on a ...ed mountain on the other side of the river, being built by part of its inhabitants as a much more convenient situation; and therefore called *Portucale*, or *Porto de Cale*. It was afterwards, on account of its wealth and flourishing commerce, erected into a bishop's see. The whole kingdom has received its name from hence. It was formerly subject to particular lords, but at present belongs to the crown, and is built on the declivity of a steep mountain. The river forms a barred harbour, the entrance of which is difficult and dangerous, and requires a pilot and great care to navigate a vessel, on account of some sand-banks and rocks, and is, on this account, so secure from approaches of an enemy by sea, that the Portuguese government has not thought proper to fortify it in any degree complete, having only an old wall, five or six feet thick, flanked with, here and there, a mean tower; the other fortifications are, a small fort, with four bastions, and a half moon. The road is spacious, and will contain a large fleet: that from Brazil sometimes rides here. The town, as to its situation, is uneven, but is, in general, handsome: next to Lisbon, it is the richest, most populous, and most commercial town in the kingdom; and, without any exception, is accounted the cleanest, and is well paved. Its commerce increased after the earthquake at Lisbon: before that time, the population was estimated at 20,000, it is now said to be near 40,000. Here are seven churches, several hospitals, and twelve convents. The principal trade is in wine, of which upwards of 80,000 pipes are exported annually. Here are several academies, and an arsenal for the fitting out ships of war, which are built in the docks, belonging to the town; and the quay extends from one end of the city to the other: nineteen leagues N. Coimbra, and fifty N. Lisbon. *Long.* 10. 16. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 11. N.

Opotschka, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: fifteen miles NE. Konigingratz.

Oppa, a river of Silesia, which runs into the Oder, fourteen miles SE. Troppau.

Oppau, see *Troppau*.

Oppede, a town of France, in the county of Venaissin: two leagues E. Cavaillon.

Oppeln, a principality of Silesia, bounded on the north by Poland, and the principalities of Breslau, Oels, and Brieg, on the east by Poland, on the south by the principalities of Ratibor, Jagerndorf, and Troppau, and on the west by the principalities of Neisse and Brieg. The soil is, for the most part, sandy, and many parts covered with large heaths and forests. It contains twenty-seven towns, and but few villages.

Oppeln, a city of Silesia, and capital of the principality of the same name, on the Oder. The see of a bishop. It is fortified after

after the ancient manner, and contains two convents, a collegiate church, and a college, which formerly belonged to the Jeſuits. The principal part of the houſes are only wood, and the inhabitants are Roman Catholics: twenty-ſix miles NE. Neiſſe, and twenty-one E. Grottkau.

Oppenau, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and dioceſe of Straſburg: thirteen miles E. Straſburg, and eight ENE. Offenburg.

Oppenheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and palatinate of the Rhine. Formerly imperial. In the years 1688 and 1689, this place was ſtripped of its walls, and miſerably laid waſte by the French, but has again recovered itſelf. The great pariſh-church here belongs to the Calviniſts, but the Lutherans and Roman Catholics have each their churches. The foundations of St. Catherine and St. Sebaſtian were ſuppreſſed in the year 1568. At this place is a good growth of wine. The citadel adjoining to it was the greateſt part deſtroyed by the French: nine miles SE. Mentz, and thirty-ſix NNW. Heidelberg. *Long.* 25. 54. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 51. N.

Oppenitz, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: four miles S. Bavarian Waidhoven.

Oppido, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra; the ſee of a biſhop. This town was deſtroyed by an earthquake, in the year 1785: twenty-ſeven miles NE. Reggio, and eleven WNW. Girace.

Oppido, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: five miles SSE. Acerenza.

Oppieto, a town of the iſland of Corſica: eight miles NNE. Ajazzo.

Oppurg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Neuſtadt: four miles WSW. Neuſtadt, and nine W. Auma.

Opſa, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna: twelve miles SSW. Braſlau.

Opſal, a town of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuus: forty miles N. Konſwinger.

Opſukova, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Novgorod, on the Tchagodo: eighty miles ENE. Novgorod.

Opſlo, ſee *Chriſtiania*.

Opſo, a town of Iſtria: ſeven miles ENE. Capo d'Iſtria.

Opto-Kiltekai, a town of Chineſe Tartary. *Long.* 110. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 8. N.

Oquendo, a town of Spain, in the province of Alava: five miles SE. Orduna.

Or, or *Ore*, a lake of Norway, in the province of Aggerhuus: thirty-ſ... N. Chriſtiania.

Or, a river of England, in the c... Suffolk, which runs into the Germ... little below Orford.

Oraby, a town of Sweden, in ... vince of Schonen: thirty-two miles ... tianſtadt.

Orach, a town of Boſnia: the c... a ſangiacat: ſeventy-two miles SE. ... and ninety-ſix SSW. Belgrade.

Oracbau, a lake of Sileſia, in the ... pality of Glogau: four miles ... NNE. Kontop.

Oradour, a town of France, in the ... ment of the Upper Vienne, ... place of a canton, in the diſtrict ... nien: ſix leagues SW. Limoges.

Oradour, a town of France, in ... partment of the Cantal: three ... quarter SSW. St. Flour, and ſeven ... rillac.

Oradour-Fanois, a town of France, department of the Charente: two ... N. Confolent.

Orahovitza, a town of Sclavonia: ... miles W. Valpo.

Oraiſon, a town of France, in ... partment of the Lower Alps, ... place of a canton, in the diſtrict ... on the Durance, ſix leagues SW. D...

Oramane, a river of Canada, ... into the Gulf of St. Lawrence. ... W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 7. N.

Oramitchi-Hotun, a town of Aſia, ... bet: fifty-eight miles WNW. T... *Long.* 106. 3. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. ...

Oran, or *Warran*, a town of A... the province of Tremecen or T... It is built on the declivity and ... foot of a high mountain, which ... from the north and north-weſt; ... the ridge of this mountain there ... caſtles, that command the city ... ſide, and the Mers' el Kebeer on the ... To the ſouth and ſouth-eaſt, there ... other caſtles, erected upon the ſ... with the lower part of the city, ... parated from it by a deep wind... which ſerves it as a natural trench ... ſouth ſide; where likewiſe, at a ... tance, there is a very plentiful ſpring ... cellent water. The rivulet form... fountain, conforms its courſe to the ... windings of the valley; and paſſing ... wards under the walls of the city, ... ſupplies it with water. In the year ... it was taken by the Spaniards, ... command of Cardinal Ximenes, the ... miniſter, and remained in their p... till the diſturbances brought into ... the ſucceſſion war, in 1708, when the ... gerines took advantage of the occaſion ...

it; neither did they ſpare any coſt or preſerve it; being always furniſhed ge garriſon, and a number of other troops. Nevertheleſs, in the year was recovered by the Spaniards, in ſeſſion it has ſtill continued. Oran doubtedly be a place of great ſtrength, by nature as art, much more tenable Algiers; neither could it have been ſo ken the firſt time, if an unaccount- ic had not ſeized upon the bey, a very valiant man, in abandoning the firſt landing of the Spaniards, thutting the gates, or ſhowing the reparation to oppoſe them. The , when they were firſt maſters of e, built ſeveral beautiful churches, er edifices, in the manner and ſtyle Roman architecture, though of leſs and ſolidity. They have imitated rans farther, in carving upon the and other convenient places of them, inſcriptions, in large characters, and own language. Dr. Shaw met with n antiquities at Oran. In the year his place was almoſt deſtroyed by an ke, little beſides the outer walls g. The number of perſons who was eſtimated at upwards of 2000, g twenty-two officers, and 304 pri- diers, belonging to the garriſon: 170 SW. Algiers. *Long.* 18. E. Ferro. 6. N.

ge, a county of United America, in te of New York.

e, a county of United America, in te of South Carolina.

e, a town of France, and principal a diſtrict, in the department of the ths of the Rhône: before the revolu- the capital of a principality, and the a biſhop. It once had an univerſity, d in the year 1365, by the emperor s IV. In 1622, Maurice of Naſſau, of Orange, cauſed the caſtle, which ſtood on an eminence, to be well for- but, in the year 1660, the fortifica- rd, in 1673, the caſtle itſelf, were raz- order of Louis XIV. Some councils held here, in the years 441, 529, and Among other remains of Roman an- es to be ſeen in this place, a fine tri- arch, and an amphitheatre, are both remarkable. The principality extends ten miles in length, and ſeven in h. The annual revenue was about livres. In the ninth century, this y was under the dominion of the of Burgundy and Arles. In the ele- h it had counts of its own, and ſoon ac- d the title of a principality. The ſo- ty of this principality, was, in the 1598, confirmed to the houſe of Naſ- ſau, by the treaty of Vervins, and in 1678, by that of Nimeguen; and in the year 1697, by that of Ryſwick. William Hen- ry, prince of Orange, was ſtadtholder of Hol- land, in the year 1672, and created, in 1689, king of England. After his death many heirs ſtarted up, among whom the king of Pruſſia was the moſt powerful; but in the year 1713, king Frederick William, by the treaty of Utrecht, ceded this principality to the houſe of Bourbon. At the cloſe of the year 1714, it was annexed to the go- vernment of Dauphiny, the generality and intendency of Grenoble, and the election of Montelimart. In the year 1722, Louis XV gave it to the prince of Conty. It contained one city, two ſmall towns, and about nine villages, and was exempt from all the uſual taxes in France: two poſts and a half N. Avignon, and eighty-four and a quarter SSE. Paris. *Long.* 22. 29. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 8. N.

Orange Bay, a bay on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Jamaica. *Long.* 78. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 22. N.

Orange Bay, a bay on the eaſt coaſt of Newfoundland. *Long.* 56. 10. W. Green- wich. *Lat.* 50. 32. N.

Orange River, a river of the iſland of Jamaica, which runs into the ſea, four miles E. Montego Bay.

Orange Town, a town of United America, in the ſtate of New York: 23 miles N. New York. *Long.* 73. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 41. 4. N.

Orange Town, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Virginia: ſeventeen miles WSW. Frederickſburg.

Oranienbaum, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of An- halt Deſſau, founded in the year 1688, by Henrietta of Orange, widow of John George II: ſix miles SE. Deſſau, and ten WSW. Wittenberg.

Oranienbaum, a town of Ruſſia, in the Gulf of Finland. Here is a royal palace, firſt built by Prince Menzikoff, afterwards converted into an hoſpital; but much uſed as a reſidence by the laſt emperor, Peter III: twenty miles W. Peterſburg. *Long.* 47. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 59. 52. N.

Oranienburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg, anciently called *Betzow*, ſituated on the Havel. It owes its preſent name to a chateau built by the elector. It contains two churches. In the year 1699, a colony of the Vaudois was eſtabliſhed here, after being driven from their country on ac- count of their religion. In the year 1671, this place was deſtroyed by fire: eighteen miles N. Berlin, and twenty-eight NNE. Potzdam.

Oranſa, or *Oronſa*, one of the ſmaller

weſtern iſlands of Scotland, ſituated to the ſouth of Colonſa, from which it is ſeparated by a narrow ſtrait.

Oratavia, a ſeaport town, on the weſt ſide of the iſland of Teneriffe, and the chief place of trade: but the harbour is unſafe in a north-weſt wind. It contains one church and ſeveral convents.

Orawitza, a river of Hungary, which runs into the Waag, nine miles N. Arva.

Orayoi, a town of North America, in New Mexico: fifty leagues SW. Santa Fé.

Orb, a river of France, which riſes in the north part of the department of the Allier, eight miles NW. Leſcure, and runs into the Mediterranean, eight miles below Beziers.

Orbais, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne, and chief place of a canton in the diſtrict of Chât au Thiery: four leagues and a quarter SW. Château Thiery, and two and a half S. Dormans.

Orbaſſan, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont: ſix miles SW. Turin.

Orbe, a river of Switzerland, which riſes in Mount Jura, paſſes the Lake of Neuchâtel and Bienne, and runs into the Aar, three miles W. Buren, in the canton of Berne.

Orbe, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne, on a river of the ſame name. In this town is an infirmary, for the reception of patients who have diſtorted limbs: five miles SW. Yverdun, and thirteen N. Lauſanne.

Orbe, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Mentz, celebrated for its ſalt-works: twenty-ſix miles E. Franckfort.

Orbec, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, and chief place of a canton in the diſtrict of Liſieux: ten leagues ESE. Caen, and three leagues and a quarter SE. Liſieux.

Orbiga, a river of Spain, which runs into the Duero, near Zamora.

Orbion, a lake of the iſland of Corſica, near the ſea, on the eaſt coaſt: twenty-ſeven miles SE. Corte.

Orbitello, a town of Italy, in the Siennoiſe, but belonging to Naples. It is ſituated on the ſide of a lake, near the coaſt of the Mediterranean, with a good harbour, and well fortified: fifty miles NW. Rome, and ſeventy-eight S. Florence. *Long.* 28. 49. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 28. N.

Orby, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: twenty-eight miles ESE. Gothenborg.

Orchamps, a town of France, in the department of the Jura, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Dôle: three leagues W. Quingey, and two and a half NE. Dôle.

Orchamps en Vennes, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Ornans, and five leagues E. Ornans, and four quarters NNE. Pontarlier.

Orchies, a town of France, in the department of the North, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Douay: four leagues SSE. Lille, and three SW. Tournay.

Orchilla, or *Horchilla*, a ſmall iſland of the Weſt Indies, near the coaſt of South America; or rather a cluſter of iſlands, the moſt of which, being almoſt all low, lie in the form of a creſcent or bay. They are all ſeparated from each other by very ſhallow canals. On the eaſtern capes are ſome hills, and on them goats chiefly feed. On the ſouth-weſt part of the iſland the water is very deep, and the perpendicular, like a wall, for which reaſon ſhips may come very near it. The weſt ſide has hardly any trees or grass; on the eaſt and north are plenty. The ſoil, from its flatneſs, is ſalt, and conſequently, produces few plants. There is very little freſh water on the iſland, and the only animals found there are goats and lizzards. *Long.* 65. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 12. N.

Orchimont, a town of the duchy of Luxemburg, on the Semoy: ten miles N. Sedan.

Orci Nuovo, a fortreſs of Italy, near Breſſan, on the Oglio, built by the Venetians, to defend their territories from the Spaniards, who were, at that time, in poſſeſſion of the Milaneſe: fifteen miles E. Breſcia.

Orci Vecchio, a town of Italy, in the territory of Breſcian: fourteen miles SW. Breſcia.

Orcier, a town of France, in the department of the Higher Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Embrun: three leagues NW. Embrun.

Orco, a river of Piedmont, which runs into the Po, near Chivazzo.

Ord of Caithneſs, a cape of Scotland, on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of the county of Caithneſs. *Long.* 0. 16. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 58. 4. N.

Ordavar, a town of Aſia, in Perſian Armenia: forty-four leagues SE. Erivan.

Ordik, a town of European Turkey, in Beſſarabia: eight miles N. Iſmael.

Ordingen, or *Urdingen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, in the archbiſhopric of Cologn, taken by the Heſſians under the command of Marechal Geiſo, in the year 1642; who had defeated the Heſſians near the town, the year before: eleven miles N. Duſſeldorp, and three NNW. Cologn.

Ordorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and province of Thuringia: ten miles S. Gotha.

Orduna, a town of Spain, in the pro-

…y: forty-two miles SW. St. Sebaſ… …d fifty NE. Burgos. *Long.* 13. 49. … of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 42. 56. N.

…e, or *Oerebro*, a town of Sweden, … province of Nericia, ſituated on the …r Lake. It is a long narrow town, … caſtle quite ſurrounded by water, … by Guſtavus I, and farther improv… that time. In the times of Popery, … is a Carmelite convent. Oerebro has … two churches, a grammar ſchool, … manufactures of fire-arms, cloth, and …. It has alſo a harbour on the Hel… …e, which has a communication with … by means of the river and canal …; and conſequently there is a paſ… water from hence to Stockholm. … inhabitants carry on a conſiderable …; and this town is celebrated for the …ſs of its weights and meaſures: eigh… miles W. Stockholm. *Long.* 15. 5. … *Lat.* 59. 15. N.

… *Point*, or *Butt of Lewis*, a cape on …rth coaſt of the iſland of Lewis, in …th Sea. *Long.* 2. 51. W. Edinburgh. …3. 33. N.

…*bus*, a town of Sweden, in the pro… of Weſtmanland: twenty miles N. …

…*vitz*, a town of European Tur… in Bulgaria: twenty-eight miles …W. Nicopoli.

…*eb*, a river of Ruſſia, which runs … Luga, fixteen miles N. Luga.

…*va*, one of the ſmaller Sand… iſlands, and only conſidered as a ſingle …ummock, joined by a reef of coral … to the northern extremity of Onee…. The number of inhabitants is eſti… at 4000.

…*grund*, or *Oeregrund*, a ſeaport town of …n, in the province of Upland; built … year 1491, on the ſea-coaſt, by ſome …e inhabitants of Oeſthammar; who left …own becauſe of the great decreaſe …e water in the harbour, which entire… …ined its trade. Oeregrund was a ſtaple … the year 1630, and has been three … burnt, and quite demoliſhed, by the …. The harbour is defended from …olence of the ſea by a mole: thirty… …es NNE. Upſal, and eighty-eight …ckholm. *Long.* 15. 6. E. Greenwich. …7. 16. N.

… a town of Ruſſia, and capital of a …ernment of Orlovſkoe, on the Oka: …les SSW. Moſcow, and 464 SSE. …burg. *Long.* 53. 44. E. Ferro. *Lat.* …6. N.

…, a mountain of France, in the de… …ent of the Drôme, near Die.

…*burg*, a town of Ruſſia, and … of a province to which it gives …e, in the government of Upha, on the Ural. The town and fortreſs of Orenburg was built in 1738, by order of the empreſs Anne, at the conflux of the Or and Ural; but that ſituation being found inconvenient, the inhabitants were removed, and the town built lower down on the Ural, in 1740. This town was deſigned to protect the new ſubjects who, from time to time, put themſelves under the protection of the Ruſſians, and to promote the trade with the people that live more towards the ſouth. Since the eſtabliſhment of a conſiderable commerce here, all Ruſſian and Aſiatic merchants are permitted, on paying a certain duty, to ſell their goods by wholeſale or retail; and all European foreign merchants are allowed to bring their goods from the harbours and frontier towns to Orenburg: 180 miles S. Upha, and 972 SE. Peterſburg. *Long.* 73. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 42. N.

Orenſe, a city of Spain, in the province of Galicia, on the Minho. The ſee of a biſhop, which contains four pariſhes, two convents, and an hoſpital. One part of the city ſtands at the foot of a mountain, and the cold is of long continuance; while the other, which lies on the ſide of a plain, enjoys all the pleaſures of ſpring, and the fruits of autumn, occaſioned by ſprings, which warm the air with their exhalations. Some of theſe fountains are ſo moderately warm that a perſon may bathe in them; the water of others, on the contrary, is ſo hot that eggs may be dreſſed in them; but they are both ſalutary in ſeveral diſtempers: ſeventy-two miles W. Aſtorga, and thirty-ſeven SE. Compoſtella. *Long.* 8. 52. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 42. 27. N.

Ores, a town of the iſland of Sardinia: ten miles SSE. Oriſtagni.

Oreſa, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodek: eighteen miles ENE. Sluck.

Oreſmaux, a town of France, in the department of the Somme: eight miles S. Amiens.

Orfer, a town of Scotland, on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Pamona: ſeven miles SW. Kirkwall.

Orfo, a town of Africa, in the diſtrict of Labadde, on the Gold Coaſt.

Orford, a town of England, in the county of Suffolk, ſituated near the German Sea, on the river Or. It was formerly a ſeaport, and, in the year 1359, ſent veſſels and troops to the ſiege of Calais, but the ſea has retired from it for many years: here are ſtill the ruins of a caſtle and of a nunnery. The towers of the caſtle and the church are a ſea-mark. It has a weekly market on Monday, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament: nineteen miles E. Ipſwich, and eighty-eight NNE. London.

Orford Neſs, a cape of England, on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of the county of Suſſex, in the German Sea, where a light-houſe is erected for the direction of ſhips. *Long.* 1. 6. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 4. N.

Orgabra, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Magadoxa.

Organga, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: eighteen miles N. Solſona.

Orge (L'), a river of France, which runs into the Seine, ten leagues S. Paris.

Orgelet, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Jura: three leagues S. Lons le Saunier, and ſix and a half S. Poligny.

Orgeres, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Janville: three leagues SW. Janville.

Orgon, a river of Chineſe Tartary, which riſes *Long.* 119. 6.; *Lat.* 46. 56.; and runs into the Selingue, *Long.* 124. E. Ferro; *Lat.* 50. N. Near this river, in *Long.* 122. 21.; *Lat.* 48. 57. an aſſembly of the Kalkas Tartars was held, in 1698.

Orgon, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Taraſcon, on the Durance: five leagues and a half E. Taraſcon, and three N. Salon.

Orgues, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps: three leagues and a half S. Siſteron, and two N. Forcalquier.

Orbei, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia, on the Reus; eighty-four miles ENE. Jaſſi.

Ori, a town of the iſland of Sardinia: eight miles SE. Saſſari.

Oria, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada: nineteen miles S. Hueſca.

Oria, or *Oira*, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto; the ſee of a biſhop, united to Uritano: forty-five miles NW. Otranto, and 165 E. Naples.

Orient (L'), a ſeaport town of France, and ſeat of a tribunal, in the department of the Morbihan, ſituated at the bottom of a bay, at the mouth of the river Ponſcroff; built in the year 1720. The harbour is good, but not capable of receiving many ſhips of war. The number of inhabitants are about 15,000: eighteen poſts SW. Rennes, and thirty-ſix and three quarters W. Paris. *Long.* 14. 18. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 45. N.

Origny, a town of France, in the department of the Aiſne: two leagues and a half E. St. Quentin.

Oribuela, or *Origuela*, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia, ſurrounded by high mountains, and ſituated in a country ſo fertile, that it has given riſe to a proverb, which ſays, whether it rains or not, there is always corn in Orihuela. It is the ſee of a biſhop, and an univerſity, founded in the year 1555: twenty-ſix miles SW. Alicant, and thirty-one N. Carthagena. *Long.* 45. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 38. 7. N.

Oribuela, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon: eighteen miles NW. Albarracin.

Orjiva, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada: twelve miles N. Motril.

Oring, a lake of Aſia, in Thibet, twenty-one leagues in circumference. *Long.* 95. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 34. 47. N.

Oringa, a ſeaport of Japan, in the iſland of Niphon.

Orinxa, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irac: ſixteen leagues E. Iſpahan.

Orio, a town of the iſland of Negroponte, in the Grecian Archipelago: forty-two miles NNW. Negroponte.

Orio, a town of Spain, in the province of Guipuſcoa, ſituated on the ſea coaſt, at the mouth of a river of the ſame name. It is ſurrounded with walls: four miles W. Sebaſtian, and twenty-five ENE. Bilboa.

Oriſſa, a country of Hindooſtan, bounded on the north by Bahar and Bengal, on the eaſt by the northern circars and the Bay of Bengal, on the ſouth of Golconda, and on the weſt by Berar. It was formerly a kingdom, and extended from the Bay of Bengal to the coaſt of Coromandel; it is now much leſs extenſive. The ſoil is flat, moiſt, and fertile, and the heat exceſſive. A ſmall part of Oriſſa belongs to the Engliſh, and is ſituated in the government of Bengal; the reſt chiefly belongs to the Berar Mahrattas.

Oriſtagni, or *Oriſtano*, a town of the iſland of Sardinia, ſituated on the weſt coaſt, on a gulf, to which it gives name. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop. It is fortified, but ill inhabited: thirty-eight miles NW. Cagliari. *Long.* 26. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39 53. N.

Orkedal, a town of Norway, in the province of Drontheim: eighteen miles S. Drontheim.

Orkel, a river of Norway, in the province of Drontheim, which runs into the bay of Drontheim, fourteen miles SW. Drontheim.

Orkened, a town of Sweden, in the province of Schonen: twenty-four miles NW. Chriſtianſtadt.

Orkney Iſlands, a cluſter of iſlands in the North Sea, ſeparated from the northern coaſt of Scotland by the Pentland Frith, about ſix miles wide. Their number has generally been reckoned thirty, of which twenty-ſix are inhabited: the reſt are called *Holms*, and uſed only for paſturage; they are ſeparated from each other by narrow ſtraits; ſome are ſandy, others marſhy; ſome abound in corn, of which others want; ſome are mountainous, others are plain: throughout the whole of theſe iſlands, the tides are extremely ſtrong and violent, which, perhaps, may be occaſioned

narrowneſs of the paſſages or chan-
ſo that when all the reſt of the ſea is
, theſe tides roll with vehement bil-
and run ſo impetuouſly, as to produce
rary motion in the ſea adjoining to the

This is called by the inhabitants
r Birth, or Weſter Birth according to
rſe. After ſuch an account of the
ce of the tides at theſe iſlands, it would
ncredible, if it were not fully atteſted,
ere ſhould be any communication with
eighbouring iſlands; but it is certain,
he inhabitants almoſt daily ſail from
to iſland in ſmall boats, called yoals,
meet but with few accidents, in com-
on to the danger. In ſome places the
nts run like the torrents of rapid rivers,
n other places there are ſmooth ſpots on
water's ſurface, ſurrounded with very
h billows. The climate of theſe iſlands
from being agreeable; for the weather
and moiſt, the winter rainy, with but
froſt and ſnow, and the wind will
times blow very boiſterouſly, and the
come down in torrents rather than
s. In the year 1680, it has been re-
d as a matter of a very unuſual and ex-
ordinary nature, that, after a violent
ter-ſtorm, pieces of ice fell there of
y a foot in thickneſs. Hiſtorians agree in
ing the firſt inhabitants of theſe iſles
, and call Orkney the ancient kingdom
he Picts. Many of the preſent inhabi-
uſe the Norſe language, which differs
ittle from the Teutonic or Pictiſh lan-
e, and was in general uſe to the laſt cen-
; but, except in Foula, where a few
are ſtill known by the aged people, it
te loſt. The Engliſh tongue, with a
egian accent, is that of theſe iſlands.
rs think they did not ſettle here till the
e of Reuther, king of Scotland, when the
, joining with a party of the Scots, were
ted, with the loſs of their king Gethus,
many of the Picts and Scottiſh nobility,
great ſlaughter: but the invaſion of the
ans at the ſame time conſtrained the
to fly to Orkney, where they choſe for
, Gothus, their deceaſed ſovereign's
her, till they were able to return to
ain, and drive out the Britains. After
, they flouriſhed here, and were governed
kings of their own. This government
only ſubſiſted till the ſubverſion of the
th kingdom in Scotland, in the year
by Kenneth II, king of Scotland. They
inued ſubject to that crown till the uſur-
on of Donald Bane, who is ſaid to have
ded theſe iſlands and the Hebrides to Mag-
, king of Norway, for his aſſiſtance, in
e year 1099. The Norwegians thus got
ſſion of theſe iſlands, and held them for
64 years, and loſt them in the year 1263, by the battle of Largis, between Alexander III, king of Scotland, and Haquin, king of Norway, who died the year after, and was buried in the cathedral of Orkney. While Alexander med tated the reduction of Orkney, as he had before recovered Man and the Weſtern Iſles, Magnus, who ſucceeded his father on the throne of Norway, entered into a treaty with him, to ſurrender all his right to them for 4000 marks, and 400 marks a year; and for the better confirmation thereof, a marriage was ſet on foot between his ſon and Alexander's daughter, to be completed when the parties came to age. This Magnus was for his piety reputed a ſaint, and the patron of this country, where he built the cathedral church of Kirkwall, which is dedicated to him. Alexander gave Orkney to Speire, earl of Caithneſs, whoſe ſon was alſo earl of Orkney and Shetland, and his daughter brought it by marriage to the Sinclairs, ſucceſſively earls thereof. The Orkneys contain about 23,000 inhabitants, and are divided into three preſbyteries and eighteen miniſtries, ſome containing three and ſome four pariſhes, in all thirty-ſix pariſhes, and twelve inhabited iſles, making parts of pariſhes. The principal iſland is called *Pomona*, or *Mainland*, which is ſituated nearly in the centre of the reſt. The Orkney Iſlands and Shetland form a county under the name of Orkney. *Long* 0. 2. W. to 1. E. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 58. 37. to 59. 16. N.

Orla, a river of Germany, which joins Saal, at Orlamunda, in the principality of Altenburg.

Orlamunda, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Altenburg, at the conflux of the Orla and Saal: forty miles WSW. Altenburg, and twenty-four ESE. Erfurt.

Orleannois, before the revolution, a fertile province of France, bounded on the eaſt by Gâtinois, on the ſouth by Sologne, on the weſt by Dunois and Vendomois, and on the north by Beace. The principal river, the Loire, paſſes through and divides it in two. Orleans, which gives name to the province, is the capital. The foreſt of Orleans, in this province, contains 94,000 acres. It is now divided, with the Blaiſois and Chartrain, into the three departments of Loire and Cher, the Loiret, and the Eure and Loire.

Orleans, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Loiret, on the Loire; before the revolution, the ſee of a biſhop, and capital of the Orleannois. It is now conſidered as one of the largeſt and moſt agreeable cities in France. It contains ſix principal gates, and twenty-two pariſhes: the houſes are generally ill built. It was taken by Julius Cæſar: in the year 451, it

was beſieged by Attila, king of the Huns. The Normans took it twice, in the years 855 and 865. It was afterwards beſieged by the Engliſh, in the year 1429, but the ſiege was raiſed by the conduct of Jeanne d'Arc, commonly called the Maid of Orleans. During the religious war, it ſuffered very much. In the month of April, 1562, it was ſurpriſed by the prince of Condé, and in February following it was beſieged by the duke of Guiſe, who had nearly carried his point, when he was aſſaſſinated. After this a negociation was ſet on foot, and peace concluded, in the month of March; which, however, did not continue, for Le Noue ſeized on Orleans in the year 1567, which was followed by peace in 1568. Several councils have been held here; the firſt in the reign of Clovis. The principal trade is in ſtockings, ſheep-ſkins, brandy, corn, and wine. The number of inhabitants is about 35,000: fourteen poſts and a half SSW. Paris. *Long.* 29. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 52. N.

Orleans, an iſland of Canada, ſituated in the middle of the river St. Lawrence, a little below Quebec.

Orleans (New), a town of North America, and capital of Louiſiania, on the eaſt coaſt of the Miſſiſippi, eighteen leagues from the ſea. The ſoil about it is rich and fertile, and the climate excellent. It was originally deſigned to be the metropolis of this country, and the reſidence of the governor, grand council, and courts of juſtice, as well as the grand emporium of Louiſiana; but this deſign proved abortive. It never contained above 1600 inhabitants: the houſes are chiefly of wood, on foundations of brick. Here are two convents, a pariſh church, magazines, forges, and ſome public buildings. *Long.* 90. 1. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 29. 58. N.

Orlenga, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutsk, on the Lena: 232 miles N. Irkutsk. *Long.* 123. 26. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 56. N.

Orliac, a town of Croatia: twenty miles S. Sluin.

Orlov, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Viatka, on the Viatka. *Long.* 67. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 58. 20. N.

Orlov, an iſland in the Caſpian Sea. *Long.* 71. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 50. N.

Orlov, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Tchernaia. *Long.* 186. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 65. 20. N.

Orlovka, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Irtiſch. *Long.* 93. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 50. N.

Orlovka, a river of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel, which runs into the Frozen Ocean, twenty-eight miles N. Ponoi.

Orlovogoroditſche, a town of Ruſſia, on the river Iſchim: 120 miles SE. Tobolsk. *Long.* 88. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 56. 32. N.

Orlovſkaia, a fort of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha, on the Ural: 12[illegible] E. Orenburg.

Orlovſkoe, a government of Ruſſia, bounded on the north by the governments of Smolensk and Kaluga, on the weſt by Smolensk and Novgorod Sieverskoi, on the ſouth-eaſt by Novgorod Sieverskoi, on the ſouth by Kurskoi and Voronezskoi, and on the eaſt by Tambovſkoe and Tulskoe. Its length from eaſt to weſt 208 miles; its breadth varies from twenty to 100. *Long.* 51. to [illegible] Ferro. *Lat.* 50. to 54. N.

Orlucc, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz: eight miles NW. Kre[illegible]

Orly, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzesk: forty-four miles E. P[illegible]

Orly, a town of France, in the department of Paris: two leagues and a half [illegible] Paris.

Ormea, a town of Italy, in the county of Aſti, on the Tanaro. This town was taken by the French, in the month of April, [illegible] ſix miles WSW. Garreſio, and ten S. [illegible]

Orme's Head (Great), a cape on the coaſt of Wales, in the county of Caernarvon. *Long.* 2. 5. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. [illegible]

Orme's Head (Little), a cape on the coaſt of Wales, and county of Caernarvon, five miles SE. from Great Orme's Head.

Ormes (Les), a town of France, in the department of the Indre and Loire: [illegible] miles S. Richelieu.

Ormſkirk, a town of England, in the county of Lancaſter, ſituated near the [illegible] with a weekly market on Tueſday: [illegible] one miles S. Lancaſter, and 217 N. London.

Ormus, an iſland of Aſia, at the entrance of the Gulf of Perſia, about ten miles in circumference. It is, ſtrictly ſpeaking, better than a rock of ſalt, the very earth of the country within-land being white as pure, as well as very pungent to the taſte. Springs there are none, and the ſmall [illegible] of freſh water are no more than cavities filled with rain, which, however, falls but ſeldom in that climate. In this iſland is a city, and a ſtrong fortreſs, in which the kings of Ormus formerly reſided, who likewiſe ſome dominions, though not to any large extent, upon the continent of Perſia. It was from its commodious ſituation that it became the greateſt mart in the eaſt, to which ſhipping repaired from all parts of the Indies, from the coaſts of Africa, Perſia, and Arabia, beſides a regular trade carried on by caravans acroſs the country. This made the ſovereigns of Ormus rich and reſpectable, if not great and potent monarchs; and at the proper ſeaſons of the year, there was a prodigious reſort of merchants from all countries, beſides factors that reſided conſtantly there, particularly the Venetians, who carried a great trade in jewels tranſported [illegible]

to Baſſora, and by caravans to Aleppo, Suez by ſea, then over land, by the to Alexandria, where they were de- to the merchants to whom they were ed. It was the known wealth and is commerce of this place which ex- e Portugueſe to attempt the conqueſt which they achieved. As it was not ir intereſt, they did not deprive the king of his title or of his dominions; but intent he ſhould retain the one, and tribute for the other. They were, r, abſolute maſters of the town and . The former ſtood upon the ſea and conſiſted of about 3000 houſes: ettled inhabitants were, for the moſt Arabians, Mahometans, and ſubjects ſovereign, a few Indians, who were s, and about 100 families of Jews; ſo n all, they were computed at 40,000

The fortreſs or citadel, built on a of land, extending towards the Perſian was regular, beautiful, and very ſtrong; , by degrees, with no leſs than 300 s of cannon. Caravans from Aleppo t twice a year, in the months of April ptember, for Baſſora, with a vaſt num- camels, eſcorted by Janiſſaries, and thence themſelves and their merchan- e eaſily tranſported, by ſea, to Ormus. e caravans conſiſted of from two or to five or ſix thouſand perſons, and the they brought was prodigious. On her hand, the regular trade from Ma- private ſhips from all parts of the In- and the caravans that paſſed through rovinces of Perſia, brought likewiſe the and moſt valuable commodities in vaſt ties. The famous Perſian monarch, Abbas, had long meditated the con- of this important place; but, for want naval force, found it altogether imprac- . The Portugueſe, now under the on of Spain, ſupplied him with a fleet, their indiſcretion, which all the power monarchy could not have raiſed, or his y obtained: in ſhort, they quarrelled and inſulted, the Engliſh, who were e lately conſiderable in the Indies. entered into a treaty with the Perſians ed a ſquadron of nine ſail, with which ocked up, and battered, the city and e, and landed an army of 3000 Perſians e iſland. The beſieged had a great h, and a good fleet, but all was ill ed. The city ſurrendered ſoon, ſome rs ſuggeſt through treachery, but it s to have been rather through indiſcre- nd folly: the fleet was for the moſt burnt and deſtroyed. After all, the made a good defence, and might have preſerved, if the governor had not been ſe, in refuſing to let the ſea through peninſula which joined the point of land upon which the fortreſs ſtood to the iſland, becauſe it was an expedient that did not occur firſt to himſelf. In fine, after about two months diſpute, the garriſon of that important place capitulated with the Engliſh, and thus, after remaining in their hands almoſt 120 years, Ormus was loſt by the Portugueſe. It was computed that, excluſive of jewels and rich merchandize, the plunder and ready money amounted to above two millions. The articles of the capitulation were but ill obſerved, and the Perſian was not very ſcrupulous in executing the treaty; ſo that the Engliſh were far from having their full ſhare of booty; and of what they did receive the greateſt part periſhed at ſea. The Portugueſe made an attempt for the recovery of Ormus, in which they might have been ſucceſsful, if the viceroy at Goa had not, through want of capacity, indolence, or pique to the officer who commanded in that expedition, failed in his duty. After it once fell into the hands of the Perſians, the place was quickly ruined, and the trade transferred to Bander Abbaſſi, or Gambron. *Long.* 55. 17. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 27. 30. N.

Ormyah, a town of Perſia, in the province of Adirbeitzan: forty leagues SW. Tauris.

Ornacieux, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere: five leagues E. Vienne.

Ornain, a river of France, which runs into the Marne, near Vitry le François.

Ornano, a town of France, in the department of Corſica, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Ajaccio: ten miles SSE. Ajaccio.

Ornans, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Doubs: three leagues SSE. Beſançon, and four and three quarters NNW. Pontarlier. *Long.* 23. 47. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 7. N.

Orne, a river of France, which riſes about five miles caſt from Sees, in the department to which it gives name, paſſes by Sees, Argentan, Cleey, Caen, &c. and runs into the Engliſh Channel, about three leagues below Caen. It gives name to a department.

Orne, a river of France, which runs into the Sarte, in the department of the Sarte.

Orne, a department of France, bounded on the north by the department of the Calvados, on the north-eaſt by the department of the Eure, on the eaſt by the department of the Eure and Loire, on the ſouth by the departments of the Sarte and the Mayenne, and on the weſt by the department of the Channel; about ſeventy miles in length, and from eighteen to thirty in breadth. This department is compoſed of part of Normandy and part of Perche. Alençon is the capital.

Orneau, a river of Brabant, which runs into the Sambre, two leagues below Chaſtelet.

Ornes,

Ornes, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Verdun: two leagues NNE. Verdun, and two and a quarter NW. Eſtain.

Ornon, an iſland of Sweden, near the eaſt coaſt, in the Baltic. *Long.* 18. 16. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 59. 3. N.

Oro, a mountain of Switzerland, in the country of the Griſons: thirteen miles W. Bormio.

Oroe, an iſland of Denmark, at the ſouth end of the Little Belt, about twelve miles long, and two wide: eight miles SW. from the iſland of Funen, and ſix W. from Langeland. *Long.* 10. 20. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 59. N.

Oroeſkobing, a ſeaport of Denmark, ſituated on the eaſt ſide of the iſland of Oroe. *Long.* 10. 23. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 58. N.

Oromtchi, a town of Aſia, in Thibet: forty-eight miles E. Manas-Hotun. *Long.* 204 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 58. N.

Oron, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne: ſix miles N. Vevai.

Oronbi, a town of Aſia, in Thibet: thirty-eight miles W. Yolotou Hotun.

Oronſay Iſle, one of the Weſtern Iſlands of Scotland. It is a ſmall iſland only at high water, on the north coaſt of North Viſt, of which at low water it makes a part.

Orontes, a river of Syria, which runs into the Mediterranean, at Antioch.

Oroonoko, or *Orenoko*, or *Orinoko*, a river of South America, formed of two large ſtreams, the moſt conſiderable of which has its ſource in the mountains of Popayan, and at the foot of theſe mountains waters a town, called by the Spaniards *San Juan de las Lanos*. Afterwards it continues its courſe a great way eaſtward, with many windings, and then directs its courſe to the north-eaſt, till joined by the river San Pedro, which has its ſource much farther to the northward. At their junction they form a conſiderable iſland, and to the eaſtward of the northern part of it a large lake. From thence they continue their courſe in one large ſtream, to the Atlantic Ocean. Its whole courſe, conſidering its turning and windings, is about 1380 miles, riſing within 160 miles of the South Sea. This river increaſes in depth from the annual rains on the Andes, which fall in April, and continues riſing for the ſpace of five months, and in the narroweſt part of the ſtream, it is ſaid to increaſe to the height of 120 feet. The mouth or main channel is laid down in *Long.* 59. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 8. 30. N.

Oropeſa, a town of South America, in the juriſdiction of La Plata, ſituated in a vally, on a ſmall river. The inhabitants carry on conſiderable trade with their corn and fruits, great quantities of both being produced in the vally of Cochabamba, in which town is ſituated: ſixty leagues N. Plata.

Oropeſa, a town of Spain, in New C. fifty-two miles W. Toledo.

Oropeſa, a town of Spain, in the p. of Valencia, on the coaſt of the M. ranean: thirty-two miles ENE. *Long.* 16. 48. E. Peak of Teneriffe. 40. 8. N.

Oroppa, a mountain of Piedmont miles N. Biella.

Oroſa, a town of Sardinia, on the coaſt fifty-eight miles E. Algeri, and ty-three NNE. Cagliari.

Oroſa, a ſmall iſland of Scotland, in Lunart, on the weſt coaſt of the c. Argyle.

Oroſpeda, a mountain of Spain, in province of Grenada, on the bord. Seville.

Oroſweg, a town of Hungary, the a biſhop: eight miles N. Munkacz.

Oroſzlanko, a caſtle of Hungary: miles W. Boleſko.

Orouſt, an iſland in the North Sea, the weſt coaſt of Sweden, forty mile cumference. *Long.* 11. 30. E. Gre. *Lat.* 58. 10. N.

Orpierres, a town of France, in partment of the Higher Alps, and ch. of a canton, in the diſtrict of Serre leagues E. le Buis, and two and a Serres.

Orr, a town of Arabia, in the pro. Yemen: twenty-four miles WSW.

Orr Water, a river of Scotland, runs into Solway Frith, ten miles E. cudbright.

Orra, a mountain of Arabia, in the vince of Yemen: twenty miles N. Ariſch.

Orria, a town of Spain, in the k. of Aragon: nine miles N. Teruel.

Orrio (El), a town of Spain, in the vince of Biſcay: fifteen miles SE. B.

Orſcha, a town of Ruſſia, in the g ment of Mogilev, on the Dnieper: forty N. Mogilev. *Long.* 48. E. Ferro. 54. 30. N.

Orſera, a town of Iſtria: four m. Rovigno.

Orſio, a town of Sweden, in the pr. of Smaland: twenty miles W. Calmar.

Orſkaia, a town of Ruſſia, in the g. ment of Upha, on the Ural: 132 mile Orenburg.

Orſogna, a town of Italy, in the kin. of Naples, and province of Abruzzo C. nine miles SE. Civita di Chieti.

Orſoko, or *Orſaki*, a town of Africa, the diſtrict of Acra, on the Gold coaſt.

Orſova, or *Orſchowa*, a fortreſs of E.

Turkey, in the province of Servia, in both sides of the Danube. In the ...o. this fortress was besieged by the ...s, but without success: seventy-five ... Belgrade, and sixty SE. Temesvar.

..., or *Orsaw*, a town of Germany, in ...e of Westphalia, and duchy of ... on the Rhine. In the year 1634, it ...en by the prince of Orange, and in ...r 1672, it was taken by the duke of ..., who demolished the fortifications: ...four miles SE. Cleves. *Long.* 24. 2. ...o. *Lat.* 51. 38. N.

...r *Leer Ort*, a town of Germany, in ...e of Westphalia, and county of East ...: eleven miles SSE. Emden. *Long.* ... E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 13. N.

..., a town of Italy, in the Patrimonio. ... of a bishop. It contains seven con... twelve miles ENE. Viterbo.

..., a town of Italy, in the Milanese, on ... the same name: twenty-one miles ... Novara, and thirty-six WNW. Mi...

..., a town of Italy, in the kingdom of ...nd province of Capitanata: eleven ...NE. Ascoli.

..., a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the ... of Natolia: thirty-six miles NW. ...

...*eloschvei*, a town of Russia, in the ...ment of Kolivan: sixteen miles SE. ...

...*l*, a town of Spain, in the province ...a, near Cape Ortegal.

...*burg*, a town of Russia, in the go...nt of Oberland: sixty-eight miles N. ...erg, and 100 ESE. Dantzick.

...*au*, a tract of Germany, in the circle ...a, situated between the Brisgau, the ...ate of Baden, the Black Forest, and ..., dismembered from the duchy of ..., in the time of the emperor Henry ... annexed to the estates of the dukes ...ingen; on the extinction of whom it ... marriage to the count of Habsburg.

...*berg*, a town of Germany, in the ... of the Upper Rhine, and county of ... Munzenburg, on the Nidder: seven... miles NE. Franckfort on the Maine, ...enteen SE. Giessen.

...*burg*, a town and citadel of Germany, ... circle of Bavaria, in a county of the ... name, in Lower Bavaria. The assess... for the county is twenty-four florins ... Roman month, and the tax to the ... chamber sixteen rixdollars twen... ...e kruitzers. The count and the ...ants are Lutherans: three miles S. ...ten, and ten W. Passau.

...*enburg*, a town and citadel of Germany, ... duchy of Carinthia, on the Drave: ...es ESE. Saxenburg, and thirty-two ... Clagenfurt.

Orth, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: eight miles E. Entzerstorff.

Orthes, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Lower Pyrennées, on the gave of Pau: twenty miles NW. Pau, and thirty E. Bayonne. *Long.* 16. 52. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 28. N.

Orthmansdorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: four miles ESE. Zwickau.

Orti, a town of Italy, in the patrimonio, the see of a bishop, united to Castellana: thirty miles NW. Rome, and twelve E. Viterbo.

Ortibario, a town of the island of Corsica: twelve miles S. Pellegrino.

Orto, a town of Asia, in the country of Hami: fifty miles W. Hami. *Long.* 110. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 46. N.

Orton, a town of England, in the county of Westmoreland, with a weekly market on Wednesday: fourteen miles NNE. Kendal, and 271 NNW. London.

Ortona-a-Mare, a seaport town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Citra. The see of a bishop, united with Campli: thirteen miles E. Civita-di-Chieti.

Ortosta, a town of Sweden, in the province of Schonen: five miles N. Lund.

Ortrand, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meissen: eleven miles NE. Grossen Hayn, and twenty-two N. Dresden.

Orval, a town and abby in the duchy of Luxemburg: five miles N. Montmedy.

Oruba, see *Aruba*.

Orvieto, a city of Italy, and capital of a province called the *Orvietan*, the see of a bishop, immediately under the pope, situated at the conflux of the Paglia and the Chiana. The cathedral is esteemed as a fine Gothic building, and contains some good sculpture and paintings. The country of Orvietan is about twenty miles long, and from ten to fifteen wide: seventy-three miles SSE. Florence, and fifty NNW. Rome. *Long*, 29. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 42. N.

Orum, a town of Denmark, in North Jutland: eleven miles SW. Tysted.

Oruro, a jurisdiction of South America, in the government of Buenos Ayres, and archbishopric of La Plata. The greatest part of this jurisdiction is so cold, that no esculent vegetables will flourish there; but it abounds with numerous flocks and herds, besides the cattle peculiar to the country. Here are also many gold and silver mines; the former, though known even in the time of the yncas, have been very little worked; but the latter have greatly enriched the inhabitants of the province. At present, however, they seem

to be inevitably loſt, being overflowed, and all the attempts hitherto made to drain them having proved abortive; ſo that thoſe at preſent of any value are in the mountains of Popo, about twelve leagues from the town, which is large and populous from the trade carried on there. It has a revenue-office for collecting the fifths belonging to the crown. Its capital is called *San Phelipe de Auſtria de Oruro*, and ſtands thirty leagues diſtant from the city of La Plata.

Orwell, a town of Scotland, in the county of Kinroſs: two miles N. Kinroſs.

Orwell, a river of North America, which runs into Lake Erie, *Long.* 80. 30. W. Greenwich; *Lat.* 43. N.

Orwell, or *Ipſwich Water*, a river of England, in the county of Suffolk, which paſſes by Stow, Needham, Ipſwich, &c. and joining the Stour, forms the harbour of Harwich, and is called *Orwell Haven*, ſoon after paſſing into the German Sea.

Oſa, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Perm, on the Kama: eighty miles SW. Perm. *Long.* 71. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 56. 56. N.

Os, or *Oſs*, a town of Brabant: ten miles NE. Bois-le-Duc.

Oſa de la Vega, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: thirty-ſix miles S. Huete.

Oſaca, a town of Japan, in the iſland of Niphon, defended by a large and magnificent citadel.

Oſcari, a town of the iſland of Sardinia: twenty-three miles SE. Caſtello Aragoneſe.

Oſcba, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Irtiſch, oppoſite Malanova, in the government of Tobolſk.

Oſchatz, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and marggraviate of Meiſſen, containing three churches, a college, and ſome manufactures of cloth: ſixteen miles NW. Meiſſen, and thirty NW. Dreſden.

Oſchersleben, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Halberſtadt: ten miles NNE. Halberſtadt, and twenty W. Magdeburg.

Oſen, a town of Norway, in the dioceſe of Drontheim; fifty-ſix miles N. Drontheim.

Oſenoka, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Kolima, *Long.* 166. E. Ferro; *Lat.* 64. 15. N.

Oſir, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Oka, twenty miles NNW. Riazan.

Oſero, an iſland in the Adriatic, near the coaſt of Dalmatia, ſeparated by a narrow ſtrait from the ſouth-weſt end of the iſland of Cherſo, about fifteen miles in length, and from two to five in breadth. It contains a town of the ſame name, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Zara. The air is eſteemed unwholeſome, for which reaſon it is but thinly inhabited. The coaſts abounds with ſardines and mackrel. *Long.* 32, 18. E. Ferro. 44. 48. N.

Oſica, a town of Poland, in the pa of Sandomirz: eight miles SW. L...

Oſimo, a town of Italy, in the m of Ancona, the ſee of a biſhop, im under the pope: twelve miles SSW cona, and 103 NNE. Rome.

Oſio, a town of Sweden, in the pr East Gothland: thirty-two miles W. Linkioping.

Oſkol, a river of Ruſſia, which r the Donetz, near Izium, in the g of Charkov.

Oſkol, a town of Ruſſia, in the g of Kurſk, on the river Oſko: ſixty m Kurſk. *Long.* 55. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 5...

Oſkova, a mountain of Boſnia: miles SE. Serajo.

Oſma, a town of Spain, in Old C the Duero, the ſee of a biſhop. T is almoſt ruined, the cathedral is f Burgo d'Oſma: forty miles SE. and fifty-two NNE. Madrid.

Oſmanzuk, a town of Aſiatic T the province of Caramania: ſeve E. Tocat.

Oſmorzſkoi, a fort of Ruſſia, in the ment of Kolivan, on the Irtiſch: WSW. Kolivan. *Long.* 94. E. Fer 53. 15. N.

Oſnabruck, or *Oſnaburg* (*Biſth* principality of Germany, bounded north and weſt by the biſhopric of M on the eaſt by the counties of Ra and Diepholz, and principality of M and on the ſouth by the county of L berg; about forty miles long, and fi teen to twenty-four wide. Almoſt this biſhopric conſiſts of heath-lands yield ſeveral ſorts of turf and p The beſt ſpot in it lies about Quacke and is called *Artland*. This country p as much rye as ſupplies the neceſ the inhabitants, and 500 ſtills. Con quantities of buck-wheat, ſmall whe and almoſt all the barley uſed here ported from the principality of Min the county of Schauenburg. The of cattle is but ſmall. Out of Eaſt F during harveſt-time in particular, numbers of cattle are brought hithe this county too is little wood, but, beſi it produces coal. Biſhop Erneſt Aug eſtabliſhed a ſalt-work at Diſſen, belongs at preſent to the electora Brunſwick Luneburg. Marble is a here, in plenty; and biſhop Erneſt A opened a ſilver mine, but this was after dropped. In the whole country t principal towns, and three ſmaller, a 20,000 fire-places or hearths, all w rated in the regiſter, and in each two families frequently reſide. Th...

ree are not reckoned in this account. ..d-ſtates here are the chapter, the ..s, and the four principal towns. The ..ets are appointed by the biſhop, and ..n the town of Oſnabruck. The inha- ..s here are diligent and induſtrious. .. peaſants, about the number of 6000 ..ly to Holland, where they mow, till, ..t, and do other work for hire. The .. of them, notwithſtanding, brings twenty, and the beſt workmen full y florins. This country is partly ad- to the Roman catholic, and partly to ..theran church. Neither the proteſtant, ..e Roman catholic biſhops have a right ..rmation; but every thing muſt re- ..s it ſtood here, on January 1, 1624. ..riſhes in it are partly Roman catholic, .. Lutheran, and partly mixed. In the .. country no Jews are tolerated. The ..t and moſt beneficial occupation of the ..tants of this country conſiſts of ſpin- ..f yarn, and the manufacturing a coarſe ..f linen, which is conveyed by the Hol- ..rs, Engliſh, and Spaniards, to Guinea America, and annually brings into this ..try above 1,000,000 of rixdollars. Other ..factures are wanting. The biſhopric ..nabruck is the firſt and oldeſt in all ..phalia, being founded by the emperor ..emagne. At the peace of Oſnabruck, ..48, it was ſettled that this biſhopric ..l alternately have a Roman catholic .. Lutheran biſhop; and that the chapter ..t chooſe and ſelect the former, either ..among themſelves or elſewhere; but ..they ſhould always ſelect the latter out ..e houſe of Brunſwick Luneburg, and ..n, out of the poſterity of duke George, ..on the full extinction of theſe, out of the ..ily of duke Auguſtus. The biſhop ..lf is a prince of the empire, and has a ..at the diet of the empire, in the council ..e princes. He is charged in the matricular the empire, at 216 florins monthly, and ..e maintenance of the chamber court, he ..ributes each term eighty-one rixdollars ..reen kruitzers and a half. At the yearly ..diet a voluntary donation out of the ..s belonging to the foundation, is granted ..e biſhop by the three ſtates, which ever ..ce the year 1729, has amounted at the ..eſt to 60,000, at the higheſt ſum to ..,000, and generally to above 100,000 ..dollars. The revenues of the chapter are ..ed at betwixt 90 and 100,000.

Oſnabruck, a town of Germany, in the ..cle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of the ..e name, on the Haſe, fortified in the ..cient manner. This place conſiſts of the ..d and New Town, which ever ſince the ..ar 1306, have been united, and governed ..y a common magiſtracy. The manner of ..uilding here, is antique, and the number of its houſes, excluſive of the public and bye buildings, amounts to 1200. This town is not populous, not above 500 children being baptized here in a year. Its magiſtracy is Lutheran, and re-choſen yearly, on the ſecond of January. Oſnabruck denies the power of the biſhop in matters relating to the church and police, and is alſo poſſeſſed of the criminal juriſdiction, together with the right of fortification, and has a conſiſtory of its own, as alſo the exciſe, the collecting of the rates of its burghers, and a revenue of about 8000 or 9000 rixdollars yearly. The town-toll was ceded by the town, in the year 1431, to the biſhop, with a reſerve of exemption from toll to the burgherſhip, in order to be rid of the Jews, who this year were accordingly baniſhed. By virtue of the receſs at that time made, the military accoutrements alſo were aboliſhed, and conſequently, all burghers' eſtates declared free. The town is poſſeſſed of the right of coining copper, which in the year 1740, it exerciſed for the laſt time. The epiſcopal palace here, was built by biſhop Erneſt Auguſtus, and belongs to the electoral houſe of Brunſwick Luneburg, who uſually reſigns it to the catholic biſhop for his maintenance. The chancery is no conſiderable building. In the hall of the council-houſe, where the celebrated peace of 1648 was concluded, are ſeen the pictures of divers of the ambaſſadors who aſſiſted at it. In it alſo is ſhown, in a thin folio, the portraits of the biſhops of Oſnabruck, which George Berger drew with his pen; as alſo ſeveral vouchers of the council of Bâle, and three of thoſe large golden coins which where diſperſed by the anabaptiſts, in the year 1534, in order to gain adherents here. The Roman catholics and the Lutherans have each two pariſh churches. Oſnabruck was formerly one of the Hanſe towns, the Hanſeatick vouchers of that time being ſtill kept here in the council-houſe. Its principal ſubſiſtence depends upon its linen trade, which is manufactured in the country, and in the foreign manufactures, which are retailed here. In the year 1665, this town, for the firſt time, received ſoldiers; but it is always ſtipulated between the new biſhop, when he enters on the government of it, and the town magiſtracy, how many hundred men the town is to receive. Oſnabruck, ſo early as the time of Charlemagne, was a conſiderable borough, and in 1082, was environed with walls, and the ſame year, as alſo in 1553, and 1626, beſieged, but not taken; whereas in 1633, it was taken by the Swedes. In the year 1613, the greateſt part of it was deſtroyed by fire. In 1630, biſhop Francis William erected an academy here, conſiſting of thirteen ſeminaries, which were alſo confirmed by the emperor Ferdinand II, and pope Urban

VIII, but the capture by the Swedes put an end to it. In the year 1634, the crown of Sweden created count Guſtavus Waſaburg lord of the biſhopric of Oſnabruck, who had alſo a reſidence in the town of Oſnabruck; but, at the peace of Oſnabruck, he renounced all his right obtained over this country during the war, in conſideration of which he was promiſed 80,000 rixdollars, at four ſeveral payments. Oſnabruck was the firſt town in Weſtphalia which received the Lutheran doctrine: twenty-four miles NNE. Munſter. *Long.* 25. 24. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 20. N.

Oſnaburg Houſe, a ſtation of Canada. *Long.* 87. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. N.

Oſnaburg Iſland, a ſmall iſland in the South Pacific Ocean, diſcovered by captain Wallis, in June, 1767. The form is nearly circular, and the land elevated, but no anchoring place was found. In ſome parts it appeared covered with cocoa-nut and other trees, and in others nothing but a naked rock; the inhabitants were well clothed, and ſeemed to be of a humane diſpoſition: they made uſe of canoes to viſit the neighbouring iſlands: ſome hogs were ſeen. Captain Cook viſited this iſland in the year 1769. *Long.* 147. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 51. S.

Oſnaburg Iſland, an iſland in the South Pacific Ocean, diſcovered by captain Carteret, in the year 1767. *Long.* 141. 34. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 22. S.

Oſokolſko, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel, on the river Mezen: 104 miles ENE. Archangel.

Oſola, a town of the iſland of Sardinia: fourteen miles NNE. Saſſari.

Oſonala, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Ultra: ten miles ESE. Aquila.

Oſorno, a town of South America, in the kingdom of Chili, ſituated in a country abounding in gold mines: forty miles SE. Valdivia.

Oſſabaw, an iſland in the Atlantic, near the eaſt coaſt of Georgia, twenty miles in circumference. *Long.* 81. 17. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 31. 42. N.

Oſſabaw Sound, a channel of the Atlantic, between the iſlands of Great Waſſaw and Oſſabaw.

Oſſegg, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz: eighteen miles WNW. Leitmeritz.

Oſſerbach, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which runs into the Wichra, near Frohburg, in the principality of Meiſſen.

Oſſiach, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia, on the Lake Oſſiacher, four miles SW. Feltkirchen.

Oſſiacher See, a lake of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia, four miles [illegible] two wide: four miles NE. Villach.

Oſſig, a town of Sileſia, in the [illegible] of Neiſſe: three miles ENE. Groſ[illegible]

Oſſipee, mountains of United [illegible] the ſtate of New Hampſhire: forty [illegible] Concord.

Oſſola, or *Oſcella*, a diſtrict of [illegible] between the Valais and Lake [illegible] about thirty-five miles in length, [illegible] fifteen to twenty-five in breadth; [illegible] try is compoſed of mountains and [illegible] is notwithſtanding fertile and [illegible] Domo d'Oſcella is the capital.

Oſſolin, a town of Poland, in the [illegible] of Sandomirz: twenty miles W. S[illegible]

Oſſory, a biſhopric of Ireland, [illegible] founded at Saigair, and after[illegible] Aghavoe, the cathedral is ſituated [illegible] Canice, in the county of Kilkenny.

Oſſun, a town of France, in the [illegible] ment of the Upper Pyrennées, [illegible] place of a canton, in the diſtrict of [illegible] two leagues SSW. Tarbe, and [illegible] Argellez.

Oſſuna, a town of Spain, in the [illegible] of Seville, ancient and well peop[illegible] ſaid to have been formerly ſtrong, [illegible] ramparts than by a fountain in the [illegible] it, which furniſhes water to the in[illegible] whilſt the whole country, for eig[illegible] round, is totally deprived of that [illegible] article. Cæſar beſieged Oſſuna, [illegible] obliged to bring his proviſions, [illegible] particular, from a great diſtance: [illegible] miles SSW. Ecija, and forty-five NE.

Oſtabat, a town of France, in the [illegible] ment of the Lower Pyrennées: tw[illegible] S. St. Palais, and three W. Maulea[illegible]

Oſtakre, a town of Flanders: four [illegible] N. Ghent.

Oſtalric, a town of Spain, in the [illegible] of Catalonia, on the Tordera: twe[illegible] miles SW. Gerona, and twenty SE. [illegible]

Oſtaſchkov, a town of Ruſſia, in the [illegible] ment of Tver, near the Lake S[illegible] eighty-eight miles W. Tver. *Long.* [illegible] E. Ferro. *Lat.* 56. 50. N.

Oſten, a town of Germany, in [illegible] of Lower Saxony, and the duchy of E[illegible] eleven miles NW. Stade.

Oſtend, a ſtrong ſeaport town of F[illegible] with a good harbour, which takes it[illegible] from its eaſtern ſituation, it is for[illegible] by a great number of forts, ten baſti[illegible] has four gates. Gobert de Steenla[illegible] ing taken the habit in the abby of [illegible] at St. Omer's, in 814, gave Oſtend t[illegible] monaſtery, then only a ſmall village, [illegible] thirty-eight others. It became a tw[illegible] 1072, when Robert de Friſe built a ch[illegible] dedicated to St. Peter. In the year [illegible] the fiſhermen and other inhabitants [illegible] round it a ſimple paliſſade. In 1445, P[illegible]

surrounded it with walls, erected
ged the town, and made the har-
e commodious. In the year 1583,
gularly fortified by the prince of
after he had taken Ghent and
The prince of Parma came to at-
the ſame year, but was compelled to
without effecting his purpoſe. In the
ber, the archduke Albert reſolved to
, thinking if he was maſter of
, he could eaſily overawe the trade
land; and made the moſt vigorous
for that purpoſe. Sir Francis Vere,
ſix companies of Engliſh troops, had
ſtretched from prince Maurice, who
beſieging Rhinberg, and had thrown
into the town. Little progreſs was
ſome months, yet the ſiege went on
intermiſſion, neither the inclemency
, the diſcontent of the ſoldiers, nor
bold behaviour of the garriſon, could
archduke to give up the enterprize.
army without and the garriſon
ſuffered extremely by ſickneſs and
the Engliſh in particular; ſo that
n, which at firſt amounted to 7000
, in the ſpace of a few months,
to 3000. The outworks were great-
ed by the enemy, and the unuſual
ns of the ſea, to repair and defend
required the utmoſt exertion and dili-
at laſt, when the beſieged were quite
with fatigue, ſir Francis Vere was
d that the Archduke had appointed
day for a general aſſault; to avoid
, he ſet on foot a capitulation, by
gained time to reinforce his gar-
with four companies of foot. Irritated
ſtratagem of the Engliſh governor,
reſolved upon revenge, by ſtorming a
; the attack was made on the 17th
ary, with the utmoſt vigour, under
, an experienced Spaniſh officer, and
for three hours; but was at laſt
by the beſieged, after the Spaniards
1000 men. After this the archduke
adviſed to raiſe the ſiege, which the
y of the ſeaſon rendered almoſt in-
ble to the troops, but to this he would
ſent. He ordered barracks to be erect-
for the accommodation of the ſoldiers;
ted the direction of the ſiege to Don
de Rivas, and ſet out for Ghent, to
t meaſures for puſhing his operations
ſill more vigour. The States-General
ed this occaſion to change the garriſon
Oſtend, which was worn out and ema-
d with perpetual fatigue and watching.
the enemy had conſiderably relaxed in
diligence, and the communication of the
was preſerved open, the ſcheme was exe-
d without difficulty. A freſh garriſon,
ied with every neceſſary, accordingly,
took charge of the town, under the conduct
of colonel Dorp, colonel Edmonds, a Scotch-
man, and Hertain, a Frenchman. Sir
Francis Vere, with the former garriſon, join-
ed the army, under prince Maurice. Rivas
practiſed every expedient to prove himſelf
worthy of the truſt; but, he was repeatedly
baffled by the diligence of Vander Noot, the
new governor. At laſt he ſucceeded in re-
ducing three out-forts, which he joined to
the quarter commanded by fort Albert, by
means of a great platform, mounted with
heavy cannon, and ſurrounded with gabions
full of earth. The garriſon erected a battery
to fruſtrate the effects of this platform, and
threw bombs ſo ſucceſsfully as to deſtroy the
whole attempt, and coſt the enemy infinite
labour and expence. They ſeconded the
fire of their battery with a vigorous ſally, in
which 700 Spaniards were killed, and an
equal number made priſoners. Diſappointed
in this deſign, Rivas applied his mind to
cutting off the communication between the
garriſon and the ſea. Pompey Torgu, the
beſt engineer in the ſervice, contrived a kind
of floating battery, which would have pre-
vented the entrance of ſhips, provided it
could be ſecured from the fury of the waves,
by dykes and other defences. To raiſe theſe,
above half the army was aſſiduouſly employ-
ed for ſeveral days, and when the work was
almoſt perfected, Rivas had the mortification
to ſee the whole deſtroyed by a ſtorm of
wind, and an inceſſant ſhower of bullets
poured out from the heavy artillery of the
garriſon. Upon the whole, though no officer
ever laboured with more diligence than
Rivas, he made but little progreſs, a circum-
ſtance which ſo chagrined the archduke, that
he reſolved to commit the conduct of the
whole to the marquis Spinola. Before the
marquis would accept that honour, he de-
ſired leave to examine the ſtate of the ſiege;
for which purpoſe he ſent experienced
officers to view the works. Some of theſe
diſſuaded him from hazarding his reputation
in an undertaking which muſt neceſſarily
prove unſucceſsful, from the impoſſibility of
cutting off the communication of the garri-
ſon with the ſea. Others were of a contrary
opinion; they believed the town muſt in-
fallibly ſurrender in time, and that per-
ſeverance would ſurmount every difficulty.
The love of glory ſtimulated Spinola to em-
brace this laſt opinion. In the month of
October, he took charge of the army, and
ſoon diſtinguiſhed his capacity. Before the
ſpring of the ſucceeding year, he advanced
his works ſo far, that the States-General
plainly perceived that Oſtend could only be
ſaved by hazarding a battle, or at leaſt, mak-
ing ſuch a diverſion as would probably oblige
the archduke to withdraw his army. The

latter

latter was thought the moſt expedient, and the ſiege of Sluys reſolved on by the ſtates. Spinola was called away on this account, but finding it out of his power to reſiſt the ſucceſs of prince Maurice, he returned to the ſiege, and demonſtrated the poſſibility of reducing the ſtrongeſt ſituations. He blew up mines every where, he made violent aſſaults, and hemmed the beſieged within ſo narrow a circle, as determined the fate of Oſtend. Several governors ſince Noot's departure had been killed, and a multitude of inferior officers either ſlain or grievouſly wounded. Almoſt every ſhot from the enemy's batteries now did execution, as the balls fell within a ſmall compaſs, wholly occupied by the troops. At laſt a ſtrong wind from the ſouth-weſt, at high water, gave the finiſhing blow to the works of the beſieged, which being newly erected in the room of others that were demoliſhed, could not withſtand the fury of the waves. They were all overturned, and it was afterwards in vain for the garriſon to reſiſt; however, they refuſed to ſurrender before the ſentiments of the States and prince Maurice were known. A council was immediately called at Sluys, to deliberate whether the relief of the garriſon was to be attempted, or the place immediately ſurrendered. The latter opinion prevailed, and orders were accordingly diſpatched to the governor. The capitulation, in which the garriſon and inhabitants obtained the moſt honourable terms, was ſigned the 20th day of September 1604, above three years after the town had been firſt inveſted, and it had coſt the lives of 100,000 brave ſoldiers. Some accounts ſay, that the loſs of the Spaniards, amounted to 80,000, and that of the beſieged to 50,000. In the year 1658, cardinal Mazarin thought to have taken the city by ſtratagem, and for that purpoſe ſent mareſchal d'Aumont with ſome ſhips of war, but, he himſelf was taken, with his veſſels, and ſeveral hundred men killed and drowned. In the year 1706, it was beſieged by ſome troops of the allied army, under the command of field-marechal Owerkercke, or Overkirk; the trenches were opened the 23d of June, and forty-nine pieces of cannon and twenty-ſix mortars were employed; the fire was ſo terrible, that the marquis de Covarouvias, governor of the place, and the comte de la Motthe Houdencourt, lieutenant-general of France, who commanded in the city, beat the chamade the 6th of July, and on the eighth the garriſon, which conſiſted of ſix battalions of French, two of Spaniards, and one ſquadron of dragoons, ſurrendered on capitulation. The allies, to facilitate the conqueſt of the town, had ſent a fleet, commanded by the Engliſh admiral Fairborn, which conſiſted of twelve ſhips of war, two bomb-gallies, and twenty-eight privateers, with proviſions and ammunition, t the city by ſea, and to prevent its lieved. The ſtates put in a garri own troops, and kept it till the ye when, in conſequence of the barre they yielded it up to the troops preſs. In the year 1722, the Vienna formed an Eaſt India Co Oſtend, upon a ſcheme of an En chant, named Colebrook, which w ſented as ſo detrimental to the En India Company, that the houſe of immediately reſolved it to be a h and miſdemeanour for any Engli to be any ways concerned there year 1727, by an article of a treat Paris, it was agreed that the char be ſuſpended for ſeven years, and in 1731, the company was totally diſſo was taken by the French, in the ye after a ſiege of ten days, and reſtor empire at the peace of Aix-la-Chap the latter end of the year 1792, it w by the French republic, but evac them on the 30th of March f During the ſiege in the year 1706, t houſe was deſtroyed; and in 1711, ſent town-houſe, which is a magn handſome ſtructure, was begun an in the ſame year. The magiſtrac poſed of a bailiff, a burgo-maſter, ſe vins, and a treaſurer; the office of for life, the others are changed ann year, in the month of Septemb have no freſh water at Oſtend, b brought in boats from Bruges, and p in a great reſervoir near the harbou was evacuated by the troops of t in the month of July, 1794: nine a half NNW. Lille, and five an N. Ypres. *Long.* 20. 29. E. Fe 51. 13. N.

Oſter, a river of Ruſſia, which r the Deſna, near Kozeltz, in the gov of Kiev.

Oſter, a town of Ruſſia, in the gov of Kiev, at the union of the rivers Oſ Deſna: twenty-four miles N. Kiev 49. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 58. N.

Oſter Cappeln, a town of Germany, circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric o bruck: ten miles ENE. Vorden.

Oſter Oen, an iſland near the coaſt of way: twenty miles NW. Bergen.

Oſterburg, a town of Germany, circle of Upper Saxony, and Old M Brandenburg: thirty-ſix miles NW denburg, and ſixty WNW. Berlin. 29. 32. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 50. N.

Oſterby, a town of Sweden, in the p of Upland: twenty-four miles N. Up

Oſterfeld, a town of Germany, in the of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia: tw S. Stoſſen.

Oſ..

...feld, a town of Germany, in the ...of Upper Saxony, and biſhopric of ...burg: eight miles W. Zeitz, and ſeven ...umburg.

...ſen, a town of Germany, in the ...t Bavaria, on the Danube: nine miles ...ilzhofen, and twenty NW. Paſſau.

...olz, a town of Germany, in the circle ...er Saxony, and duchy of Bremen. The ...al trade of the inhabitants is digging ...turf, of which they ſell to the amount ...00 rixdollars yearly, to the inhabitants ...men: ſeven miles E. Bremen.

...l, a town of Norway: twenty-eight ...NW. Drontheim.

...dle, a town of Germany, in the circle ...er Saxony, and principality of Grugen, on the Saal. It contains about ...uſes, and a magazine for corn, which ...ered out to the miners of the Harz ...always at a fixed price. Here is a ...fture of woollen ſtuffs: ſixteen miles ...Goſlar, and eighteen ESE. Einbeck.

...erde, a town of Pruſſia, in the pro... of Oberland, on the river Dribentz, ...ed by a caſtle, built in the 13th or ...ning of the 14th century: ſixty-five ...SE. Dantzick, and ſeventy SSW. ...ſburg.

...ritz, a town of Croatia: fourteen miles ...Varaſdin.

...rwiecck, a town of Germany, in the ...of Lower Saxony, and principality of ...rſtadt, on the Ilſe, containing ſeveral ...en manufactures: thirteen miles W. ...erſtadt, and fifteen NE. Goſlar.

...rzeſitz, a citadel of Germany, in the ...y of Carinthia: four miles E. St. Veit.

...rzele, a town of Flanders: three ...es SSE. Ghent.

...hammar, a ſeaport town of Sweden, in ...rovince of Upland. It was formerly a ...e town: thirty miles NE. Upſal.

...han, or *Oſtein*, a river of France, which ...into the Chiers, about a league above ...rmedy.

...heim vor de Rhœne, a town of Ger..., in the circle of Franconia, and ...ty of Henneberg: ſix miles SW. Mei...gen.

...hofen, a town of Germany, in the cir... of the Lower Rhine, and palatinate of ...Rhine: two miles NNW. Manheim, ...five N. Worms.

...ia, a ſeaport town of Italy, in the ...e's dominions, and ſee of a biſhop, ſitu...d at the mouth of the Tiber, ſaid to ...e been ſurrounded with walls by Ancus ...rtius. When Rome was in its glory, ...was a magnificent port, but its harbour ...ained by becoming almoſt dry, or very ...ow, eſpecially ſince the river took its ...ſe into the ſea through another arm. ...he old town was deſtroyed by the Sara...cens, and the new one conſiſts only of the cathedral and a few mean houſes built round it. The air here is but very indifferent. The cardinal dean holds the biſhopric of Oſtia, united with Veletri, but without reſidence, keeping a prieſt to officiate in the cathedral: twelve miles SW. Rome, and fifteen W. Albano. *Long.* 29. 58. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 47. N.

Oſtiany, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna: forty miles SE. Wilna.

Oſtiglia, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua, on the north ſide of the Po: nineteen miles ESE. Mantua.

Oſtingbauſen, a town of Germany, and ſeat of a prefecturate, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and duchy of Weſtphalia, on the Alſt: eight miles W. Lippſtadt, and four NE. Werl.

Oſtiſco, a lake of United America, in the ſtate of New York: eight miles SW. Onondago Caſtle.

Oſtra, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Prerau, on a river of the ſame name, on the borders of Sileſia: twenty miles SE. Troppau.

Oſtriconi, a river of the iſland of Corſica, which runs into the ſea, near the town of Oſtriconi.

Oſtriconi, a town of the iſland of Corſica: twenty-two miles WSW. Baſtia.

Oſtritz, a town of the marquiſate of Luſatia: eight miles S. Gorlitz.

Oſtroe, one of the Faroe iſlands, in the North Sea.

Oſtrog, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia, once the capital of a duchy ceded to Poland, in the year 1609: thirty-eight miles NNW. Conſtantinov.

Oſtrogzek, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: eighteen miles SW. Berdiczow.

Oſtrogozſk, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Voronez: forty miles S. Voronez. *Long.* 56. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. N.

Oſtrokolla, a town of Pruſſia: eighty miles SE. Konigſberg.

Oſtrolenka, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Maſovia: forty-eight miles NE. Warſaw.

Oſtroſina, a town of Croatia: twelve miles SE. Carlſtadt.

Oſtrov, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Pſkov, on the river Velika. *Long.* 46. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 57. 20. N.

Oſtrouchovſkaia, a town of Ruſſia, in the country of the Coſacks, on the Choper: forty-four miles WSW. Arkadinſkaia.

Oſtrovitz, a town of Croatia: twelve miles S. Bihacs.

Oſtrovnoe, a lake of Ruſſia, in the government of Kolivan: 120 miles S. Kolivan. *Long.* 98. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 24. N.

Oſtrovſkoi,

Oſtrovſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Koſtrom: forty-eight miles NNE. Vetluga.

Oſtrow, a town of Poland, in the province of Maſovia: ſixty miles ENE. Warſaw.

Oſtrow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: twenty-two miles S. Lucko.

Oſtrow, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodeck: forty-four miles S. Novogrodeck.

Oſtrowiec, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna: three miles E. Wilna.

Oſtrozeck, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Volhynia: forty-two miles WNW. Zytomiers.

Oſtrynia, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna: twenty miles WSW. Lidda.

Oſtualla, a town of Norway: fifty miles N. Frederickſtadt.

Oſtuni, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto. The ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Brindiſi: it contains two churches and five monaſtaries: fifty-one miles NW. Otranto, and 164 E. Naples.

Oſwanſio, a town of Sweden, in the province of Geſtricia: ſeventeen miles WSW. Geffle.

Oſwegatchy, a river of United America, which runs into the river St. Laurence. *Long.* 75. 28. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 44. 43. N.

Oſwegatchy, a lake of United America, in the ſtate of New York. *Long.* 75. 24. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 44. 7. N.

Oſwego, a fort on the ſouth coaſt of Lake Ontario: thirty leagues E. Niagara. *Long.* 76. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 44. 43. N.

Oſwego, a river which runs from Lake Oneida, to Lake Ontario.

Oſwego, a town and fort of United America, in the ſtate of New York, on the eaſt coaſt of Lake Ontario. *Long.* 76. 36. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 43. 22. N.

Oſweſtry, a town of England, in the county of Salop; formerly walled and defended by a caſtle. It is ſaid to derive its name from Oſwald, king of Northumberland, who was killed here in a battle with Pendar, king of Mercia. It has a weekly market on Wedneſday. The number of the houſes in the town is 510, in the whole pariſh 1000: the whole number of inhabitants 4600, of which 2200 are in the town. In the year 1216, the town was burned by king John; and in the year 1233, again deſtroyed by Llewellin, prince of Wales. The grand canal, which forms a communication between the Severn and the Dee and Merſey, paſſes near this town: eighteen miles NW. Shrewſbury, and 172 NW. London.

Oſwiecxin, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow, on the Viſtula: two miles W. Cracow.

Oſzmiana, a town of Lithuania, palatinate of Wilna: twenty-eight SE. Wilna.

Otabalo, a juriſdiction of South A in the audience of Quito. The laid out in plantations, and prod quantities of ſugar. Here are alſo ſiderable manufactures carried on reſiding in its villages, who ſeem innate inclination to weaving; the ſtuffs made at the common ma ſuch Indians as are independent, their own account, a variety of cottons, carpets, pavilions for beds, damaſk work wholly of cotton, eit blue, or variegated with different all which are highly valued, b province of Quito and Peru, wher diſpoſed of to great advantage. T thod of ſowing wheat and barley juriſdiction is different from tha other parts: for inſtead of ſcatte ſeeds, as is commonly practiſed, vide the ground, after it is plou ſeveral parts by furrows, and m holes at the ſides of them, a fe from one another, putting five or ſi into each. However tedious this may appear, it is abundantly rep increaſe. This juriſdiction ab horſes and black cattle; and from of the latter, large quantities of c made. This country is happily fu paſture, having an infinite number lets, whoſe waters render the plains ably fertile. It has alſo large flocks though theſe ſeem to be neglected b habitants. Otabalo is the princip and ſo large and populous, that it contain 18,000 or 20,000 ſouls, and them a conſiderable number of Spa

Otaha, one of the Society Iſlands, South Pacific Ocean, ſituated to the Ulietea, and ſurrounded with a reef with a good harbour, on the eaſt coaſt. *Obamene*, and another on the we *Oberura*. It was conquered by the Bolabola. *Long.* 151. 20. W. Gre *Lat.* 16. 33. S.

Otaheite, or *King George the Third's* an iſland in the South Pacific Ocean, thirty leagues in circumference, ſup have been firſt ſeen by Quiros, in the ye and by him called *Sagittaria*. Captain was the firſt Engliſhman who diſcove the year 1767. The year following it ſited by Monſieur Bougainville, a Frenc mander: and again by Captain Co the years 1769, 1773, and 1774, from w as drawn up by Dr. Hawkeſworth, th lowing account is taken: "The i ſurrounded by a reef of coral rock,

ſeveral excellent bays and harbours, e there is room and depth of water v number of the largeſt ſhips. The : the country, except that part of it ; ders upon the ſea, is very uneven ; : in ridges that run up into the mid- the iſland, and there form mountains, may be ſeen at the diſtance of ſixty : between the foot of theſe ridges and is a border of low land, ſurround- whole iſland, except in a few places ne ridges riſe directly from the ſea : er of low land is in different parts of breadths, but no where more than d a half. The ſoil, except on the very the ridges, is extremely rich and watered by a great number of rivu- excellent water, and covered with ees of various kinds. The low land s between the foot of the ridges and and ſome of the valies, are the on- of the iſland that are inhabited, and is populous: the houſes do not form or towns, but are ranged along the rder, at the diſtance of about fifty rom each other, with little plantations ins, the tree which furniſhes them th. The whole iſland, according to t information, could furniſh 6780 men, from which, the number of nts may eaſily be computed. The of this iſland is bread-fruit, cocoa- nnanas of thirteen ſorts, plantains, not unlike an apple, which, when very pleaſant; ſweet potatoes, yams, a kind of arum; a fruit known the name of jambu, and reckoned licious; ſugar-cane, which the inha- eat raw; a root of the ſalop kind, the inhabitants call pea; a plant called of which the root only is eaten; a that grows in a pod, like that of a kidney bean, which, when it is roaſt- s very much like a cheſtnut, by the called ahea; a tree called wharra, in the Eaſt Indies pandanes, which s fruit ſomething like the pine-apple; called nono; the morinda, which produces fruit; a ſpecies of fern, of the root is eaten, and ſometimes the and a plant called Theve, of which ot alſo is eaten: but the fruits of the the fern, and the Theve, are eaten by the inferior people, and in times of ty. All theſe, which ſerve the inha- for food, the earth produces ſponta- y, or with little culture. They had uropean fruit, garden-ſtuff, pulſe, or , nor grain of any kind. Of tame they have only hogs, dogs, and ; neither is there a wild animal in nd, except ducks, pigeons, parroquets, a few other birds, and rats, there be- no other quadruped, nor any ſerpent. e ſea ſupplies them with great variety of moſt excellent fiſh to eat, which is their chief luxury, and to catch it their principal labour. As to the people, they are of the largeſt ſize of Europeans. The men are tall, ſtrong, well limbed, and finely ſhaped. The women of the ſuperior rank are alſo, in general, above our middle-ſtature, but thoſe of the inferior claſs are rather below it, and ſome of them are very ſmall. This defect in ſize probably proceeds from their early commerce with men, the only thing in which they differ from their ſuperiors, that could poſſibly affect their growth. Their natural complexion is that kind of clear olive or Brunette, which many people in Europe prefer to the fineſt white and red. The hair is almoſt univerſally black, and rather coarſe. The men have beards, which they wear in many faſhions, always, however, plucking out great part of them, and keeping the reſt perfectly clean and neat. In their motions there is at once vigour and eaſe; their walk is graceful, their deportment liberal, and their behaviour to ſtrangers and to each other, affable and courteous. In their diſpoſitions, alſo, they ſeemed to be brave, open, and candid, without either ſuſpicion or treachery, cruelty or revenge. They were, however, all thieves; and when that is allowed, they need not much fear a competition with the people of any other nation upon earth. The women always cut their hair ſhort round their ears, and the men, except the fiſhers, who are almoſt continually in the water, ſuffer it to flow in large waves over their ſhoulders, or tie it up in a bunch on the top of their heads. They have a cuſtom alſo of anointing their heads, with what they call monoe, an oil expreſſed from the cocoa-nut, in which ſome ſweet herbs or flowers have been infuſed: as the oil is generally rancid, the ſmell is at firſt very diſagreeable to an European; and as they live in a hot country, and have no ſuch thing as a comb, they are not able to keep their heads free from lice, which the children and common people ſometimes pick out and eat; a hateful cuſtom, wholly different from their manners in every other particular, for they are delicate and cleanly almoſt without example; and thoſe to whom captain Cook diſtributed combs, ſoon delivered themſelves from vermin, with a diligence which ſhowed that they were not more odious to us than to them. They have a cuſtom of ſtaining their bodies, nearly in the ſame manner as is practiſed in many other parts of the world, which they call tattowing. They prick the ſkin, ſo as juſt not to fetch blood, with a ſmall inſtrument, ſomething in the form of a hoe; that part which anſwers to the blade is made of a bone or ſhell, ſcraped very thin, and is from a quarter of an inch, to an inch and a half wide; the edge is cut into ſharp

teeth, as points, from the number of three to twenty, according to its size: when this is to be used, they dip the teeth into a mixture of a kind of lamp-black, formed of the smoke that rises from an oily nut, which they burn instead of candles, and water: the teeth, thus prepared, are placed upon the skin, and the handle to which they are fastened being struck, by quick smart blows, with a stick fitted to the purpose, they pierce it, and at the same time carry into the puncture the black composition, which leaves an indelible stain. The operation is painful, and it is some days before the wounds are healed. It is performed upon the youth of both sexes, when they about twelve or fourteen years of age, on several parts of the body, and in various figures, according to the fancy of the parent, or perhaps the rank of the party. The women are generally marked with this stain, in the form of a Z, on every joint of their fingers and toes, and frequently round the outside of their feet: the men are also marked with the same figure, and both men and women have squares, circles, and crescents, and ill-designed representations of men, birds or dogs, and various other devices, impressed upon their legs and arms, some of which we were told had significations, though we never could learn what they were. But the part on which these ornaments are lavished with the greatest profusion, is the breech: this, in both sexes, is covered with a deep black; above which, arches are drawn one over another as high as the short ribs. Their clothing consists of cloth or matting of different kinds. The cloth, which will not bear wetting, they wear in dry weather, and the matting when it rains; they are put on in many different ways, just as their fancy leads them; for in their garments nothing is cut into shapes, nor any two pieces sewed together. The dress of the better sort of women consists of three or four pieces: one piece, about two yards wide, and eleven yards long, they wrap several times round their waist, so as to hang down like a petticoat, as low as the middle of the leg, and this they call parou: two or three other pieces, about two yards and a half long, and one wide, each having a hole cut in the middle, they place one upon another, and then putting the head through the holes, they bring the long ends down before and behind; the others remain open at the sides, and give liberty to the arms: this, which they call the tebuta, is gathered round the waist, and confined with a girdle or sash, of thinner cloth, which is long enough to go many times round them, and exactly resembles the garment worn by the inhabitants of Peru and Chili, which the Spaniards call poncho. The dress of the men is the same, except that instead of suffering the cloth wound about the hips to hang dow[illegible] petticoat, they bring it between [illegible] so as to have some resemblance t[illegible] and it is then called Maro. U[illegible] legs and feet they wear no co[illegible] they shade their faces from the [illegible] little bonnets, either of matting or [illegible] nut leaves, which they make occas[illegible] a few minutes. This, however, [illegible] their head-dress; the women [illegible] wear little turbans, and sometimes which they value much more, [illegible] indeed, is much more becoming, [illegible] mou: the tomou consists of h[illegible] plaited in threads, scarcely thicker [illegible] ing silk. Sir Joseph Banks has p[illegible] above a mile in length, without a k[illegible] personal ornaments, besides flowers. both sexes wear ear-rings, but [illegible] placed only on one side: when we [illegible] consisted of small pieces of shell, [illegible] red peas, or some small pearls, three [illegible] but the beads brought by captain C[illegible] soon supplanted them all. The c[illegible] quite naked; the girls till they are [illegible] four years old, and the boys till the [illegible] or seven. The houses, or rather [illegible] of these people, are all built in th[illegible] between the sea and the mountain[illegible] more ground is cleared for each h[illegible] just sufficient to prevent the dro[illegible] branches from rotting the thatch [illegible] they are covered; from the hou[illegible] the inhabitants step immediately [illegible] shade, which is the most delightfu[illegible] be imagined. It consists of grove[illegible] fruit and cocoa-nuts, without u[illegible] which are intersected, in all dir[illegible] the paths that lead from one ho[illegible] other. The ground on which the [illegible] built is an oblong square, twenty [illegible] long, and eleven wide; over this a[illegible] raised, upon three rows of pillars [illegible] parallel to each other, one on each [illegible] the other in the middle. The utm[illegible] within is about nine feet, and th[illegible] each side reach to within about [illegible] and a half of the ground: below [illegible] through the whole height at each [illegible] open, no part of it being inclosed w[illegible] The roof is thatched with palm-le[illegible] the floor is covered, some inches de[illegible] soft hay, over this are laid mats, [illegible] whole is one cushion, upon which th[illegible] the day, and sleep in the night. I[illegible] houses, however, there is one [illegible] is wholly appropriated to the mast[illegible] family; besides this, they have [illegible] niture, except a few little blocks [illegible] the upper side of which is [illegible] into a curve, and which serve them [illegible] lows. The house is, indeed, pr[illegible] used as a dormitory; for, except [illegible]

it in the open air, under the ſhade of
a tree. The clothes that they wear
day, ſerve them for covering in the
the floor is the common bed of the
houſehold, and is not divided by any
. The maſter of the houſe and his
p in the middle, next to them the
ople, next to them the unmarried
and next to them, at a little diſtance,
rried men; the ſervants, or toutous,
are called, ſleep in the open air, except
, and in that caſe they come juſt
the ſhed. There are, however,
of another kind, belonging to the
which there is ſome degree of pri-
Theſe are much ſmaller, and ſo con-
as to be carried about from place to
and ſet up occaſionally, like a tent;
incloſed on the ſides with cocoa-nut
ar not ſo cloſe as to exclude the air,
chief and his wife ſleep in them
There are houſes alſo of a much
not built either for the accommoda-
ſingle chief, or a ſingle family;
mon receptacles for all the people
ſett. Some of them are 200 feet
ty broad, and, under the ridge,
feet high; theſe are built and main-
at the common expence of the diſtrict,
accommodation of which they are in-

Of the food eaten here, the greater
vegetable. Of the only animals,
gs, and poultry, there are by no
plenty. When a chief kills a hog, it is
equally divided among his depend-
as they are very numerous, the
ch individual at theſe feaſts, which
frequent, muſt neceſſarily be ſmall.
fowl fall ſomewhat more frequent-
ſhare of the common people. Cap-
k could not much commend the
of their fowls, but thought a South
g was little inferior to an Engliſh
their excellence is probably owing to
ng kept up, and fed wholly upon
es. The ſea affords them a great
of fiſh. The ſmaller fiſh, when they
any, are generally eaten raw, as we
ters; and nothing that the ſea pro-
omes amiſs to them: they are fond of
, crabs, and other ſhell fiſh, which
and upon the coaſt; and they will eat
ſea inſects, but what the ſeamen call
rs, though ſome of them are ſo tough,
they are obliged to ſuffer them to be-
putrid, before they can be chewed.
our vegetables, the principal is the
-fruit, to procure which coſts them no
or labour but climbing a tree:
ee which produces it does not, indeed,
up ſpontaneouſly; but if a man plant
them in his lifetime, which he may
about an hour, he will as completely
his duty to his own and future genera-
tions, as the native of our leſs temperate
climate can do by ploughing in the cold of
winter, and reaping in the ſummer's heat,
as often as theſe ſeaſons return; even if,
after he has procured bread for his preſent
houſehold, he ſhould convert a ſurplus into
money, and lay it up for his children. It is
true, indeed, that the bread-fruit is not
always in ſeaſon; but cocoa-nuts, bananas,
plantains, and a great variety of other fruits,
ſupply the deficiency. Salt water is the uni-
verſal ſauce, no meal being eaten without it:
thoſe who live near the ſea have it fetched as
it is wanted; thoſe who live at ſome diſtance
keep it in large bamboos, which are ſet up
in their houſes for uſe. For drink they have
in general nothing but water, or the juice of
the cocoa-nut; the art of producing liquors
that intoxicate, by fermentation, being hap-
pily unknown by them; neither have they
any narcotic which they chew, as the natives
of ſome other countries do opium, beetle-
root, and tobacco. Their only muſical in-
ſtruments are flutes and drums; the flutes
are made of a hollow bamboo, about a foot
long, and have only two ſtops, and con-
ſequently but four notes. The drum is
made of a hollow block of wood, of a cylin-
drical form, ſolid at one end, and covered at
the other with ſhark's ſkin: theſe they beat not
with ſticks, but their hands; and they know
how to tune two drums of different notes
into concord. Among other diverſions, there
is a dance, called timorodee, which is per-
formed by young girls, whenever eight or
ten of them can be collected together, con-
ſiſting of motions and geſtures beyond ima-
gination wanton, in the practice of which
they are brought up from their earlieſt
childhood, accompanied by words, which,
if it were poſſible, would more explicitly con-
vey the ſame ideas. In theſe dances they
keep time with an exactneſs which is ſcarce
ly excelled by the beſt performers upon the
ſtages of Europe. But the practice which is
allowed to the virgin, is prohibited to the
married woman. Their principal manu-
facture is their cloth, which is of three
kinds; and it is made of the bark of three
different trees: the Chineſe paper-mulberry,
the bread-fruit-tree, and the tree which re-
ſembles the wild fig-tree of the Weſt In-
dies. The colours with which they dye
this cloth are principally red and yellow.
The red is exceedingly beautiful, and of
a brighter and more delicate colour than any
we have in Europe. Another conſiderable
manufacture is matting of various kinds;
ſome of which is finer, and better in every
reſpect, than any we have in Europe: the
coarſer ſort ſerves them to ſleep upon, and
the finer to wear in wet weather. They are
alſo very dexterous in making baſket and
wicker work; their baſkets are of a thouſand

different patterns, many of them exceedingly neat; and the making them is an art that every one practises, both men and women. The women make little bonnets of the cocoa-nut leaf, to shade their faces, at so small an expence of time and trouble, that, when the sun is again low in the evening, they throw them away. These bonnets, however, do not cover the head, but consist only of a band that goes round it, and a shade that projects from the forehead. Of the bark of a tree, called poerou, they make ropes and lines, from the thickness of an inch to the size of a small packthread: with these they make nets for fishing: of the fibres of the cocoa-nut they make thread, for fastening together the several parts of their canoes, and belts, either round or flat, twisted or plaited; and of the bark of the erowa, a kind of nettle, which grows in the mountains, and is, therefore, rather scarce, they make the best fishing-lines in the world: with these they hold the strongest and most active fish, such as bonetas and albicores, which would snap our strongest silk lines in a minute, though they are twice as thick. They make also a kind of seine, of a coarse broad grass, the blades of which are like flags; these they twist and tie together in a loose manner, till the net, which is about as wide as a large sack, is from sixty to eighty fathom long: this they haul in shoal smooth water, and its own weight keeps it so close to the ground that scarcely a single fish can escape. In every expedient, indeed, for taking fish, they are exceedingly ingenious; they make harpoons of cane, and point them with hard wood, which in their hands strike fish more effectually than those which are headed with iron can do in our's, setting aside the advantage of our's being fastened to a line, so that the fish is secured if the hook takes place, though it does not mortally wound him. They have an adze of stone; a chissel, or gouge, of bone, generally that of a man's arm between the wrist and elbow, a rasp of coral, and the skin of a sting-ray, with coral sand, as a file or polisher. This is a complete catalogue of their tools, and with these they build houses, construct canoes, hew stone, and fell, cleave, carve, and polish timber. The canoes, or boats, which are used by the inhabitants of this and the neighbouring islands may be divided into two general classes; one of which they call ivahahs, the other pahies. The ivahah is used for short excursions to sea, and is well sided and flat bottomed; the pahie for longer voyages, and is bow sided, and sharp bottomed. The ivahahs are all of the same figure, but of different sizes, and used for different purposes; their length is from seventy-two feet to ten, but the breadth is by no means in proportion; for those of ten feet are about a foot wide, and those of [illegible] seventy are scarcely two. The p[illegible] of different sizes, from sixty to [illegible] long, and, like the ivahah, is ve[illegible] Their language is soft and me[illegible] abounds with vowels, and cap[illegible] company easily learnt to pron[illegible] found it exceedingly difficult to [illegible] to pronounce a single word of E[illegible] bably not only from its aboun[illegible] sonants, but from some peculi[illegible] structure; for Spanish and Italian [illegible] ending in a vowel, they pron[illegible] great facility. As to their re[illegible] believe the immortality of the [illegible] its existence in a separate state, [illegible] there are two situations of differ[illegible] of happiness, somewhat analog[illegible] heaven and hell: the superior [illegible] call *tavirua l'erai*, the other *tiabo*[illegible] do not, however, consider them a[illegible] reward and punishment, but as [illegible] for different classes; the first, for [illegible] and principal people; the other [illegible] inferior rank, for they do not [illegible] their actions here in the least in[illegible] future state, or indeed that they [illegible] the cognizance of their deities a[illegible] character of the priest, or tahow[illegible] ditary: the class is numerous, and [illegible] all ranks of people; the chief, h[illegible] generally the younger brother [illegible] family, and is respected in a d[illegible] their kings. Marriage in this [illegible] peared to us, is nothing more than [illegible] ment between the man and wo[illegible] which the priest has no concern. [illegible] it is contracted, it appears to be pr[illegible] kept, though sometimes the parties [illegible] by mutual consent, and in that case [illegible] takes place with as little trouble as [illegible] riage. The morai is at once a burying[illegible] and place of worship. Their weapons a[illegible] which they use with great dexterity [illegible] headed with the stings of the sting-[illegible] clubs, of about six or seven feet l[illegible] of a very hard heavy wood. Th[illegible] and the neighbouring islands lie w[illegible] tropic of capricorn, yet the heat is [illegible] blesome, nor did the winds blow [illegible] from the east. The tides about the [illegible] are, perhaps, as inconsiderable as in [illegible] of the world. A south or south-[illegible] moon, makes high water in the Ba[illegible] tavai, at Otaheite; but the water [illegible] dom rises perpendicularly above ten [illegible] inches." *Long.* 149. 15. to 150. W. [illegible] wich. *Lat.* 17. 30. to 17. 48. S.

Otakootaia, or *Wenooaette*, a sm[illegible] in the South Pacific Ocean, about three [illegible] in circumference, discovered by ca[illegible] in the year 1777. The beach, w[illegible] reef, is composed of a white cora[illegible] the land within does not rise above [illegible]

feet, and is covered with a light red-
; but is entirely deſtitute of water.
niv common trees found there were
palms, of which there were ſeveral
s; and vaſt numbers of the wharra.
ny bird ſeen amongſt the trees, was a
ſh cuckoo, of a cheſtnut brown, varie-
with black. But, upon the ſhore,
me egg-birds, a ſmall ſort of curlew,
d white herons, and great numbers
flies. Though there were, at this
no fixed inhabitants upon the iſland,
ſible marks remained of its being, at
ceſſionally, frequented. In particular,
empty huts were found. There were
veral large ſtones erected, like monu-
s, under the ſhade of ſome trees; and
l ſpaces incloſed with ſmaller ones;
e, probably, the dead had been buried.
in one place, a great many cockle
, of a particular ſort, finely grooved,
rger than the fiſt, were to be ſeen. *Long.*
. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 19. 51. S.

Otchakov, a town of Ruſſia, in the govern-
of Ekaterinoſlav, at the mouth of the
er, on the Black Sea. This town was
iderable importance to the Turks, and
ed a harbour for their gallies againſt
rs; and enabled them occaſionally to
ainſt the Ruſſians, for which reaſon it
always furniſhed with a numerous garri-
an i was ſtrongly fortified. It was found-
by a colony of Mileſians, who gave it the
e of *Olbis*. In the year 1737, it was be-
ed by the Ruſſians, under the command
mnat Munich; the fortifications were in
ent order, and its garriſon conſiſted of
ge body of choſen Turkiſh forces; but
count, compelled by the want of fodder
the horſes and other cattle, riſqued an
k, and carried it the third day after
ing the trenches. The Ruſſians held
place till the following year, when they
uated it, after having demolithed the
rks. In the year 1789, it was again be-
ed by the Ruſſians, under the command
prince Potemkin; the capitan pacha, who
mmanded an army in the neighbourhood,
unable to afford any relief. It was, how-
r, defended with the ſame perſeverance
at the Turks had diſplayed in the other
rts of the frontier, and the beſiegers and
e beſieged were crowned with alternate
ſs. Prince Potemkin was repulſed in an
eavour to reduce the garriſon by ſtorm,
the firſt of September, and he opened the
enches for a regular ſiege four days after his
ſ. After an obſtinate conteſt, in which
e Ruſſians at length became expoſed to the
urs of a winter's campaign, the city was
en by ſtorm on the 17th of December.
e aſſault was given in conſequence of the
wder magazine of the fortreſs being blown
by a ſhell. Six thouſand Turks were killed, and 3000 taken priſoners. The loſs of the Ruſſians amounted to 4000 men. Since that time it has been kept by the Ruſſians, and united to that empire: 200 miles E. Jaſſi, and 376 NNE. Conſtantinople. *Long.* 30. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 44. N.

Otchi Horun, a town of Aſia, 150 miles NE. Caſhgar. *Long.* 102. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 46. N.

Oteevanoua Harbour, a bay on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of the iſland of Bolabola.

Otbuma, a town of Arabia, in the province of Yemen: eighty miles NNE. Mocha. *Long.* 43. 57. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 14. 32. N.

Otibar, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada: twelve miles WNW. Motril.

Otley, a town of England, in the county of York, with a weekly market on Friday: ten miles NW. Leeds, and 202 NNW. London.

Otmarſch, a town of Overiſſel, ſituated on the river Dinckel: 3 leagues N. Oldenzeel.

Otooracite, a ſmall iſland in the South Pacific Ocean, near the eaſt coaſt of Otaheita.

Otorowa, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Poſnania: 16 miles W. Poſen.

Otoul'ngou, a town of Chineſe Tartary. *Long.* 147. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 54. N.

Otranto, a city and ſeaport of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and capital of a province of the ſame name. It is ſituated on a rocky iſland, joined to another iſland by a bridge, which by another bridge communicates with the continent, ſurrounded by walls and ramparts, and defended by a citadel on a rock. The harbour is good, and the trade conſiderable. It is the ſee of an archbiſhop: 94 miles SE. Bari, and 206 E. Naples.

Otranto, a province of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples. The country of Otranto is bounded on all ſides by the ſea, except towards the weſt, where it is joined to Bari, about ſixty miles in length, and from twenty to twenty-five in breadth. The principal productions are olives, figs, and grapes. To prevent the incurſion of the Turkiſh corſairs, towers are erected at ſmall diſtances all along the coaſt. Some authors call it *The Country of Lecce*, from a town of that name, where the governor reſides. Beſides Lecce and Otranto, the principal towns are Tarento, Brindiſi, Matera, Caſtro, Gallipoli, Motala, Santa Maria de Leuca, Aleſſano, Ugento, Nardo, Oſtuni, and Caſtellaneta.

Otrau, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Prerau: twenty miles NE. Prerau, and twenty-eight ENE. Olmutz.

Otta, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtremadura: 8 leagues NNE. Liſbon.

Ottaiano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora: eleven miles E. Capua.

Ottati, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra: ten miles SW. Cangiano.

Ottava,

Ottava, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Bari: eleven miles SSE. Monopoli.

Ottawa, a river which rises in the south part of Bohemia, and runs into the Muldau, twelve miles E. Blatna.

Ottendorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Saxe Lauenburg, on the river Meden: twenty-four miles N. Stade. *Long.* 26. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 53. N.

Ottendorf, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: two miles SE. Branau.

Ottendorff, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: four miles SW. Ehrnsprunn.

Ottengrun, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the Vogtland: six miles SW. Oelsnitz.

Ottenschlag, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: seven miles S. Zwetl.

Ottensheim, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria, on the north side of the Danube: five miles WNW. Lintz, and sixteen SW. Freystatt.

Ottenstain, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: eight miles E. Zwetl.

Ottenstein, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and bishopric of Munster: twenty-five miles WNW. Munster.

Otter, an island in the North Sea, on the coast of Norway, at the mouth of Romsdal bay. *Long.* 7. 9. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 62. 45. N.

Otter, a river of England, which runs into the sea, about five miles E. Exmouth, in the county of Devon.

Otterberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and palatinate of the Rhine: five miles N. Kayserslautern, and forty-two WNW. Heidelberg.

Otterburn, a village of England, in the county of Northumberland, celebrated for a battle fought here in 1388, between the English, under the conduct of the earl of Northumberland and his two sons, Henry and Ralph Percy, and the Scots, under the command of sir William Douglas: the Scots in the beginning had the worse, and sir William Douglas was slain, by Henry Percy, surnamed Hotspur: but in the moment of victory, when they were going to fly, the earl of Dunbar came up with a reinforcement, and turned the fortune of the day: 1800 English were slain, the two Percies, with several other gentlemen, were taken prisoners: twenty-one miles W. Morpeth.

Otter Creek, a river of United America, which runs into Lake Champlain, in the state of Vermont: five miles NW. Newhaven.

Otter Peaks, mountains of United America, in the state of Virginia: 100 miles W. Richmond.

Ottersberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy [illegible] men: 34 miles S. Stade, and 16 E. [illegible]

Otterske, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of [illegible] two miles from Ottersberg.

Ottery St. Mary, a town of England, [illegible] county of Devon, with a weekly [illegible] Tuesday, on the river Otter: [illegible] E. Exeter, and 156 W. London.

Ottlingen, or *Ettingen*, a town [illegible] many, in the circle of Swabia, and [illegible] viate of Baden, situated on the A[illegible] miles SSW. Durlach, and 33 WSW [illegible] bron. *Long.* 25. 3. E. Ferro. *Lat.* [illegible]

Ottmuchau, a town of Silesia, in [illegible] cipality of Neisse, on the river N[illegible] miles W. Neisse, and ten SE. Mun[illegible]

Ottobeuren, a princely abby of G[illegible] in the circle of Swabia, first fo[illegible] the year 764, under the cathedra[illegible] burg, but at present exempt from [illegible] dination, having, in the year 1626, [illegible] that cathedral the sum of 100,000 [illegible] consideration of which it renounced [illegible] premacy, jurisdiction, and authority, [illegible] ther with the power of imposing tax [illegible] it; which agreement was confirmed [illegible] emperor. The convent is immedia[illegible] der the empire, and as such former[illegible] be summoned to the imperial diet; [illegible] privilege has for a long time been [illegible] nued. It is likewise assessed in the [illegible] the circle of Swabia. Near it is a [illegible] town, over which it is possessed of [illegible] jurisdiction, as a fief of the empire, [illegible] to it in the year 1521, by Charles [illegible] miles SSE. Ulm, and 32 SW. A[illegible]

Ottok, a town of Croatia: twenty-[illegible] miles SSW. Carlstadt.

Ottone, a town of Italy, in the repub[illegible] Genoa: twenty-one miles NE. Genoa.

Ottsberg, *Otzberg*, or *Utzberg*, a to[illegible] Germany, in the circle of the Lower R[illegible] and palatinate of the Rhine: 26 [illegible] N. Heidelberg, and six SE. Darmst[illegible]

Ottweiler, a town of Germany, in the [illegible] cle of the Upper Rhine, and princip[illegible] Nassau-Saarbruck, situated among [illegible] tains, and containing a castle, a Prot[illegible] and a Roman Catholic church: thirteen [illegible] N. Saarbruck, and forty SE. Treves.

Otubue, a small island in the South P[illegible] Ocean, near the coast of Bolabola.

Otura, a town of Spain, in the pro[illegible] of Grenada: five miles S. Grenada.

Oua-cong-yn, a town of Asia, in Thibe[illegible] three miles SW. Hami.

Ovagik, a town of Asiatic Turkey, [illegible] the province of Natolia: two miles S. [illegible] mid.

Oualo, see *Hoval*.

Ouan, a town of Asia, in the kingdom [illegible] Corea: fifty-three miles WSW. Koang.

Ou-ang-k[illegible]

ang-kiang, a town of China, of the rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: s SSW. Nganking.

n, a town of China, of the ſecond in the province of Quang-tong, in nd of Hai-nan: ſeventy-five miles S. -tcheou.

Koa, a town of the kingdom of : 28 miles ESE. Koang-tcheou.

...n-Hotun, a town of Chineſe Tar- 55 miles NE. Peking.

..., a town of France, in the de- ...t of the Yonne, and chief place of ..., in the diſtrict of Auxerre: three ... SW. Auxerre, and 4 N. Clamecy.

...-gan, a town of China, of the rank, in the province of Kiang-ſi: eight miles N. Kan-tcheou.

...-nen, a town of China, of the third in the province of Kiang-ſi: twenty SSE. Yao-tcheou.

...tai, a town of China, of the third in the province of Kiang-ſi: fifteen N. Yuen-tcheou.

..., a town and caſtle of Hungary: ... miles WNW. Roſenburg.

..., a town of Portugal, in the pro- ... of Beira: five leagues NNE. Bragan- ...a, and five S. Oporto.

...n, a town of Egypt, on the Nile, ...e Father Sicard burnt heaps of ancient ...cripts depoſited in a dove-houſe, pre- ...g they were books of magic: twenty- ...ne NW. Cairo.

...ville, a town of France, in the de- ...ent of the Eure and Loire, and chief ... of a canton, in the diſtrict of Janville: ... leagues and a half NNW. Janville, ... SE. Chartres.

...ra, a town of Hindooſtan, in the ...e: five miles S. Sattimanglum.

...na, a town of Italy, in the kingdom ...ples, and province of Lavora: twelve ... E. Capua.

...lang, a town of China, of the third ... in the province of Se-tchuen: eigh- ... miles E. Koei-tcheou.

...e, a river of France, which runs in- ... Saône: four leagues below Dijon.

...dal, a town of Norway, in the pro- ... of Aggerhuus: forty miles NE. Chriſ- ...ia.

...datum-Oudoxe, a town of Chineſe Tar- ... *Long.* 139. 14. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 9. N.

...de, a province of Hindooſtan, ſituated ...ach ſide of the Ganges, bounded on the ...th by mountains, which ſeparate it from ...et, on the eaſt by Bahar, on the ſouth ... Allahabad, and on the weſt by Agra: ac- ...ing to major Rennel, the dimenſions of ..., and its dependencies, may be rec- ...ed 360 Britiſh miles in length, from eaſt ...weſt; and in breadth, from 150 to 180; ... their area is about one-third part of ...ſt part of the Bengal provinces; being to each other in the proportion of fifty-three to 162. Generally ſpeaking, the whole territory is one continued plain; and is a continuation of that extenſive level vally through which the Ganges and its branches take their courſe. It is moreover the central part of the ancient kingdom or empire of the Praſii. The capital city is Lucknow, ſituated on the river Goomty. The nabob of Oude is in alliance with the Britiſh power; and a brigade of the Bengal army is conſtantly ſtationed on the weſtern frontier; thereby anſwering the purpoſes of covering Oude as well as Bengal, and of keeping the weſtern ſtates in awe. It is advanced about 100 miles beyond Lucknow. The whole expence of it is paid by the nabob of Oude, under the name of ſubſidy. It received its name from an ancient city, now deſerted, near Fyzaabad.

Oudenarde, a town of Flanders, ſituated on the Scheldt; ſuppoſed by ſome to have been built by the Goths, about the year 411. It lies in a vally, on the ſide of a mountain called *Kerſelaerberg*, which defends the city. It has two pariſh churches, five gates, and many good buildings. They have, in this city, two different juriſdictions; one of the magiſtracy, which is compoſed of a grand bailly, a burgo-maſter, and nine echevins; the other in the hands of the lords: theſe juriſdictions are ſeparated by the Scheldt. This town was ſo well fortified by Francis de la Noue, a French Calviniſt, that it obtained the name of *Little Rochelle*. Frederick du Bourg, the governor, defended it with great courage, againſt the Spaniards, for three months, and ſurrendered it for want of men. It was taken in the year 1658, by the French under the command of the Duke of Orleans, and reſtored to the king of Spain at the treaty of the Pyrennées: but the war being renewed between the two crowns, it was taken by the French in 1667, after three days' attack, and again reſtored at the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle. It was beſieged in the year 1674, after the battle of Seneff. The Prince of Condé advanced to its relief; and as his army was very much fatigued, the prince of Orange would have marched out of his lines to give him battle. The Spaniards were of this opinion: but the Comte de Souches, who commanded a body of Germans, the next day drew off his troops to the diſtance of a league, which gave the French room to throw all the ſuccours into the town which they wanted, and the prince was obliged to raiſe the ſiege. The city was reſtored to Spain, at the treaty of Nimmegen. In the year 1684, it was bombarded by the French, and a great part of it deſtroyed: but the Baron de Courieres, who commanded in the city, took ſuch good meaſures, that he compelled the enemy to retire with conſiderable

conſiderable loſs. In the year 1698, the confederate generals reſolved to attack the duke of Burgundy near Oudenarde, and were, for that purpoſe, preparing to croſs the Scheldt. Vendoſme propoſed falling upon them while one half of the army only had croſſed the river; but he was thwarted by the duke of Burgundy, who ſeemed confounded and perplexed at this critical juncture, on which his reputation and the ſecurity of France depended. When it was too late, the Duke of Burgundy acceded to Vendoſme's opinion, and declared for an engagement, after almoſt the whole allied army had croſſed the river, and formed on the banks. Vendoſme then remoſtrated that the opportunity was loſt; however, he at laſt conſented, with great reluctance. Grimaldi was ordered to begin the charge with the king's houſehold troops; but finding the rivulet marſhy, he refuſed to advance, and retired to the right. The enemy immediately fell on with incredible impetuoſity, and took the village of Heyne, in which eleven battalions were poſted. The main body of the army ſuſtained the whole ſhock of the confederate infantry with great bravery, and the battle continued for an hour with dubious ſucceſs, until the prince of Orange, with the Dutch infantry, made a motion, and fell on the flank of the French army. Comte Tilly and general Owerkerke had likewiſe made an impreſſion on the right wing. Then the French began to fall into diſorder; nor could all the endeavours of the duke of Vendoſme longer retard the fortune of Marlborough. Alighting from his horſe, he flew among the ranks, called the officers by name, implored them to maintain the honour of their country, and animated the men with his voice and example. His great military talents had never appeared to greater advantage than upon this occaſion, but they proved uſeleſs: his men were driven back on each other with ſuch fury, that the whole army became a ſcene of confuſion. Several regiments were cut in pieces among the incloſures, others threw down their arms. Night interpoſing ſaved a greater part of the army, and furniſhed Vendoſme with an opportunity of drawing off his broken forces towards Ghent. Seeing the troops give way, he prognoſticated a defeat, and had provided a rearguard of twenty battalions to ſecure the retreat. To this precaution the French owed their ſafety; for the enemy ſent detachments of horſe at day-break in purſuit of the fugitives; but they found the hedges and ditches that ſkirted the road ſo well lined with grenadiers, that it was impoſſible to form. In this action the French loſt 3000 men killed, and 7000 taken priſoners; although the reſt of the army was ſaved by the conduct of Vendoſme. O- ſurrendered to the French on the - 1794: twelve miles S. Ghent, - four NE. Lille.

Oudenberg, a town of Flan- leagues SE. Oſtend.

Oudenboſch, a town of Brabant: W. Breda.

Oudekerck, a town of Hol- leagues S. Amſterdam.

Oudewater, a town of Hol- on the Little Iſſel, which obtain- vileges of a city, in the year - Henry de Vianen, biſhop of U- the year 1575, it was taken by a- laged, and burned by the Spa- the command of Gilles de Ba- of Hierges, after they had be- raiſe the ſiege of Leyden. Am- ple who were murdered by the - were the mother, ſiſters, and br- celebrated James Arminius, w- here in the year 1560: twenty mi- ſterdam, and ten SW. Utrecht.

Oudighir, a town of Hind- country of Dowlatabad: five n- Beder, and 110 NW. Hydrabad.

Oudipour, or *Meywar*, a prov- dooſtan, belonging to the R- 100 miles in length, and nearly - breadth, ſituated to the eaſt of - Puddah. It is probable that in e- the whole Rajpootana conſtituted on- kingdom or empire, under the rana - of Oudipour, who has in all times - had any knowledge of hiſtory, be- dered as the head of the R- A long-eſtabliſhed cuſtom of h- temporal prince, from thoſe who - knowledge his ſuperiority in any - ſeems to prove the exiſtence of re- in the hands of his anceſtors. In - times, the rana of Odipour ſeems - been conſidered ſomewhat in the - as the general of the Amphictyons - Greece. Oudipour is the preſent c-

Oudipour, a city of Hindooſtan, - tal of a circar to which it gives name, country of Agimere: 120 miles SSW. mere, and 260 SW. Agra. *Long.* - Greenwich. *Lat.* 24. 42. N.

Oudobo, a country of Africa, - Benin.

Oudon, a river of France, which - to the Orne at Caen.

Oudon, a town of France, in - parliment of the Lower Loire: - W. Ancenis, and 5 NE. Nantes.

Oudſong-Pandang, or *Jocdandam*, - *terdam*, a fortreſs in the iſland of C- near Macaſſar.

Ouei, or *Yu*, a town of China, of - cond rank, in the province of Chan- miles SW. Tai-yuen.

ei-ling, or *Yu-ting*, a town of China, ſecond rank, in the province of Quang- 17 miles SSW. Peking.

ei-lo, a town of Aſia, in Thibet: 295 SW. Hami.

ei-ning, a city of China, of the firſt in the province of Koei-tcheou. *Long.* 56. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 26. 45. N.

ei-yuen, a town of China, of the third in the province of Se-tchuen: forty- miles ENE. Kai.

ei-yuen, a town of Aſia, in Thibet: miles ESE. Hami.

ei-yuen Hotun, a town of the kingdom a: 450 miles ENE. Peking.

ei-kiun, a city of China, of the firſt in the province of Honan, on the er: 297 miles SSW. Peking.

elgunn, a town of Germany, in the of Holſtein: nine miles ESE. Eutyn.

elgunne, a town of Germany, in the of Holſtein: two miles and a half SE. ſtadt.

en-cai, a town of China, of the ſecond in the province of Koei-tcheou. *Long.* E. Ferro. *Lat.* 27. N.

en-ouei, a town of the kingdom of a: forty miles WNW. Outchuen.

en-tchang, a town of China, of the rank, in the iſle of Hai-nan: thirty- miles SE. Kiong-tcheou.

en-tcheou, a city of China, of the firſt , in the province of Tche kian, on a . with a good harbour, not far from ea: 765 miles SE. Peking. *Long.* 138. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 28. 1. N.

en-tchuen, a town of the kingdom of a: eighty-five miles NE. King-ki-tao.

uen-y, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom Corea: twenty miles SSW. Ou-tcheou.

uen-yen, a town of the kingdom of ea: thirty-three miles SSW. Ou-tcheou.

uer-Landenbroeck, a town of Utrecht: a league N. from Duerſtede.

uer-Yſche, a town of Brabant, on the Yſche: ten miles SE. from Bruſſels.

ueria, ſee *Aweri*.

uerſlakee, an iſland of Holland, in the ſle. Sommerdyck is the chief place.

uerton, a town of England, in the nty of Hants, formerly a market-town a borough. Here are conſiderable ſilk- and paper-mills: ten miles E. And- r, and fifty-four W. London.

ueſſant, or *Uſhant*, an iſland in the Eng- h channel, belonging to France, about ten es in circumference: it contains ſeveral ets and a ſmall port, defended by a le. The number of inhabitants is about : about twelve miles from the continent. g. 12. 32. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 28. N.

Ou-tchuen, a town of China, of the third k, in the province of Ho-nan: eighteen es NE. Hiu-tcheou.

Ouèze, a river of France, which runs into the Sorgue, 4 miles NNE. Avignon.

Ougein, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Malwa country, and capital of the country which belongs to Madajee Sindia. It is a place of great antiquity, near the Sepra: 340 miles SSW. Delhi, and 200 S. Agimere. *Long.* 75. 50. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 23. 27. N.

Ouguela, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo: one league and a half NNE. Campo Mayor, and two S. Albuquerque, in Spain.

Ouguela, a town of Africa, in the country of Tripoli.

Ou-ho, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: twenty-five miles ENE. Fong-yang.

Oviedo, a city of Spain, and capital of the province of Aſturias, ſituated on a plain between two ſmall rivers, the Deva and Ove. The ſee of a biſhop and an univerſity: it contains three pariſhes, two convents, four hoſpitals, and 7000 inhabitants: 47 miles N. Leon, and 120. N. Burgos. *Long.* 10. 48. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 43. 19. N.

Ouilly, a town of France, in the department of the Calvados, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Falaiſe: two leagues W. Falaiſe, and ſix S. Caen.

Ouinichtagan, a lake of Lower Canada: ſixty-one leagues N. from Quebec.

Ouitanon, a town of North America, on the river Wabaſh: ſix miles SW. Kathtippacanunck.

Oujulinka, a town of Thibet, near Lake Jamdro: 14 leagues ESE. Kiang-ſee.

Oukakee, a lake of Canada. *Long.* 86. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 20. N.

Oukang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Tche-kiang: twenty-two miles and a half NNW. Hang tcheou.

Oukang, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Hou-quang. *Long.* 127. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 26. 40. N.

Oukerck, a town of Holland: ſeven miles S. from Naerden.

Ouke tanacſu, a town of Aſia, in Thibet: thirty leagues SE. Laſſa.

Ou-kiam, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: twelve miles E. Ching.

Ou-kiang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: nine miles S. Sou-tcheou.

Oou-kiao, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: twelve miles SE. King.

Ou-kuen, or *Vou-ting*, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Yunnan. *Long.* 120. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 25. 34. N.

Oulan-Hotun, a town of Chineſe Tartary, in the country of the Monguls: 120 miles N. Peking.

conſiderable loſs. In the year 1698, t
confederate generals reſolved to attack
duke of Burgundy near Oudenarde,
were, for that purpoſe, preparing to
the Scheldt. Vendoſme propoſed
upon them while one half of the arm
had croſſed the river; but he was th
by the duke of Burgundy, who ſeer
founded and perplexed at this crit
ture, on which his reputation and
nty of France depended. When
late, the Duke of Burgundy
Vendoſme's opinion, and dec
engagement, after almoſt the
army had croſſed the river,
the banks. Vendoſme then r
the opportunity was loſt; ho
conſented, with great reluct
was ordered to begin the
king's houſehold troops;
vulet marſhy, he refuſe
retired to the right.
ately fell on with incre
took the village of H
battalions were poſted
the army ſuſtained
confederate infantry
the battle continue
bious ſucce's, unti
with the Dutch in
fell on the flan
Comte Tilly an
likewiſe made
wing. Then th
diſorder; nor
the duke of
fortune of M
his horſe, he
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Oudenarde, a town of Auſtrian Flanders, ſituated on the river Scheldt, in the province of Hainault, and ſubject to the houſe of Auſtria. It is ſeated in a fruitful country, and contains about 4000 inhabitants. Near this town, D
Marlborough obtained a glorious victo
Tours, in the year 1792: t
SSW. B.s, and twenty-five S
SSW. B.s.

Ouſſon, a town of France,
ment of the Dordogne, of
canton, in the diſtrict of Bergera
SSE. B.s.

Ouſſon, a ſmall iſland of D
the coaſt of Z
four miles NNE. E
Ouſſon, a town of France, in
ment of the Nievre, and
canton, in the diſtrict of Cha
ſeven miles N. Chatea
Ouſſonford, a town of
three or four leagues SE.
Ouſſy, or N
South Pacific Ocean, diſcovere
Carteret, in the year
ten
to E. Greenwich.
Ouſt, a river of France,
the Seine at Bar-ſur-Seine.
Ouſt, a town of the
four miles N. Lux
Ouſt
Ouſt
Ouſt

...nty
runs
...ere it

...l, which
...n, passes
...iordshire,
...l falls into
...vnn.
...gland, which
...ar Downham,

... Tartary: sixty-

...ce, in the depart-
...miles SE. Gien.
Hindoostan, in the
... by the British troops,
...-nine miles ENE. Se-
...eteen SE. Bangalore.
...France, in the department
...nd chief place of a canton,
...r. Girons: two leagues and
...rons.
...r of France, which runs into
..., near Redon.
... town of Norway, in the province
...anfand: thirty-two miles W.
...land.
..., a town of China, of the third
... in the province of Chan-si: twenty-
...les SE. Tai-tcheou.
...m, a town of China, of the third
... the province of Pe-tche-li: thirty-
...es and a half SE. Peking.
...d Bay, a bay of Canada, on the north
... the river St. Lawrence. *Long.* 68.
... W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 49. 2. N.
...ctai, a town of Asia, in Thibet:
...ven miles E. Harachar-Hotun.
...ang, a city of China, of the first
... in the province of Hou-quang, on the
... Yang-tse: 582 miles S. Peking. *Long.*
... E. Ferro. *Lat.* 30. 36. N.
...cheou, a city of China, of the first
..., in the province of Quang-si. All the
... of this province unite near this city,
... joins to the province of Quang-tong,
... the key of the whole province, and
... considerable city for commerce in it.
... one town of the second order, and
... of the third within its jurisdiction.
... country is partly mountainous, and
... flat. In the mountains is found Cin-
..., and the uncommon tree called Quang-
..., which, instead of pith, hath a soft pulp
... which they make flour. *Long.* 128. 18.
E. Ferro. *Lat.* 23. 28. N.

Ou-tcheou, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Koei-tcheou: twenty miles N. Se-nan.

Outchou, a river of Thibet, which runs into the Sanpoo.

Outchou-moutchin, a Tartarian standard, in Chinese Tartary. *Long.* 135. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 8. N.

Ou-tchuen, a town of the kingdom of Corea, in the province of King-ki: fifty-five miles SSE. King-ki.

Ou-tchuen, a seaport town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quan-tong: twenty miles SSE. Hoa.

Outeiro, a town and fortress of Portugal, in the province of Tra-los Montes, on a mountain: three leagues SE. Bragança, and seven NW. Miranda de Duero.

Ou-ting, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Yun-nan. *Long.* 119. 52. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 25. 53. N.

Outredroog, a fortress of Hindoostan, in the Mysore country, taken by the British forces, in December, 1792: twelve miles from Saverndroog.

Ouville, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine: three leagues and a half SE. Cany, and six NNW. Rouen.

Ouy, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: thirty-seven miles and a half ESE. Chun-te.

Ouy, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: seventeen miles and a half S. Ching.

Ouy, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Tche-kiang: twenty-seven miles and a half S. Tchu-tcheou.

Ouzouer le Marche, a town of France, in the department of the Loir and Cher, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Mer: 4 leagues N. Mer, and 7 N. Blois.

Ouzouer sur Cresce, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Gien: seven leagues S. Montargis, and two SE. Gien.

Owanty, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna: sixteen miles E. Wilkomierz.

Owasso, a lake of United America: twenty-five miles S. Lake Ontario.

Owcze, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Podolia: forty miles W. Kaminiec.

Owen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemburg: eighteen miles SE. Stuttgart, and twenty-eight E. Nagold.

Owey, a small island of the Atlantic, near the north-west coast of Ireland. *Long.* 6. 21. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 3. N.

Owharree, a harbour on the west coast of Huaheine, one of the Society Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 151. 8. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 16. 54. S.

Owhyee, an island in the North Pacific Ocean, the most easterly and by much the largest of the Sandwich Islands, and thus described by captain King: "It is of a triangular shape. The angular points make the north-east and south extremities, of which the northern is in *Lat.* 20. 17. N. *Long.* 204.

Oulan Tabalan, a town of Asia, in Thibet: fifty-eight miles S. Cha-tcheou.

Oulcher-le-château, a town of France, in the department of the Aisne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Soissons: three leagues and a half S. Soissons, and three N. Château Thierry.

Oulney, a town of England, in the county of Bucks, with a manufacture of bone-lace, and a market on Monday: 19 miles NE. Buckingham, and 56 NNW. London.

Ou-long, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: forty-five miles SSE. Pei.

Oulouſtou, a lake of Chineſe Tartary, in the country of the Monguls. *Long.* 132. 28. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 23. N.

Oulſteen, an iſland near the coaſt of Norway, of a triangular form, 8 leagues in circumference: 40 leagues N. Bergen.

Oulx, a town of Piedmont, ſituated in a vally to which it gives name; taken by the French, in May, 1794: five miles N. Sezanne, and nine SW. Suſa.

Ouly, ſee *Wolly*.

Ou-mong, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Se-tchuen. *Long.* 121. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 27. 20. N.

Oundle, a town of England, in the county of Northampton, on the river Nen, with a weekly market on Saturday: 13 miles S. Stamford, and 83 N. London.

Ou-nhing, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kian-ſi: thirty-two miles NE. Nhing-tcheou.

Ovoca, a river of Ireland, in the county of Wicklow, which runs into the ſea, a little below Arklow.

Ou-ping, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Fo-kien: forty-five miles SSW. Ting-tcheou.

Ou-pou, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan: twenty-five miles E. Hoai-king.

Ou-pou, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-ſi, on the river Hoang: twenty-two miles E. Soui-te.

Ouques, a town of France, in the department of the Loire and Cher, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Mer: 4 leagues NW. Mer, and 5 N. Blois.

Oura, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tras os Montes: three leagues S. Chaves.

Ourcieres, a town of France, in the department of the Higher Alps: ten miles N. Gap.

Ourem, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtramadura, ſituated on a mountain, containing 1800 inhabitants: 4 leagues SE. Leyria, and 4 W. Thomar.

Ourfa, or *Urfa*, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbekir, anciently called *Edeſſa*. It is watered by a canal from the Euphrates. The country round is [illegible] corn and fruit. This town was [illegible] by the Saracens, in the year [illegible] Chriſtians retook it in the year [illegible] the year 1142, it was ſeized by the [illegible] whoſe power it has continued ever [illegible] is the reſidence of a beglerbeg: [illegible] SW. Diarbek, and ninety NE. A[illegible]

Ourique, a town of Portugal, [illegible] vince of Alentejo, containing [illegible] inhabitants. Near this town, D[illegible] Henriques obtained a ſignal vic[illegible] Moors, in the year 1149: [illegible] SSW. Beja, and twenty-five SSE. [illegible]

Ourliac, a town of France, [illegible] ment of the Dordogne, and chief [illegible] canton, in the diſtrict of Belvez: [illegible] SSE. Belvez.

Ouroe, a ſmall iſland of Den[illegible] the coaſt of Zealand, in the [illegible] four miles NNE. Hol-beck.

Ouroux, a town of France, in [illegible] ment of the Nyevre, and chief [illegible] canton, in the diſtrict of Château [illegible] ſeven miles N. Château Chinon.

Ourougerd, a town of Perſia, [illegible] vince of Irac: 34 leagues SE. A[illegible]

Ourry, or *New Alderny*, an iſl[illegible] South Pacific Ocean, diſcovered [illegible] Carteret, in the year 1767. T[illegible] thoſe called *Queen Charlotte's I*[illegible] ten miles long, and five broad. *L*[illegible] 19. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 11. 10. S.

Ourſe, a river of France, which [illegible] the Seine, at Bar-ſur-Seine.

Ourt, a town of the duchy of L[illegible] burg: four miles N. Luxemburg.

Ourt, or *Ouret*, a river of Germany, runs into the Meuſe, at Liege.

Outon Poulac, a town of Aſia, in T[illegible] fifteen miles SW. Yolotou-Hotun.

Ouruczie, a town of Poland, in the [illegible] nate of Volhynia: ſixty-eight mi[illegible] Zytomiers.

Ourville, a town of France, in the [illegible] ment of the Lower Seine, and chief [illegible] a canton, in the diſtrict of Cany: [illegible] W. Fécamp, and two SW. Cany.

Ouſby, a town of Sweden, in the [illegible] of Schonen: 23 miles N. Chriſtia[illegible]

Ouſcotta, a town and fort of Hin[illegible] the Myſore country, taken by earl C[illegible] in April, 1791: fifteen miles NE. B[illegible]

Ouſe, a river of Canada, which [illegible] the Lake Erie. *Long.* 79. 30. W. G[illegible] wich. *Lat.* 42. 50. N.

Ouſe, a river of England, formed [illegible] union of the Ure, and the Swale, a[illegible] miles from Boroughbridge, in the co[illegible] York, which paſſes by Aldborough, [illegible] Selby, &c. and joins the Trent, [illegible] borders of Lincolnſhire, where their [illegible] ſtreams form the Humber, ſeventeen [illegible] W. from Hull.

[illegible], a river of England, in the county [illegible]x, which passes by Lewes, and runs [illegible] sea, below Newhaven, where it [illegible] considerable haven.

[illegible] (Greater), a river of England, which [illegible] the county of Northampton, passes [illegible] Buckinghamshire, Bedfordshire, [illegible]gshire, and Norfolk, and falls into [illegible] Sea, a little below Lynn.

[illegible] (Smaller), a river of England, which [illegible] the Greater Ouse, near Downham, [illegible]k.

[illegible], a town of Chinese Tartary: sixty-[illegible] SSW. Tondon.

[illegible], a town of France, in the depart-[illegible] the Loiret: 8 miles SE. Gien.

[illegible], a town of Hindoostan, in the [illegible] country, taken by the British troops, [illegible] 1792: sixty-nine miles ENE. Se-[illegible]an, and nineteen SE. Bangalore.

[illegible], a town of France, in the department [illegible] Arriege, and chief place of a canton, [illegible] district of St. Girons: two leagues and [illegible] St. Girons.

[illegible], a river of France, which runs into [illegible]aine, near Redon.

[illegible], a town of Norway, in the province [illegible] Christiansand: thirty-two miles W. [illegible]ansand.

[illegible], a town of China, of the third [illegible], in the province of Chan-si: twenty-[illegible] miles SE. Tai-tcheou.

[illegible], a town of China, of the third [illegible] in the province of Pe-tche-li: thirty-[illegible] and a half SE. Peking.

[illegible] Bay, a bay of Canada, on the north [illegible] the river St. Lawrence. *Long.* 68. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 49. 2. N.

[illegible], a town of Asia, in Thibet: [illegible] miles E. Harachar-Hotun.

[illegible], a city of China, of the first [illegible] in the province of Hou-quang, on the [illegible] Yang-tse: 582 miles S. Peking. *Long.* [illegible] E. Ferro. *Lat.* 30. 36. N.

[illegible], a city of China, of the first [illegible], in the province of Quang-si. All the [illegible] of this province unite near this city, [illegible] joins to the province of Quang-tong, [illegible] the key of the whole province, and [illegible] considerable city for commerce in it. [illegible] one town of the second order, and [illegible] of the third within its jurisdiction. [illegible] country is partly mountainous, and [illegible] flat. In the mountains is found Cin-[illegible], and the uncommon tree called Quang-[illegible], which, instead of pith, hath a soft pulp [illegible] they make flour. *Long.* 128. 18. [illegible] Ferro. *Lat.* 23. 28. N.

[illegible], a town of China, of the third [illegible] in the province of Koei-tcheou: twen-[illegible] miles N. Se-nan.

[illegible], a river of Thibet, which runs [illegible] the Sanpoo.

Outchou-moutchin, a Tartarian standard, in Chinese Tartary. *Long.* 135. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 8. N.

Ou-tchuen, a town of the kingdom of Corea, in the province of King-ki: fifty-five miles SSE. King-ki.

Ou-tchuen, a seaport town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quan-tong: twenty miles SSE. Hoa.

Outeiro, a town and fortress of Portugal, in the province of Tra-los Montes, on a mountain: three leagues SE. Bragança, and seven NW. Miranda de Duero.

Ou-ting, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Yun-nan. *Long.* 119. 52. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 25. 53. N.

Outredroog, a fortress of Hindoostan, in the Mysore country, taken by the British forces, in December, 1792: twelve miles from Saverndroog.

Ouville, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine: three leagues and a half SE. Cany, and six NNW. Rouen.

Ouy, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: thirty-seven miles and a half ESE. Chun-te.

Ouy, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: seventeen miles and a half S. Ching.

Ouy, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Tche-kiang: twenty-seven miles and a half S. Tchu-tcheou.

Ouzouer le Marche, a town of France, in the department of the Loir and Cher, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Mer: 4 leagues N. Mer, and 7 N. Blois.

Ouzouer sur Cresce, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Gien: seven leagues S. Montargis, and two SE. Gien.

Owanty, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna: sixteen miles E. Wilkomierz.

Owasso, a lake of United America: twenty-five miles S. Lake Ontario.

Owcze, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Podolia: forty miles W. Kaminiec.

Owen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemburg: eighteen miles SE. Stuttgart, and twenty-eight E. Nagold.

Owey, a small island of the Atlantic, near the north-west coast of Ireland. *Long.* 6. 21. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 55. 3. N.

Owharree, a harbour on the west coast of Huaheine, one of the Society Islands, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 151. 8. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 16. 54. S.

Owhyee, an island in the North Pacific Ocean, the most easterly and by much the largest of the Sandwich Islands, and thus described by captain King: "It is of a triangular shape. The angular points make the north-east and south extremities, of which the northern is in *Lat.* 20. 17. N. *Long.* 204.

02. E.: the eastern in *Lat.* 19. 34. N. *Long.* 205. 06. E.: and the southern extremity in *Lat.* 18. 54. N. *Long.* 204. 15. E. Its greatest length, which lies in a direction nearly north and south, is twenty-eight leagues and a half, its breadth is twenty-four leagues, and it is about 255 geographical, or 293 English miles in circumference. The whole island is divided into six large districts: Amakooa and Aheedoo, which lie on the north-east side; Apoona and Kaoo on the south-east; Akona and Koaarra on the west. The districts of Amakooa and Aheedoo, are separated by a mountain, called *Mounab Kaab*, or *The Mountain Kaab*, which rises in three peaks, perpetually covered with snow, and may be clearly seen at forty leagues' distance. To the north of this mountain the coast consists of high and abrupt cliffs, down which fall many beautiful cascades of water. We were once flattered with the hopes of meeting with a harbour round a bluff head, in *Lat.* 20. 10. N. and *Long.* 204. 26. E. but, on doubling the point, and standing close in, we found it connected, by a low vally, with another high head to the north-west. The country rises inland with a gentle ascent, is intersected by deep narrow glens, or rather chasms, and appear to be well cultivated, and sprinkled over with a number of villages. The snowy mountain is very steep, and the lower part of it covered with wood. The coast of Aheedoo, which lies to the south of Mouna Koah, is of a moderate height, and the interior parts appear more even than the country to the north-west, and less broken by ravines. Off these two districts we cruized for almost a month; and, whenever our distance from shore would permit it, were sure of being surrounded by canoes laden with all kinds of refreshments. We had frequently a very heavy sea, and great swell, on this side of the island, and as we had no soundings, and could observe much foul ground off the shore, we never approached nearer the land than two or three leagues, excepting on the occasion already mentioned. The coast to the north-east of Apoona, which forms the eastern extremity of the island, is low and flat; the acclivity of the inland parts is very gradual, and the whole country covered with cocoa-nut and bread-fruit trees. This, as far as we could judge, is the finest part of the island, and we were afterward told, that the king had a place of residence here. At the south-west extremity, the hills rise abruptly from the sea side, leaving but a narrow border of low ground toward the beach. We were pretty near the shore at this part of the island, and found the sides of the hills covered with a fine verdure; but the country seemed to be very thinly inhabited. On doubling the east point of the island, we came in sight of another snowy mountain, *Mouna Roa*, or *The Extensive M*[illegible] which continued to be a very co[illegible] object all the while we were sai[illegible] the south-east side. It is flat at [illegible] making what is called by marine[illegible] land: the summit was constantly [illegible] snow, and we once saw its sides a[illegible] covered for a considerable way d[illegible] the greatest part of this disappeared [illegible] a few days. According to the tr[illegible] of snow, as determined by Mr. C[illegible] from observations taken on the Co[illegible] this mountain must be at least 16[illegible] high, which exceeds the height of [illegible] de Teyde, or Peak of Teneriffe, by [illegible] according to Dr. Heberden's comp[illegible] or 3680 according to that of the C[illegible] de Borda. The peaks of Mouna K[illegible] peared to be about half a mile hig[illegible] they are entirely covered with [illegible] altitude of their summits cannot be [illegible] 18,400 feet. But it is probable [illegible] these mountains may be considerab[illegible] For, in insular situations, the effect[illegible] warm sea air must necessarily rem[illegible] line of snow, in equal latitudes, to a height than where the atmosphere is on all sides, by an immense tract of [illegible] snow. The coast of Kaoo presents a [illegible] of the most horrid and dreary [illegible] whole country appearing to have [illegible] a total change from the effects of som[illegible] ful convulsion. The ground is every[illegible] covered with cinders, and inter[illegible] many places with black streaks, wh[illegible] to mark the course of a lava that has not many ages back, from the moun[illegible] to the shore. The southern pr[illegible] looks like the mere dregs of a volca[illegible] projecting head-land is composed of [illegible] and craggy rocks, piled irregularly [illegible] another, and terminating in sharp [illegible] Notwithstanding the dismal aspect [illegible] part of the island, there are many [illegible] scattered over it, and it certainly is more populous than the verdant m[illegible] of Apoona. Nor is this circumstance to be accounted for. As these island[illegible] no cattle, they have consequently no [illegible] pasturage, and therefore naturally pre[illegible] ground as either lies more conve[illegible] fishing, or is best suited to the cultiv[illegible] yams and plantains. Now amid[illegible] ruins there are many patches of [illegible] which are carefully laid out in plan[illegible] and the neighbouring sea abounds [illegible] variety of most excellent fish, with w[illegible] well as with other provisions, we w[illegible] ways plentifully supplied. Off this [illegible] the coast we could find no ground, [illegible] than a cable's length from the shore, 160 fathoms of line, excepting in [illegible] bright to the eastward of the south [illegible]

we had regular ſoundings of fifty and ght fathoms, over a bottom of fine Before we proceed to the weſtern s, it may be neceſſary to remark, that le eaſt ſide of the iſland, from the n to the ſouthern extremity, does not the ſmalleſt harbour or ſhelter for g. The ſouth-weſt parts of Akona the ſame ſtate with the adjoining diſ- Kaoo; but farther to the north the y has been cultivated with great pains, extremely populous. In this part of nd is ſituated Karakakooa Bay. Along aſt nothing is ſeen but large maſſes of a d the fragments of black ſcorched behind which, the ground riſes gra- for about two miles and a half, and s to have been formerly covered with burnt ſtones. Theſe the natives have the pains of clearing away, frequently depth of three feet and upward; labour, great as it is, the fertility of amply repays. Here, in a rich aſhy they cultivate ſweet potatoes, and the -plant. The fields are incloſed with -fences, and are interſperſed with groves a-nut-trees. On the riſing ground d theſe, the bread-fruit trees are plant- d flouriſh with the greateſt luxuriance. ra extends from the weſternmoſt point e northern extremity of the iſland; the e coaſt between them forming an exten- bay, called *Toe-yab-yab*, which is bound- to the north by two very conſpicuous . Toward the bottom of this bay there l, corally ground, extending upward of e from the ſhore, without which the ndings are regular, with good anchorage, twenty fathoms. The country, as far as e could reach, ſeemed fruitful and inhabited, the ſoil being in appearance e ſame kind with the diſtrict of Kaoo; no freſh water is to be got here. A y advanced into the land, to the diſtance hree or four miles from the bay: they the country as before deſcribed; the afterward roſe with a more ſudden nt, which brought them to the extenſive ntations that terminate the view of the ntry, as ſeen from the ſhips. Theſe ntations conſiſt of the tarrow or eddy- , and the ſweet potatoe, with plants of e cloth-tree, neatly ſet out in rows. The lls that ſeparate them are made of the e burnt ſtones which are got in clearing e ground; and, being entirely concealed y ſugar-canes, planted cloſe on each ſide, ake the moſt beautiful fences that can be ceived. As they paſſed along, they not obſerve a ſingle ſpot of ground, at was capable of improvement, left planted; and, indeed, it appeared from their account hardly poſſible for the country to be cultivated to greater advantage for the purpoſes of the inhabitants, or made to yield them a larger ſupply of neceſſaries for their ſubſiſtence. They were ſurprized to meet with ſeveral fields of hay; and on enquiring to what uſe it was applied, were told, it was deſigned to cover the young tarrow grounds, in order to preſerve them from being ſcorched by the ſun. They ſaw a few ſcattered huts amongſt the plantations, which ſerved for occaſional ſhelter to the labourers; but no villages at a greater diſtance than four or five miles from the ſea." It was on this iſland that the celebrated captain Cook fell a ſacrifice to a miſunderſtanding, or ſudden impulſe of revenge, in the natives, on Sunday the 14th February, 1779.

Owl's Head, a cape on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of Nova Scotia. *Long.* 62. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 44. 42. N.

Ox Mountain, a mountain of Ireland, in the county of Sligo: ten miles WSW. Sligo.

Oxenbach, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: nine miles S. Ips.

Oxenberg, a village of Denmark, in the iſland of Funen near Aſſens, where the county of Oldenburg was defeated, by Chriſtian III, in the year 1535.

Oxford, a city of England, and capital of the county to which it gives name, the ſee of a biſhop, and an univerſity, ſituated on a gentle eminence, at the union of the Cherwel and the Thames, and anciently ſurrounded with walls, of which conſiderable remains are yet to be ſeen. Oxford was the reſidence of Alfred and his three ſons, and the latter ſtruck money here. It was burnt by the Danes, in the year 979; and a few years after, in the year 1002, the Danes were deſtroyed in the general maſſacre, for which they again burnt the city in the year 1009; and Swain, in the year 1013, laid waſte the country, and frightened the citizens into a ſurrender, taking hoſtages of them. The Danes burnt it a fourth time, in the year 1032. Harold Harefoot was crowned here in the year 1036, and in his three years' reign did all the miſchief he could to this place. The conqueror meeting with a refuſal to his ſummons, and other affronts here, ſtormed the city on the north ſide, in the year 1067, and gave it to Robert D'Oyley, by whom the walls were probably built or raiſed on an older foundation. This ſame D'Oyley erected the caſtle in the year 1071, which from its ruins appears to have been a work of great extent and ſtrength. The empreſs Maud was ſo cloſely beſieged in this caſtle by Stephen, that ſhe was forced to eſcape by night acroſs the frozen Thames, through his army, ſix miles on foot, in a deep ſnow. All its remains are the tower, diminiſhing as it aſcends, and ſerving for a county gaol; the mount, with a large vaulted magazine,

lains, eight clerks, eight choriſters, and an organiſt; together with ſixty ſtudents, and forty grammar-ſcholars, a ſchoolmaſter and uſher. In this form the foundation has remained ever ſince; except, that queen Elizabeth, in the year 1561, converted the forty grammar-ſcholars into academical ſtudents; ordering, at the ſame time, that their vacancies ſhould be ſupplied from Weſtminſter ſchool. Thus, 100 ſtudents were eſtabliſhed, to which number William Thurſtone, eſquire, in the year 1663, added one. 17. Jeſus College, founded in the year 1571, by queen Elizabeth, and endowed by Hugh Price, LL.D. a native of the county of Brecknock, and treaſurer of St. David's, for a principal, eight fellows, and eight ſcholars; by other benefactors raiſed to nineteen fellows, and eighteen ſcholars, with many exhibitioners. 18. Wadham College. This college was deſigned by Nicholas Wadham, eſquire, of Merifield in Somerſetſhire, and executed in purſuance of his laſt will, by Dorothy, his widow, in the year 1613, for the maintenance of one warden, fifteen fellows, fifteen ſcholars, two chaplains, and two clerks. The ſtatutes direct, that the warden ſhall quit the college in caſe of marriage; that the fellows ſhall enjoy the benefit of the ſociety, no longer than eighteen years after their regency in arts. 19. Pembroke College. This college was founded in the year 1620, by the joint benefaction of Thomas Teſdale, of Glympton, in Oxfordſhire, and Richard Wightwick, S.T.B. reſtor of Ilſley, Berks; for one maſter, ten fellows, and ten ſcholars. The ſociety has ſince been much enlarged by the addition of ſeveral fellowſhips, ſcholarſhips, and exhibitions. This college was originally Broadgate Hall, famous for the ſtudy of the civil law, a flouriſhing houſe of learning, in which, to mention no more, Camden received part of his education. It obtained the name of Pembroke College, from the memorable earl of Pembroke, who was chancellor of the univerſity when the college was founded, and whoſe intereſt was particularly inſtrumental in its eſtabliſhment. 20. Hertford College, formerly called *Hartford* or *Hart Hall*, founded by Walter Stapleton, biſhop of Exeter, in the year 1312, and belonged to Exeter College. Having received a charter of incorporation from Dr. Richard Newton, a late learned and public ſpirited principal, who has alſo conſigned an eſtate towards its endowment, this ancient hotel was converted into a college, September 8, 1740. The foundation conſiſts of a principal, four ſenior fellows or tutors, and junior fellows or aſſiſtants, beſide a certain number of ſtudents or ſcholars. Of the numerous halls, hoſtels, or inns, which were the only academical houſes originally poſſeſſed by the ſtudents of Oxford, only five ſubſiſt at preſent. Theſe ſocieties are endowed nor incorporated. They to their reſpective principals, w ariſes from the room-rent of the principals are appointed by the the univerſity; that of Edmond H ed, who is nominated by Queen under whoſe patronage Edmon remains. The reſt were former on particular colleges. 1. Alban H hall is contiguous to Merton Co eaſt. It appears to have been learning, in the reign of Edward I. ceived its name from Robert de St. a citizen of Oxford; who, in the Henry III, conveyed this tenem nuns of Littlemore. 2. St. Edm This hall is ſituated to the eaſt College. It was firſt eſtabliſhed reign of Edward III, and was Queen's College, in the year 155 Mary Hall. This was long the houſe of the rectors of St. M church being appropriated by E to the Oriel College, the houſe into their poſſeſſion, and was ated to the reſidence of ſtudents. Inn Hall, granted to ſtudents by Trillock, biſhop of Hereford, in 1545. 5. Magdalen Hall. Th almoſt contiguous to Magdalen C on the weſt. A very conſiderable p is the grammar-ſchool for the ch Magdalen College, erected, with th by the founder, William of Wa that purpoſe alone. To this ſtruc buildings being added, it grew by into an academical hall. Other pu ings are, the theatre, which was b expence of archbiſhop Sheldon, ch the univerſity, 1668, who gave purchaſe lands for its repairs. It tremely magnificent, of the form Roman theatre, not circular but h flat ſide, and the roof eighty feet by reſts on the walls without pillars. A Muſeum, the lower part of which laboratory, and the upper ſtory a of natural and artificial rarities, pr given by Elias Aſhmole, who lodge the collection of MSS. made by his in-law, ſir William Dugdale, A Wood, ſir Henry Savile, and himſelf. printing-houſe, built in the year 1 the profits of the ſale of lord C Hiſtory of the Rebellion, the perpet preſſion of which he gave to the uni Round the wall that formerly incl theatre ſtood the Arundelian marbles removed into the ſchools. Theſe monuments collected in Greece and A Thomas earl of Arundel, and ſir W Petty, were given by the ſaid earl; oth Mr. Selden, ſir George Wheler, Dr. S

A...

rs. Dawkins and Wood, and Dr. nſon. To this collection, in the year , were added, by the gift of the coun- f Pomfret, above 100 ſtatues, buſts, purchaſed by her late huſband's r. Lord Lempſter, out of the Arundelian n. The whole collection now at d conſiſts of 167 marbles, that is, s, buſts, bas-reliefs, and fragments of ure; 100 inſcriptions, Greek, Ægyptian, n, and Palmyrene; and 145 Roman thers. The public ſchools, which form gnificent quadrangle, part of which is priated for the reception of the cele- d Bodleian library. The Radcliffe y, founded by the will of Dr. Radcliffe, iniſhed in the year 1749. A ſtupen- aſtronomical obſervatory has lately been ed at the north-weſt corner of the city, expence of near 30,000l. begun in the 771, by the truſtees of Dr. Radcliffe's . The phyſic-garden was founded by y Danvers, earl of Danby, in the year and endowed with an annual revenue. herard built the preſent library, fur- d the gardens with moſt of its curious , and at the expence of 3000l. endowed rofeſſorſhip. The unfortunate Charles d his court here, during the civil war. corporation conſiſts of a mayor, high- d, recorder, four aldermen, eight aſ- s, two bailiffs, a town-clerk, two cham- ns, all that have ſerved the office of ff and chamberlain, and twenty-four mon-council men. The mayor, for the ing, officiates at a coronation, in the ty, and has for his fee a large gilt bowl ver. It was made a biſhop's ſee by Henry VIII, and has thirteen elegant churches, beſides the cathedral of ſchurch. This city has often been at of our kings and parliaments: in of which, held here by reaſon of the e at London, in 1665, the votes were rinted. The markets are on Wedneſday Saturday. The city and the univerſity each two members to the Britiſh par- nt. Without the town there are many s of the fortifications erected in the late wars. It has lately been embelliſhed a noble market-place, and a magnificent e: forty-five miles SE. Worceſter, and four WNW. London.

Oxford, a town of United America, in the of New Hampſhire: eleven miles E. terfield.

Oxford, a town of United America, in the of Maſſachuſetts: 44 miles SW. Boſton.

Oxford, a town of United America, in the of Jerſey: 28 miles W. Morriſtown.

Oxford, a town of United America, in the of Maryland: ten miles S. Talbot.

Oxfordſhire, a county of England, bound- on the north-weſt by Warwickſhire, on the north-eaſt by Northamptonſhire, on the eaſt by Buckinghamſhire and Berkſhire, on the ſouth and ſouth-weſt by Berkſhire and on the weſt by Glouceſterſhire and Worceſterſhire. The form is very irregular: from north-weſt to ſouth-eaſt, it meaſures above fifty miles in length, but in breadth it varies much, being in the centre near Oxford barely ſeven, towards the ſouth about twelve, and towards the north near forty. It is divided into fourteen hundreds, which contain one city (Oxford) twelve towns, 207 pariſhes, and about 450,000 acres, of which 309,000 are ſituated to the north, and 141,000 to the ſouth of Oxford. The principal rivers are the Cherwel, the Tame, the Evanlode, the Windruſh, and the Thames, which ſeparates this county from Berkſhire, in its whole extent. The northern corner of the county is chiefly ſtrong deep land, partly arable, and partly in a paſture ſtate, appropriated principally to the dairy. South of the laſt is a very large extent, where the higher land or flat part is ſhallow, and, in general, more or leſs ſtony, in an arable or convertible ſtate; the ſides of the hills a good loam or mixed with clay in a paſture ſtate, and the bottoms, more of the clay, allotted for meadow land, by the ſides of the ſeveral rivers, which add to the fertility and beauty of the county. The ſouth-weſt corner contains the foreſt of Whichwood, great part of which is woodland; and near to that, the ſoil is more gravelly, with parts of black loam and clay, much of which is adapted to paſture and meadow. The ſituation is low and wet, notwithſtanding which there are divers tracts of arable land in this diſtrict. The diſtrict on the north ſide of Oxford is a deep rich ſoil, part arable, part in paſture, and part meadow land. The part contiguous to and ſouth of Oxford, conſiſts of various ſoils, part light and ſandy, and part deep and rich, ſome being arable, and ſome in a paſture and meadow ſtate. In this diſtrict is compriſed a conſiderable tract of woodland. From thence ſouthward, by the ſides of the Tame river, is a pretty large tract of deep land, the greater part of which is in paſture. Advancing towards the weſt and ſouth-weſt, the land is moſtly in an arable ſtate, chiefly deep and good, but diminiſhing in goodneſs as you approach the Chiltern hills, which form a large tract of land, the ſoil whereof is a mixture of chalk, with ſome loam and clay, but all full of flints. Much land is appropriated to the growth of beech; but there is alſo a conſiderable tract of incloſures, moſtly in an arable or convertible ſtate, with ſome large waſtes or commons, and ſome vallies of meadow-land, bordering on the Thames. Beſides the woods mentioned, the face of the country is marked with little woodland; except in thoſe places which are near to the towns

towns or capital manſions. There are no hills of any ſteepneſs or elevation, except the range of Chiltern hills. The climate of Oxfordſhire may be accounted in general cold, particularly the weſtward part of the north diviſion, where the fences conſiſt chiefly of ſtone walls, and conſequently afford little or no ſhelter. It is cold alſo upon and near the Chiltern hills, eſpecially on the poor white lands, at the foot of the hills; where it is always to be obſerved, that the froſt will take effect ſooner, and continue longer on that ſoil, than it does on the deeper lands, farther ſituated from the hills. The climate of the Chiltern country is moiſt, on account of the fogs, which are more frequent on the hills and woods, than in the vale. The productions of Oxfordſhire are chiefly thoſe common to the midland farming counties. Its hills yield ochre, pipe-clay, and other earths, uſeful for various purpoſes. Corn and malt are tranſmitted from it by means of the Thames to the metropolis. Good cheeſe is made in the grazing parts. The greateſt want in this county was that of fuel; for moſt of the woods with which it once abounded, being cut down or greatly diminiſhed, it was neceſſary to ſupply the deficiency of fire-wood with ſea-coal, brought by a long and troubleſome navigation from London. The intended junction of the Thames with the Trent and Merſey, by a canal paſſing through Oxfordſhire, has now in ſome meaſure remedied this inconvenience. The towns in this county are, Bampton, Banbury, Biceſter, Burford, Charlbury, Chipping Norton, Deddington, Henley, Tame, Watlington, Witney, and Woodſtock. Nine members are returned to the Britiſh parliament, viz. two for the county, four for Oxford city and univerſity, two for Woodſtock, and one for Banbury.

Oxwich Point, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of Wales, in the Briſtol Channel. *Long.* 4. 6. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 27. N.

Oyapock, a river of South America, in the country of Guiana, which runs into the Atlantic, near Cape Orange.

Oye, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, ſituated on a river, a branch of the Aa, to which it gives name, formerly in the poſſeſſion of the Engliſh: five miles W. Gravelines, and ſeven ENE. Calais.

Oye (Norder, and *Sander)*, two ſmall iſlands of Denmark, in the North Sea, two and three miles N. from Nordſtrand.

Oyer, a town of Norway: eighty-eight miles N. Chriſtiania.

Oyon, a town of Spain, in the [illegible] of Alava: twenty-two miles SSE. [illegible]toria.

Oyonnax, a town of France, in the [illegible]ment of the Ain, and chief place of a [illegible] in the diſtrict of Nantua: two le[illegible] quarter N. Nantua, and four SS[illegible] Claude.

Oyſſel, a town of France, in the [illegible]ment of the Lower Seine: ſeven m[illegible] Rouen.

Oyſter Iſland, a ſmall iſland near [illegible] coaſt of Ireland, in Sligo Bay: [illegible] WNW. Sligo.

Oyſter Iſland Harbour, a bay or [illegible] of the Atlantic, on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt ſtate of Maſſachuſetts. *Long.* 70[illegible] Greenwich. *Lat.* 41. 35. N.

Oyſter River, a ſandy bay, juſt w[illegible] ſouth head of Mercury Bay, in N[illegible] land.

Ozama, a river of the iſland [illegible] paniola, which runs into the ſea St. Domingo.

Ozar, a town of Perſia, in the pr[illegible] Segeſtan: ſixty-two leagues SE. Z[illegible]

Ozas, a town of Italy, in the [illegible] of Piedmont: five miles W. Ca[illegible] and ten S. Turin.

Ozeman, a town of Aſiatic Turk[illegible] province of Natolia, between Am[illegible] Tocat.

Ozernaia, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, [illegible] vernment of Upha, on the Ura: [illegible] miles W. Orenburg.

Ozernaia, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, [illegible] vernment of Upha, on the Ural: [illegible] miles E. Orenburg.

Ozernoiſkoi, a cape of Ruſſia, [illegible] eaſtern coaſt of Kamtchatka: [illegible] miles NE. Ukinſkoi.

Ozigina, an oſtrog of Ruſſia, [illegible] girda: 144 miles NNE. Zalhiv[illegible] 160. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 69. 30. N.

Ozinoiſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, [illegible] vernment of Perm, on the Kam[illegible] miles NNE. Oſa.

Ozma, a town of European Tu[illegible] river of the ſame name: twenty-[illegible] S. Nicopoli.

Ozma, a river of European T[illegible] which runs into the Danube: [illegible] W. Nicopoli.

Ozoborwk, a town of Poland, [illegible] tinate of Volhynia: fourteen mi[illegible] Kreminick.

Ozunicze, a town of Lithuania palatinate of Wilna: thirty miles [illegible] Breſlaw.

P.

a town of China, of the ſecond rank, the province of Se-tchuen: 695 miles ... g. *Long.* 124. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* ... N.

a town and fortreſs of China, of the ... rk, in the province of Pe-tché-li: ... e miles ENE. Pao-ting, and fifty S. ...

a town of Aſia, in the country of ...: 150 leagues E. Laſſa. *Long.* 116. ... Ferro. *Lat.* 28. 18. N.

... Zocco, a cape of Germany, on the ... Inner Carniola: two miles WSW. ...

..., a town in the iſland of Ceram, and ... of a diſtrict abounding in ſago.

... *Water*, a river of Scotland, which ... m Loch Paatock to Loch Laggen, in ... y of Inverneſs.

..., one of the weſtern iſlands of Scot... about nine miles in circumference. ... 7. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 57. 55. N.

... *ice*, a town of Poland, in the pala... of Siradia: thirty-two miles ENE. ...

... *kirchen*, a town of Germany, in the ... y of Auſtria: four miles NW. ...

..., an iſland of Africa, in the river ... three leagues in length, belonging ... kingdom of Yani.

..., a juriſdiction of South America, ... dioceſe of La Paz, containing ſome ... ver mines. The air is ſometimes ... rare, ſometimes cold, and rarely hot, ... atures are good, and cattle form the ... d riches and commerce.

... *udière (La)*, a town of France, in the ... rtment of the Rhône and Loire, and ... place of a canton, in the diſtrict of ... e: four leagues NW. Roanne, and ... Charlieu.

..., a town on the north coaſt of the ... of Sumatra, the capital of a kingdom ... ſame name, dependent on Acheen. It ... about 500 families: 120 miles SE. ...

... *acamac*, a town of South America, ... audience and juriſdiction of Lima, ... ted in a vally of the ſame name. This vally is about four leagues ſouth from Lima, and was celebrated before the conqueſt of Peru, on account of a celebrated temple dedicated to the Sovereign Creator of all things, whom the Yncas called *Pachacamac*. Pizarro is ſaid to have taken from this temple an immenſe quantity of gold, beſides what the ſoldiers had pillaged.

Pachamacli, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania: forty miles S. Filippopoli.

Pachete, a fortreſs of Hindooſtan, in the country of Bengal: eighty-eight miles SW. Moorſhedabad, and 106 NW. Calcutta.

Pachi, or *Pagi boutoc*, a town of Aſia, in Thibet: ſeventy miles SE. Hami.

Pachuca, a town of North America, in the country of Mexico. It is famous for ſilver mines: Gemelli ſays, that in the ſpace of ſix leagues there are not leſs than a thouſand. One of them, called Trinity, is ſuppoſed as rich as any in Mexico; there having been taken from it, in ten years' time only, above forty millions of ſilver: fifteen leagues NNE. Mexico.

Pachiula, a town of North America, in the audience of Mexico, and province of Tlaſcala.

Pacific Ocean, a name given to that ſea which lies between Aſia and America, and by navigators divided into North and South. This name was given to it by the Spaniards, when firſt they ſailed upon it, but with little juſtice, as tempeſtuous weather is as frequent as in the European ſeas. It was alſo called the *South Sea*, from the ſituation it appeared on its firſt diſcovery.

Pacinſco, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora: eleven miles ESE. Sora.

Pacmote Bay, a bay on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Martinico.

Pacolet, a medicinal ſpring of America, in the ſtate of South Carolina, near Broad River, one of the branches of which is called *Pacolet*.

Pacy, a town of France, in the department of the Eure, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Evreux, on the Eure, formerly ſurrounded with walls: two leagues

and a half SW. Vernon, and three and a half E. Evreux.

Paczanow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz: twenty-eight miles ESE. Sandomirz.

Pada, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Oriſſa: thirty miles E. Gangpour, and ſixty NE. Sumbulpour.

Padang, a ſeaport town on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Sumatra, with a fort and ſettlement belonging to the Dutch. *Long.* 99. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 1. S.

Padberg, a town and citadel of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and duchy of Weſtphalia: four miles S. Stadtberg, and five E. Brilon.

Pader, a river of Germany, in Weſtphalia, which riſes near Paderborn, and, about a league from the town, being joined by two other ſtreams, forms the Lippe.

Paderborn, a city of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and capital of a biſhopric of the ſame name. In the Saxon war, which continued thirty years, Charlemagne, deſirous of putting an end to it, choſe this as a place of abode, fixed his camp here, and erected it into a biſhop's ſee, which was confirmed by Pope Leo. The town, conſequently, became conſiderable, and ſeveral diets were aſſembled here. It enjoyed imperial privileges, carried on a great trade, and was reckoned one of the Hanſe-towns. It is at preſent much declined, and its trade inſignificant. In the cathedral were formerly the images of the twelve apoſtles in ſilver, which Chriſtian duke of Brunſwick took away, in the year 1622, and coined into ducats; he alſo took away the ſilver coffin of St. Liborius, for the ſame purpoſe. There are, beſides, a collegiate and two pariſh churches: forty-two miles S. Minden, and fourteen E. Lippſtatt. *Long.* 26. 1. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 40. N.

Paderborn, a biſhopric and principality of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, bounded on the north by the county of Lippe, on the eaſt by Heſſe and Calenberg, on the ſouth by the duchy of Weſtphalia and the principality of Waldeck, and on the weſt by the counties of Reitberg and Lippe, and the duchy of Weſtphalia: its greateſt length about forty-four miles, and its greateſt breadth thirty-ſix. It is for the moſt part fertile; and, in particular, produces a good breed of cattle: ſome part of it, however, is a large heath. In it are ſome good iron mines, ſalt and medicinal ſprings, with ſeveral rivers abounding in fiſh: the principal rivers which paſs through the country are the the Weſer, Dimel, Nette, Lippe, Alme, and Pader. The biſhop is a prince of the empire, and is aſſeſſed in the matricula at eighteen horſe, and thirty-four foot, or 352 florins monthly; and the tax to the imperial chamber 162 rixdollars, [illegible] nine kruitzers.

Paderna, a town of Portugal, in [illegible] vince of Algarve: three leag[illegible] Silves.

Padew, a town of Poland, in [illegible] tinate of Sandomirz: thirty-two m[illegible] Sandomirz.

Padroens, a town of Portugal, in [illegible] vince of Alentejo: four leagues and [illegible] W. Mertola.

Padron (El), a town of Spain, [illegible] province of Galicia, on the U[illegible] miles S. Santiago.

Padſtow, a ſeaport town of En[illegible] the county of Cornwall, ſituated [illegible] ver Camel, near the Briſtol Chan[illegible] a convenient harbour capable of [illegible] veſſels of 500 tons at high water. [illegible] trade regularly from London and Br[illegible] conſiderable quantities of ſlate are [illegible] A monaſtery was erected here in [illegible] century: but being much ſubject [illegible] curſions of the Danes, the monks [illegible] retired to Bodmin. Here is a we[illegible] ket on Saturday: nineteen miles W[illegible] ceſton, and 243 W. London. *Long.* [illegible] W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 34. N.

Padua, a city of Italy, and cap[illegible] Paduan, ſituated on a ſmall riv[illegible] runs into the Brenta. The Roma[illegible] ed the inhabitants the rights of cit[illegible] leave to chooſe a ſenate. It was de[illegible] Attila, repaired by Narſes, and [illegible] ſtroyed by the Lombards: often [illegible] and as conſtantly re-eſtabliſhed. In [illegible] 1406, it was taken from the duke [illegible] lan, by the Venetians, with its terr[illegible] nexed to that republic. Padua is o[illegible] extent, and contains twenty-ſix pari[illegible] hoſpitals, and forty-one convents, [illegible] gates, ſeven ſtone bridges, nine ſqu[illegible] a great number of beautiful buildings [illegible] laces; yet, for all this, the place is [illegible] ſtreets, in general, narrow, dark, d[illegible] ill-paved. The univerſity was fou[illegible] Charlemagne, and much enlarged [illegible] emperor Frederic II, and pope Ur[illegible] and was at one time in great celebrity, [illegible] at preſent much declined from its [illegible] reputation. Padua is the ſee of a [illegible] ſuffragan of Udina. The cathedra[illegible] built. The church of St. Antony, [illegible] tron of the city, is large and beau[illegible] The town-houſe was built on the ru[illegible] the ancient ſenate-houſe, of a noble ar[illegible] ture, with a hall 300 feet long, a[illegible] wide, ſupported by ninety pilaſters [illegible] ſide-walls. Padua is fortified and g[illegible] by a podeſtat. The number of inha[illegible] is eſtimated at 38,000: a houſe is [illegible] which is ſaid to have belonged to Liv[illegible] hiſtorian, who was born here. It is an [illegible] cient town, and by ſome pretended to [illegible] be[illegible]

built by Antenor, after the deſtruction ... twenty-two miles W. Venice, and ... E. Mantua. *Long.* 29. 30. E. Fer... *Lat.* 45. 23. N.

...ua, a country of Italy, bounded on ...rth by the Trevilan, on the eaſt by ...ado of Venice, on the ſouth by the ..., and on the weſt by the Vicentin, ...hirty-five miles from north to ſouth, ...enty-eight from eaſt to weſt. It was ...y a part of Lombardy, and the ſoil is ...ed ſome of the beſt in Italy. The ...al places are Padua, Anguilara, Ar... Campo S. Pietro, Cittadella, Eſte, and ...ce.

...la, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of ... and province of Principato Citra: ...en miles N. Policaſtro.

...ti, a town of Italy, in the kingdom ...les, and province of Calabria Citra: ...miles E. Roſano.

...nica, a town of Italy, in the king... of Naples, and province of Abruzzo ...: eight miles NNW. Aquila.

...etta, a town of Italy, in the king... of Naples, and province of Abruzzo ...: five miles S. Langiano.

...ha, a river of Italy, which riſes in ..., and runs into the Tiber, a few ... below Orvieto.

...ano, a town of Italy, in the king... of Naples, and province of Abruzzo ...: fifteen miles ESE. Aquila.

...apoli, a town of Italy, in the king... of Naples, and province of Calabria ...: four miles E. Girace.

...hon, a river of Savoy, which runs ...the Mediterranean, a little to the eaſt ...ce.

...ny ſur Moſelle, a town of France, in ...partment of the Meurte, and chief ... of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pont à ...on: one league and a half N. Pont à ...on, and three and a quarter SSW. ...

...o, an iſland in the Adriatic, near the ... of Iſtria, twenty miles long, and ſix ... belonging to the Venetians. The ſoil ...e, and the air cold; the chief article ... duce is ſalt. *Long.* 32. 57. E. Ferro. ... 44. 42. N.

...gon, or *St. Ignatius*, one of the Mariana ..., about twelve leagues in circumfe... : ten leagues N. Amalagan.

...goua Bay, a bay on the eaſt coaſt of the ... of Dominica. *Long.* 61. 19. W. ...nwich. *Lat.* 15. 18. N.

...oa Tonkin, a mountain of Thibet. *Long.* ... 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 34. 30. N.

...oa-cachon, a town of Aſia, in Thibet: ...miles SW. Hara-Toubé.

...bang, a ſeaport town of Aſia, on the coaſt of the peninſula of Malacca. *Lat.* ... 5. N.

Pabich, a town of Arabia Felix, in the province of Hedjas: ſixty miles SE. Medina.

Pabvittram, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic: fourteen miles ESE. Coveripurum.

Pajana, a lake of Sweden, in the province of Tawaſtland, above 100 miles in length.

Paicham, a town of Chineſe Tartary. *Long.* 138. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 42. N.

Paidorff, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: ſix miles N. Muehrau.

Pailles, a town of France, in the department of the Arriege: ſix leagues W. Mirepoix.

Paimpol, a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſts, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pontrieu: two leagues and a half E. Trequier.

Pai-nam, a town of Aſia, in Thibet: eight leagues WSW. Kiang-ſe.

Painbœuf, a ſeaport town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Lower Loire, ſituated at the mouth of the Loire: ſeven leagues W. Nantes, and ſix and a half NNW. Machecoul. *Long.* 15. 38. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 17. N.

Painouc, a town of Chineſe Tartary. *Long.* 137. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 56. N.

Painpont, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan: two leagues SE. Moron.

Painſwick, a town of England, in the county of Glouceſter, conſiderable for its woollen manufacture, with a weekly market on Tueſday: ſix miles SSE. Glouceſter, and 101 W. London.

Painten, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and principality of Neuburg: ten miles ESE. Dietfurt, and eleven W. Ratiſbon.

Paintlick, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Kentucky: fourteen miles ENE. Stamford.

Pajou, a town of France, in the department of the Cantal: half a league from Aurillac.

Paira, a river of Perſia, which loſes itſelf in a lake near Tadivan, in the province of Farſiſtan.

Pairan, a town of Sibu, one of the Philippine iſlands, inhabited chiefly by Chineſe merchants and artificers.

Pairier, a town of France, in the department of the Vendee: ten miles S. Beauvoir.

Paiſhawur, a city of Aſia, and capital of a diſtrict, in the country of Cabul, ſituated on the Kameh: 125 miles SE. Cabul, and 170 N. Moultan. *Long.* 70. 36. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 33. 18. N.

Paiſley, a town of Scotland, in the coun-

ty

ty of Renfrew, on the river Cart, erected into a burgh in the year 1488 by James IV, and governed by three magiſtrates, and ſeventeen common-councll. This town began to flouriſh by its manufactures, ſoon after the union; the principal articles, at firſt, were plaids and coarſe checks, and afterwards linen handkerchiefs. Theſe were ſucceeded by fabrics of a lighter and more fanciful kind, conſiſting not only of plain lawns, but likewiſe thoſe that were ſtriped or checked with cotton, and others that were ornamented with a great variety of figures; ſome of which laſt articles ſtill continue to be manufactured there. The making of linen gauze was a conſiderable branch of trade in Paiſley, as likewiſe white ſewing-thread, known to the merchants by the name of ounce thread, as diſtinguiſhed from the different kinds of coloured and white thread which have been manufactured chiefly at Aberdeen and Dundee. About the year 1760, the making of ſilk gauze was firſt attempted at Paiſley, in imitation of that of Spittalfields, in London. The ſucceſs was beyond the moſt ſangine expectations of thoſe who engaged in it. Such nice and curious fabrics were deviſed, and ſuch a vaſt variety of elegant and richly ornamented gauze was iſſued from this place, as outdid every thing of the kind that had formerly appeared. Spittalfields was obliged to relinquiſh the manufacture. Companies came down from London, to carry it on at Paiſley, where it proſpered and encreaſed, it is believed, beyond any manufacture which any town of Scotland could boaſt of. Indeed, it not only became the great diſtinguiſhing manufacture of that town, but it filled the country round to the diſtance of twenty miles; and the gentlemen engaged in it, had not only warehouſes in London and Dublin, but they had correſpondents upon the continent, and ſhops for vending their commmodities even in Paris itſelf. It appears from the beſt calculation that could be made, that in the year 1784, the manufactures of Paiſley, in ſilk, gauze, lawn and linen gauze, and white ſewing thread, amounted to the value of 579,185l. 16s. 6d. and that no fewer than 26,484 perſons were employed in carrying them on. It is difficult to give an exact account of the ſtate of its manufactures at preſent. The ſilk branch has evidently declined, but the muſlin has ſo far come in its room, and the thread manufacture has conſiderably increaſed. There are ſome others carried on there, of too much importance to be overlooked: for inſtance, conſiderable tan-works, four in number, two ſoap and candle-works, a manufacture of ribbons, and another of inkle or tape. Before the reformation, here was a rich monaſtery; and the town of Paiſley continued a part of the original or abby pariſh of ley, till the year 1738, when the m and council having purchaſed the patronage from the then earl of Dun a new church was built, and the t erected into a ſeparate pariſh. Since time, two other churches have been b beſides which, there are two large c congregations in the town, thoſe of tiburgher perſuaſion, and the Reliefnumber of inhabitants in the three is eſtimated at 24,600. The pariſh ley is in length, from eaſt to weſt, miles, varying in breadth from half to about three. There are five cre and free-ſtone quarries abound in riſh. In the various weaving branch were employed at Whitſuntide 1791, ſuburbs of Paiſley 1108 looms, which to 2494 employed in the town, gives all. But it is to be obſerved, that tent to which the weaving branches ried on, by the manufacturers in Pa not to be judged of from the num looms in the town and ſuburbs. about 150 in the country part of the there are great numbers employed in the neighbouring villages, which pendent on Paiſley: twenty-two m Ayr, and ſeven W. Glaſgow.

Paka, a town of Bohemia, in the c Konigingratz: ſeven miles ENE. G

Pakir, or *Pecher*, a ſeaport town o bia, in the province of Oman. The bitants carry on a conſiderable comm India. The environs abound in grain, dates, raiſins, and other fruits miles SW. Haſſek, and twenty-five E far.

Pakupzki, a town of Croatia, on ver Kulpa: twenty miles E. Carlſtat

Palacios, a town of Spain, in the p of Leon: eight miles S. Aſtorga.

Palafergell, a town of Spain, in t vince of Catalonia: twenty miles SL rona.

Palais (Le), a ſeaport town of and capital of the iſland of Belle-Iſle ated on the eaſt coaſt, and defended citadel, with good anchoring in the but veſſels of above fifteen tons cannot except at high water: it contains churches, and about five hundred eight leagues and a half SE. L'Or *Long.* 14. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 19.

Palaiſeau, a town of France, in partment of the Seine and Oiſe, and place of a canton, in the diſtrict of V ſailles: two leagues and a half SL ſailles.

Palambam, or *Palimbam*, a town of iſland of Sumatra, ſituated on a river of ſame name, about fifty miles from the the capital of a kingdom. The harbour

bottom of a deep bay, formed by three ... The Dutch have a fort, and pur... large quantities of pepper here at a ...rice. *Lat.* 2. 35. S.

...*amboang*, or *Palambang*, see *Balam-*...

...*ancotta*, or *Tinevelly*, a town of Hin...tan, in the Carnatic, and province of ...velly: seventy-four miles SSW. Ma..., and 148 SSE. Coimbetore. *Long.* ...26. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 8. 42. N.

...*amida*, a town of Sicily, in the vally ...Mazara: fourteen miles W. Palermo.

...*amos*, a seaport town of Spain, in the ...ince of Catalonia, situated on the coast ...e Mediterranean, fortified and defend...h a citadel. In the year 1694, it was ...r by the French: twenty-two miles SE. ...na.

...*amow*, a town of Hindoostan, in the ...ry of Bahar: sixty miles NE. Sur..., and 120 SSW. Patna.

...*anka*, a castle of Hungary: twenty-two ... NE. Gran.

...*anka*, a town of European Turkey, ...garia: forty miles S. Sophia.

...*anka*, a town of European Turkey, in ...arabia, on the Dneister: twenty-eight ... SE. Akerman.

...*anza*, a town of Italy, in the duchy ...an, on the west side of Lake ...ora: fifteen miles SE. Domo d'Os...

...*aos*, see *New Philippines*.

...*o*, a town of the island of Corsica: ...en miles N. Corte.

...*atia*, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the ...ce of Natolia, situated near the coast ...e Mediterranean: eight miles N. Mi...

...*atinate of the Rhine*, or *Lower Palati-*..., a country of Germany, in the circle of Lower Rhine, bounded on the north by ...torate of Mentz and Catzenelnbo..., on the east by Catzenelnbogen, the ...rate of Mentz, the bishopric of Worms, ...part of Franconia, on the south by ...chy of Wurtemberg, and the bisho... of Spire, and on the west by France, ...chies of Deux Ponts, and Simmern, ...e county of Sponheim. The greatest ...t about eighty miles. This country in... is partly mountainous, but yet uncom...y fertile, producing in abundance all ...er of corn, pulse, fruits, chestnuts, and ...ts, and having also fine pasturage, and ... breed of cattle, together with planta... of tobacco, particularly between Hei..., and Manheim, as also good Neckar Rhenish wine. The latter of these ... grows chiefly about Bacherach, and ...ile on the Bergstrasze. This Berg... is an agreable highway, situated be...n Heidelberg and Darmstadt, which is planted with walnut-trees, and on both sides has fruitful fields and meadows, intermixed with hills and mountains, which on the right side of the road (namely in travelling from Heidelberg to Darmstadt) run to a considerable length, and are covered on the summits with woods, but towards the plain with vines. On all parts of the Bergstrasze also grow almonds in great plenty, and in the vineyards up and down are chestnut-trees. The Rhine runs partly through the borders of this electorate-palatine, partly through its centre. In it also, near Germersheim and Selz, out of the sands is washed the best Rhenish gold, and the gold thus washed is looked upon by the elector as a royalty, and accordingly farmed out by him. To this gold the Rhenish gold florins owe their origin. The electorate palatine contains in it forty-one towns, and several boroughs. The ecclesiastical state has been subjected to a variety of alterations; the doctrines of Calvin and Luther having prevailed by turns, after the reformation had been at first introduced in the year 1518. In the year 1705, the elector John William made a declaration at Dusseldorf, relative to the footing religion was to continue upon throughout his whole palatinate; namely that the three religions tolerated in the Roman empire, should enjoy full liberty of conscience; and in particular that the Calvinists and Lutherans should be permitted all public and private exercise of their religion, together with the parochialia and spiritual jurisdiction. The name and origin of the palatines, or pfalzgraves, is deduced from the palatia or palaces (in the language of this country called *Palzen*, *Paalzen*, or *Pfalzen*) which the old Frankish and German kings and Roman emperors were possessed of up and down here, and over which they appointed supreme stewards and judges, who were styled Pfallenzgraves or Pfalzgraves. The addition of *by*, or *on the Rhine*, first occurs in the year 1095. In the year 1215, the emperor Frederick II, at a diet of the empire at Ratisbon, instead of the pfalzgrave Henry, who was put under the ban, constituted duke Louis of Bavaria, pfalzgrave of the Rhine. In the times of the German kings, Henry and Otto I, the pfalzgrave Eberhard administered the office of sewer; and though in the days of Otto III, this office was exercised by the duke of Bavaria, yet it soon after came again to the pfalzgraves, and about the year 1240 was restored, and confirmed to them by the emperor Charles IV: but Frederick V being put under the ban, the emperor Ferdinand III conferred the office of arch-sewer on the elector Maximilien of Bavaria; and though Charles Louis, son to Frederick V, by virtue of the peace of Westphalia, arrived again to the possession of the

Lower Palatinate, yet Bavaria retained the office of arch-ſewer, and, on the contrary, a new arch-office was inſtituted in favour of the palatinate; namely, that of arch-treaſurer. To the palatinate on the Rhine, and the afore-mentioned arch-office, is annexed the electoral dignity. The electoral-palatinate, ever ſince the reſignation of Upper Palatinate, to the elector of Bavaria, pays only the half of the electoral evaluation; namely, thirty horſe, and 138 foot, or, monthly, 914 florins; to one chamber-term, it contributes 494 rixdollars eighty-two kruitzers, and three quarters. The principal towns are Heidelberg and Manheim.

Palatinate (Upper), a part of Bavaria, bounded on the weſt and north-weſt by Franconia, on the eaſt and north-eaſt by Bohemia, and on the ſouth by the duchy of Neuburg and Lower Bavaria. This country, in the twelfth century, belonged to the Dukes of Swabia. They afterwards were annexed to the Palatinate of the Rhine. In the year 1354, a great part was ſold to Bohemia; and after often changing its lords, at laſt by the peace of Baden, in the year 1714, it was ceded to the elector of Bavaria. It gives neither voice nor ſeat in the college of princes, nor in the circle of Bavaria. Amberg is the capital.

Palavai, a town of the iſland of Ceylon: forty-eight miles WNW. Candi.

Palazollo, a town of Italy, in the country of Friuli: fourteen miles SW. Palma la Nuovo.

Palazzo, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont, and county of Canaveſe: five miles E. Ivrea.

Palazzuolo, a town of Italy, in the Breſſan: fifteen miles W. Breſcia.

Palazzuolo, a town of the iſland of Sicily, in the Vally of Noto: twenty miles W. Syracuſa.

Palencia, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon, on the Carrion, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Burgos. It contains five churches, eleven convents, and two hoſpitals: fifty-ſeven miles SE. Leon. and 100 NNW. Madrid. *Long.* 12. 12. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 41. 59. N.

Paleno, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Citra: fifteen miles SW. Langiano, and nine E. Solmona.

Palenſen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Calenberg: two leagues S. Hanover.

Palenzuela, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile: twenty-five miles SW. Burgos.

Paleo Coſtro, ſee *Policaſtro*.

Paleocaſtro, a town on the north coaſt of the iſland of Lemno. *Long.* 42. 55. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. N.

Paleparto, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Citra: ten miles S. Roſano.

Palepoli, a ſeaport town of Aſiatic T in the province of Caramania, on the coaſt, 120 miles S. Cogni.

Palermo, a city of Sicily, in the Mazara, the ſeat of the viceroy, and of the iſland anciently called *Panor* ated on a bay to which it gives nam north coaſt, well fortified, with a the entrance of which is defende ſtrong citadels. The city is very but by whom founded is uncertain. preſent city principally conſiſts of t uniform, and well-built ſtreets, eac a mile in length, croſſing each other angles, where there is a ſmall octa ornamented with four ſtatues. T rons abound in fruit-trees, par oranges, lemons, and Indian figs. ſee of an archbiſhop and an univ contains many churches, eight bies, five ſeminaries, ſeventy-one and ſeveral hoſpitals. The cathe ancient Gothic building, very lar ſupported within by eighty pillars of granite, in which are found the tomb of the ancient Norman kings, and emperors Henry V, and Frederick II. moſt beautiful porphyry. Ancient lermo had two ports, ſpoken of by bius and Diodorus, both which were ed by an earthquake in the year 13 has two at preſent, one made in 1405, which ſerves for barks; the other finiſhed in the year 1590, ca receiving veſſels of war, at the entr which a light is fixed. Palermo is a cial: in good years 40,000 bales of exported. Here are likewiſe ſome factures of ſtuff and ſilk. In the year and 1726, this city ſuffered very m earthquakes: 111 miles W. Meſſina 31. 14. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 10. N.

Palerno, a town of Italy, in the k of Naples, and province of Principat twelve miles WNW. Conſa.

Palerno, a town of Italy, in the k of Naples, and province of Calabria ſix miles SSW. Coſenza.

Paleſciano, a town of Italy, in the dom of Naples, and province of Ci two miles and a half SE. Motola.

Paleſtine, or *Holy Land*, a prov Aſia, bounded on the north by the tain of Antelibanus, on the eaſt by th Jordan and the Dead Sea, on the Arabia Petræa, and on the weſt by the diterranean Sea. In length it is abo miles: but its breadth greatly varies, be ſome places fifty-eight miles, and in only twenty-two. It comprehends the country of Canaan, conquered by the conductor of the people of God,

...th of Moses; and was called also the ...l Land, because it had been promised ..., many centuries before, to Abraham, ... his descendants. Under Rehoboam, ... of Solomon, this province was, by ... divided into two kingdoms; the ... Judah and Benjamin forming the ...m of Judah; the other ten tribes that ... After the return of the Jews ... Babylonish captivity, this country ...ided into three parts, called *Judea*, ... and *Galilee*. Judea is the most ...n part, and Galilee the most norther... which account, Samaria, called at ... the country of Nablousa, remained ... middle, and was, as it were, the cen... all Palestine. Even yet it is consi... as divided into the same three parts. ...capital of Judea is Jerusalem; that of ..., the small city of Nazareth; and ... of Samaria, the city of Nablousa, the ...nt Sichem, and not the city of Samaria ...stan, which at present is only a pal... village. To this division we may add ... that of the Arabs and natives. In the ...ern part is the country of Gaza, which ...ds with beautiful plains, and compre... the greater part of the tribes of Si... and of Dan. Next to this is the coun... of El-khalil, that is to say, of Abraham ... Friend of God. The other divisions ... El-kods, or of the Holy City, which is ...salem; it contained part of the tribe of ...h, and all that of Benjamin. The ...try of Nablousa or Samaria, in which ... the tribe of Ephraim. The country of ...reté, occupied by that half of the tribe of ...asseh which was on this side of the ri... Jordan, and by that of Issachar; in this ... was the famous plain of Esdrelon, or ...geddo, called at present Margeben-Aa...r, or the Field of the Son of Aamer. ... country of Nazareth, called Juret Cafre ...a, an appellation it acquired from the ...e of a governor who once presided over ... and which contained the greater part ... the tribe of Zabulon. The country of ...et, occupied by the tribe of Naphtali: ... the countries of Accon, Sur, or Seyd, which ...prehended the tribe of Asher. Palestine, ... present, is known also by the name of ... Holy Land. The Scriptures describe ... country as exceedingly fertile, and ...ing with productions of every kind: ... great population of Palestine is an ...ent proof of the fertility of its soil. In ... time of David, there were 1,100,000 ...abitants in the kingdom of Israel, and ...,000 in the tribe of Judah alone, with... reckoning those of Benjamin or of Levi. ...e writers conclude, therefore, that its inha...ts, comprehending women, children, old ...ple, and those unfit for bearing arms, might ...mount in all to eight millions. The Land of Canaan contained a prodigious number of cities and villages, as may be seen in the fifteenth chapter of Joshua, where we are told, that a hundred and twelve walled cities fell to the lot of the tribe of Judah alone. Of all its ancient cities, however, a few only remain; the rest being either destroyed, or their names given to paltry villages, now almost in ruins. The population of this country is also greatly diminished; but at present no certain calculation can be given of it, as the number of inhabitants continually varies, on account of the Bedouin Arabs, who always come hither at certain periods from Arabia, and the country beyond the Jordan, in order to feed their flocks. If this country has lost its ancient splendor by the destruction of its cities, and the decrease of its population, it still retains its natural advantages, being beautifully variegated with mountains, hills, and delightful plains. Its climate is exceedingly good. It seldom rains here; but this deficiency is supplied by most abundant dews. The cold is never excessive; and if the summer heats are great, they are however mitigated by a periodical breeze, which renders them supportable. Palestine abounds with every thing almost that is useful or necessary for the life of man. It produces wheat, barley, pulse of all kinds, fruits, wine, and oil, in such plenty, that, though a part only of the country is cultivated, great quantities of these articles are distributed in the neighbouring provinces of Syria, and even transported to Europe, particularly wheat, barley, and pulse. With regard to domestic and wild animals, it produces various kinds, many of which are not known in Europe. Cotton grows here in great perfection, particularly in Samaria and Galilee. Among its productions may be reckoned also silk, tobacco, drugs, and aromatic herbs. The fields and woods, in the proper seasons, abound with flowers of every species; but, notwithstanding those advantages which it enjoys, all Palestine is not cultivated with the same care as the vast plains of Galilee and Samaria. Mr. Mariti, from whom this account is taken, says that the mountainous country towards Jerusalem was more barren than any other part; but there is no reason to suppose that it has always been in the same condition. The cause of its being at present neglected, is the want of population; for the inhabitants have abandoned the mountains, and retired to the plains, where agriculture is attended with less labour, and where they find more conveniences for their cattle. Even in Galilee and Samaria, there are many parts still uncultivated; but, as they abound with grass, they afford pasture to the cattle, which form the whole riches of the Arabs. These people, therefore, would quarrel much sooner

ſooner for a ſheep-fold, than for a large tract of country; and indeed the only wars which they carry on, are undertaken in order that they may rob each other of their oxen, camels, ſheep, horſes, or goats.

Paleſtrina, one of the iſlands near the city of Venice.

Paleſtrina, a town of Italy, in the province of Campagna, anciently *Præneſte*, near which formerly ſtood a temple dedicated to Fortune, and another to Hercules. It is the ſee of a biſhop, who is alſo a cardinal: eighteen miles ESE. Rome.

Paleſtrium, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Livadia: thirty-four miles N. Lepanto.

Palfa, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: eighteen miles N. Leoben.

Paliacur, a town of the iſland of Ceylon: eighty miles NNW. Trinkomaly.

Palicandcherry, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Calicut: twenty miles SW. Coimbetore, and ſixty-ſix SE. Calicut.

Paliſilco, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora: five miles N. Sezza.

Palimban, ſee *Palamban*.

Palimban, a town of the iſland of Java, on the ſouth-weſt coaſt, at the entrance of the Straits of Sunda: 150 miles WSW. Batavia.

Palinge, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Charolles, ſituated on the Charollois canal: two leagues and a half NNW. Charolles, and five S. Montcenis.

Palinguir, one of the Philippine iſlands, about five leagues in circumference, ſituated to the north of Cape Enganne, on the iſland of Luçon.

Paliſſe (La), a town of France, in the department of the Allier, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Cuſſet: three leagues and a half NE. Cuſſet, and three SW. Donjon.

Pall, a circar of Hindooſtan, in the country of Guzerat.

Palleiros, a mountain of Arabia, in the province of Oman: eighty miles WSW. Maſcate.

Pallendorf, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: two miles N. Zifterſdorf.

Palli, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Diarbekir: eighty-five miles NW. Diarbeck, and 130 SSW. Erzerum.

Palliano, or *Paliano*, a town of Italy, in the Campagna: twenty miles E. Rome.

Pallicode, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: eleven miles NW. Darampoory.

Pallis Lough, a lake of Ireland, in King's county: twelve miles WNW. Portarlington.

Pallifer's Iſlands, a cluſter of iſ... the South Pacific Ocean; the large... five leagues long and three broad. ... 146. to 147. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* ... 16. S.

Pallu, a town of France, in the ... ment of the Mayenne: five leagu... Alençon.

Palluau, a town of France, in the ... ment of the Vendée, and chief pla... canton, in the diſtrict of Chaillan... leagues and a half ESE. Challans, an... and a half NW. la Roche-ſur-Yon.

Palluau, a town of France, in the ... ment of the Indre, and chief pla... canton, in the diſtrict of Chat... Indre: two leagues ESE. Char... Indre, and five and a half NW. ... teauroux.

Palma, one of the Canary Iſlands, twenty leagues in circumference, a... called *Capraria*, ſaid by ſome to be ... from a volcano of that name, the... writers conjecture, that both the iſla... mountain were ſo called from the ... number of goats bred here. It is agr... all hands, that the ſoil is fertile in ... wine, and ſugar-canes, as well as in ... quadrupeds, and birds of all kinds. ... de Penna relates, in his Hiſtorical Me... that on the 13th of November, 16... after ſun-ſet, there was a violent earth... felt for thirteen leagues round the ... attended with a dreadful noiſe, ... tinued without intermiſſion for five ... during which the earth was opened in ... rible gaps in ſeveral places, but chiefly ... the Mountain of Goats, or Capraria, ... and a half from the ſea, from whence ... violent fire and fierce flames, which ... up great ſtones and large pieces of ... The ſame thing happened in ſeveral ... adjacent places; and, in the ſpace of ... minutes, no leſs than twenty-eight ... gulfs opened round the foot of the ... tain; each of them throwing up ... ſmoke, and liquid fire. The ſame ... adds, that on the 20th of November: ... ing there was a ſecond eruption ... mountain, which in the ſame manner ... forth torrents of melted ſtones and ... which ran for the diſtance of ſeven ... where, at this day, large heaps of ... to be ſeen. All the neighbouring ... entirely waſted, and the people to... quit their habitations. This iſland ... handſome town of its own name, and ... harbour, well frequented by the ſhips ... different nations, which come hith... wines; theſe being reckoned equal ... ſey, and by ſome thought the be... produced in the Canaries. Tree... and particularly what is made ... called *Brezil*, are bought up with ...

f this laſt there is exported to the Weſt , and elſewhere, at leaſt 12,000 pipes .r. *Long.* 18. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* . N.

...za, a town of South America, in the ...lity of Terra Firma, and province of Grenada, built in the year 1572: ...leagues NW. Santa Fé.

...a, a town of Italy, in the kingdom ... ...es, and province of Lavora: four... ...miles E. Capua.

...a, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of ..., and province of Calabria Ultra, near ...: eleven miles WNW. Oppido.

...ma, ſee *Majorca*.

...a, a ſeaport town of Sicily, in the ... of Mazara, where ſhips from England ... France come to purchaſe almonds and ...ur: ſix miles S. Naro.

...ma, a town of Spain, in the province ...rdova, on the Guadalquiver: twenty... ... miles SW. Cordova.

...a, a town of Portugal, in the pro... ...e of Eſtremadura, on the right ſide ...he river Cadaon: ſix leagues E. Setu...

...a la Nuova, a town of Italy, in the ...try of Friuli, on the borders of Goritz, ...ed on a canal, which communicates ... the Lizonzo. It is fortified and for...ded with nine baſtions, which bear the ... of nine Venetian noblemen: fifty-five ... NE. Venice, and twenty-four NW. ...ne.

...a di Solo, a ſeaport town of the Iſland ...rdinia, on the ſouth coaſt: fifteen miles ... Villa de Igleſias.

...maria, a ſmall iſland in the Mediter...an, about fifteen leagues from the coaſt ... Naples: three miles W. from the iſland ... Ponza. *Long.* 30. 31. E. Ferro. *Lat.* ...

...maria, a ſmall iſland in the Mediter...an, near the coaſt of Genoa, at the en...ce of the Gulf of Spezza: ſeven miles ... half S. Spezza.

...manigi, a town of Italy, in the king... ... of Naples, and province of Otranto: ... miles WSW. Otranto.

...maruola, a ſmall iſland or rock near ... coaſt of Italy, at the entrance into the ... of Piombino.

...mas, one of the Philippine Iſlands, ...ed to the SE. of Mindanao.

...mas, or *Palmez*, the principal town of ...era, one of the Canary Iſlands.

...mas, a river of North America, in the ...rs of Tabaſco, which runs into the ... of Campechy. *Long.* 86. 20. W. Green... ... *Lat.* 18. 20. N.

...mas, a river of North America, the ...thern boundary of New Leon; it is ...med by the union of ſeveral rivers, and ... into the Gulf of Mexico, 130 miles N. Panuco, in *Long.* 81. 10 W. Greenwich; *Lat.* 25. N.

Palme, a town of France, in the department of the Aude: two leagues NW. Leucate.

Palmela, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtremadura, with a caſtle on a rock: two leagues N. Setuval.

Palmer Town, a town of the United States of America, in New York: thirty-two miles SW. Ticonderoga.

Palmerſton's Iſlands, a cluſter of iſlands in the South Pacific Ocean, which are connected together by a reef of coral rocks, in a circular form; the principal iſland is hardly above a mile in circumference, nor more than three feet above the level of the ſea. It affords graſs and cocoa-nuts, but no water. *Long.* 162. 57. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. S.

Palmetto, a town of the iſland of St. Chriſtopher, ſituated on a bay to which it gives name: three miles W. Baſſe Terre.

Palmetto Point, a cape on the North coaſt of the iſland of Jamaica. *Long.* 76. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 18. N.

Palmetto Point, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Jamaica. *Long.* 77. 57. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 7. N.

Palmiras Point, a cape of Hindooſtan, on the coaſt of Oriſſa. *Long.* 87. 5. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 20. 45. N.

Palmoli, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Citra: thirteen miles ENE. Civita Borella.

Palms (Iſland of), a narrow iſland on the coaſt of Africa, in the river Senegal, about two leagues in length.

Palmyra, or *Tadmor*, a celebrated city of Syria, now in ruins, ſituated in the midſt of a large plain, ſurrounded on three ſides by a long chain of mountains. It was once the capital of a kingdom, deſtroyed by the emperor Aurelian: thirty leagues E. Damaſcus, and forty-eight SSE. Aleppo.

Palna, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Czaſlau: eight miles SE. Teutſch Brod.

Palo, a cape on the coaſt of Albania: ſix miles NW. Durazzo.

Palo, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Bari: three miles W. Bitretto.

Palo, a town of Italy, in the province of Patrimonio, on the ſea coaſt, defended by a ſtrong caſtle: thirteen miles WNW. Rome.

Palocza, a town of Hungary: eleven miles E. Szeben.

Palomar, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon: twenty-two miles N. Teruel.

Palombara, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora: five miles NE. Capua.

Palomera, a ſeaport town on the north-eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Majorca.

Palwal, a country or diſtrict of Hin-

dooſtan, ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the Kiſtnah, about ſeventy miles in length, and fifteen in breadth, between Golconda and the circar of Guntoor. It is a part of the Carnatic. Zimeryçotta is the principal place.

Palos, a ſeaport town of Spain, in the province of Seville, at the mouth of the Tinto, where the tide forms a tolerable harbour. In the year 1492, Chriſtopher Columbus ſailed from this port, on his firſt voyage for the diſcovery of the New World: two miles S. Moguer.

Palotta, a town of Hungary, with a caſtle, and fortified with a high wall and a moat. In the year 1565, it withſtood all the attempts of the Turks. In the year 1593, the Turks became maſters of it, but voluntarily quitted it, in the year 1598, and in the year 1603 attempted it without ſucceſs: eight miles WSW. Stulweiſenburg.

Paloiza, a town of Hungary, on the river Poprat: 112 miles NNW. Zatmay, and fifty-four N. Caſchau.

Palta, or *Palté*, ſee *Jandro*.

Paltercamp, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and bithopric of Oſnabruck: fourteen miles SSE. Oſnabruck.

Palix (New), a town of the United States of America, in New York: thirteen miles S. Stockport.

Palud (La), a town of France, in the department of the Drôme: four leagues NNW. Orange, and five S. Montelimart.

Palaude, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the government of Erzerum, the reſidence of a prince, in ſome reſpects independent of the grand ſignior. *Long.* 57. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 35. N.

Palvereto, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: ten miles ENE. Coſenza.

Pamakaſſan, a town on the north coaſt of the iſland of Madura, in the Eaſtern Indian Sea.

Pamanokan, a town on the north coaſt of the iſland of Java: ſeventy miles E. Batavia.

Pambu, a town of Aſia, in the country of Thibet: eleven leagues ENE. Tankia.

Pamele, or *Pamelan*, a town of Brabant, on the Dender: ſeven miles S. Aloſt.

Pamer, a lake of Pruſſia: twelve miles W. Lick.

Pamiers, a town of France, and ſeat of a tribunal, in the department of the Arriege. This town ſuffered extremely in the religious wars; near it is a medicinal ſpring: four leagues W. Mirepoix, and four and a half N. Taraſcon. *Long.* 19. 17. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 7. N.

Pamlico, or *Tar River*, a river of United America, in North Carolina, which empties itſelf into a large bay of the Atlantic, called *Pamlico Sound*; the mouth of the river is in *Long.* 76. 42. W. Greenwich; *L* 25. N.

Pamlico Sound, a large bay of the A on the coaſt of North Carolina, a row ſtrip of land ſeparates it from ſea, about forty miles ſquare; to north it communicates with A Sound.

Pammin, a town of Germany, in cle of Upper Saxony, and New M Brandenburg: two miles S. Reetz.

Pamnacan, a town of the iſland on the eaſt coaſt, near the ſouth p iſland: 150 miles NE. Banjar M

Pamona, or *Mainland*, the princ among the Orknies, about fifteen m the north coaſt of Caithneſs. The very irregular, being interſected b of bays or lochs. The ſoil is ver in ſome parts, eſpecially towards t high grounds, we meet with a r cold clay and moſs; near the ſ generally of a ſandy nature; rich b is alſo to be met with in ſome eſpecially near Kirkwall; and not but in almoſt every other pariſh in try, the ſoil is ſhallow, with a rock that is ſoft and mouldering places it is very fertile, conſider in which they manage it. T which the ordinary claſs of peop a ſingular conſtruction, having onl and ſtrange kind of irons. W only ſcratch the ſurface of the gr ſpring, for they labour none in w in harveſt. The only manure the rotten ware or ſea-weed, alone or with turf, and without ever giving mer fallow to deſtroy the weeds, w it is generally over-run. They the only grain they have, a ſmall black oats, and a poor ſort of b nately. Kirkwall is the capital. L to 0. 37. E. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 58. 59.

Pampangan, a town of the Luçon, the chief of the Manillas tal of a province, populous and the inhabitants, in general, have a religion and manners of the Spani town is ſituated on the eaſt coaſt. *La*

Pampel, a town of the duchy of C twenty-four miles S. Goldingen.

Pampellonne, a town of Franc department of the Tarn, and chief a canton, in the diſtrict of A leagues N. Alby, and ſeven NE.

Pampilhoſa, a town of Portug province of Eſtremadura: eleven NNE. Thomar.

Pampliega, a town of Spain, in Old C twelve miles SW. Burgos.

Pamplona, or *Pampeluna*, a city of and capital of the province of N ſituated on a plain near the Pyrenee

Pompey. It is well fortified and ...ed with a citadel, the see of a bishop, ...n of Burgos, and has an university. ...ains three parish churches, seventeen ...ts, four hospitals, and about 5000 ...nts: seventy-eight miles NNW. ...a, and 172 NNE. Madrid. *Long.* ... E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 42. ...

...*plona*, or *Pampeluna*, a town of South ...ca, in the new kingdom of Grenada: ...es NE. Popayan. *Long.* 70. 30. W, ...wich. *Lat.* 6. 25. S.

...*prou*, a town of France, in the depart... of the Two Sevres: three leagues SE. ... Maixent.

..., a town of China, of the second rank, ...e province of Se-tchuen: thirty-eight ... SSE. Pao-ning. *Long.* 123. 46. E. ... *Lat.* 31. 2. N.

...*a*, a small island in the Grecian ...elago, hardly a league in circum... : sixteen miles NW. Santorin.

...*a*, a town of European Turkey, in ...ince of Romania: fourteen miles N. ...

...*a*, a town of Italy, in the kingdom ...les, and province of Calabria Ultra: ...miles NW. Nicotera.

...*ama*, a city and seaport of South Ame... built on the isthmus of Darien, at the ...n of a large bay of the Pacific Ocean, ...e capital of a jurisdiction. The first ...ery of Panama the Spaniards owe to ...de-Guzman, who landed here, in the ...1515, but found only some fishermen's ..., being a very proper place for their ...s, and thence called by the Indians ..., which signifies a place abounding ...sh. This discovery was, in the year ..., followed by the settlement of a colony, ...r Pedrarias Davila, governor of Terra ... And in 1521, Panama was consti... a city, with the usual privileges. In ...year 1670, it was taken, sacked, and ...d by John Morgan, an English ad...rer. This misfortune rendering it ab...ly necessary to rebuild the city, it was ...oved to its present situation, which is ... a league and a half from the former, ...much more convenient. It is surround... with a wall of free stone, and defended ... a large garrison of regulars. The ... were at first in general of wood, hav... one story, and a tiled roof. With... the walls is an open suburb, larger than ... itself, and the houses of the same ... and construction. The streets both ...e city and suburb are straight, broad, ... for the most part paved. The city was ...t entirely burnt down, in the year 1737; ... this misfortune, it has been again re... and the greatest part of the houses of ... In this city is a tribunal, or royal audience, in which the governor of Panama resides. It is the see of a bishop, and contains several churches and convents. The harbour of Panama is formed in its road by the shelter of several islands, where ships lie very safe, at about two and a half or three leagues' distance from the city. The tides are regular, and is high water at the full and change, at three o'clock. The water rises and falls considerably, so that the shore lying on a gentle slope, is at low water left dry to a great distance. The trade of Panama is very considerable; it is the port where the ships from Lima, Guayaquil, &c. unload the treasure sent to Old Spain, and the staple for the goods brought up the river Chagre. This commerce is of the greatest advantage to the inhabitants, both with regard to letting their houses, the freight of vessels, the hire of mules and negroes, who forming themselves into separate bodies, draw large bales, or any brittle or delicate wares; the roads here, though the distance is but short, by crossing the chain of mountains called *The Andes* or *Cordilleras*, are in some parts so narrow, that a beast of burden can hardly pass along, and consequently the employing mules in this service would be attended with imminent danger. But this is not the whole of its commerce; Panama, even during the absence of the armada, is never without strangers, it being the thoroughfare for all going to the parts of Peru by the South Sea, as also for the coming from thence for Spain; to which must be added the continual trade carried on by the Peruvian ships, which bring variety of goods; as meal of different sorts, wine, brandy, sugar, tallow, leather, olives, oil, and the like. The ships from Guayaquil bring cacao, and quinquina, or jesuits' bark, which always meet with a quick exportation here, especially in times of peace. The coasting barks, which make frequent trips from the adjacent ports, supply the city with hogs, poultry, hung-beef, hog's-lard, plantanes, roots, and different kinds of vegetables, with which this city is plentifully supplied, by the industry of others. The dearness of provisions in this city and its district. occasioned by the large quantities consumed, and the great distance from whence they are brought, is amply compensated by the multitude and value of the pearls found in the oysters growing in its gulph, they are found in such plenty, that there are few persons of substance near Panama, who do not employ all, or at least part of their slaves in this fishery. Most of the towns and villages of the province of Panama are situated in small plains along the shore, the rest of the country being covered with enormous and craggy mountains, uninhabited on account of their sterility. This province contains three cities, twelve

twelve villages, and a great number of rancherias, or aſſemblages of Indian huts. It has alſo ſeveral gold mines, but they are greatly neglected, the Spaniards chooſing rather to apply themſelves to the pearl-fiſhery, than the mines, as it affords a more certain profit, and at the ſame time is acquired with much greater eaſe. *Long.* 62. 40. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 8. 40. N.

Panamao, one of the ſmaller Philippine Iſlands: ſix leagues N. Leyta.

Panamos, a mountain of South America, in the dioceſe of Truxillo. It is part of the Andes.

Panaon, or *Panahon*, one of the Philippine iſlands, about fifteen leagues in circumference; mountainous and watered by a great number of ſmall rivers: it is but thinly inhabited.

Panaraga, a town of the iſland of Java, and capital of a kingdom, ſituated on the ſouthern ſide of the iſland: ſixty miles E. Mataran.

Panaria, one of the Lipari iſlands, in the Mediterranean, ſituated between Lipari and Stromboli.

Panaro, a river of Italy, which riſes in the ſouth part of the duchy of Modena, and runs into the Po near Bondeno, in the Ferrareſe.

Panarucan, or *Panarocan*, a town of the iſland of Java, on the north coaſt, and capital of a kingdom ſo called, near the eaſtern part of the iſland. The principal commerce is in ſlaves and long pepper; a conſiderable number of Portugueſe are mixed with the inhabitants. *Lat.* 7. 30. S.

Panat, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron: five leagues and a half S. Rhodez, and ſix W. Milhau.

Panay, one of the Philippine iſlands, of a triangular form, about ſixty leagues in circumference, populous and fertile, and abounding in rivers. The chief commodity for exportation is rice. The number of Indians tributary to the Spaniards is eſtimated at 17,000. *Long.* 138. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 11. 10. N.

Panayas, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo: two leagues NW. Ourique.

Panbride, a town of Scotland, in the county of Angus: ten miles E. Dundee.

Pancale, or *Pancalier*, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont, on the Po: twelve miles and a half S Turin, and five SW. Carmagnola.

Pancazeir, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Malwa country: forty-two miles W. NW. Rapiegar, and ſixty N. Ougein.

Pandi, a mountain of Aſia, in the country of Thibet. *Long.* 105. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 29. 22. N.

Pancorvo, a town of Spain, in O[illegible] between Miranda de Ebro and B[illegible]

Panceſowa, a town and fortreſs [illegible] on the north ſide of the Danube, [illegible] nat of Temeſvar. In the year [illegible] town was burned by the Auſtrians, [illegible] its affording a harbour to the T[illegible] miles N. Belgrade, and forty-[illegible] Temeſvar.

Panchou, a town of Aſia, in Thi[illegible] ty-three leagues NNE. Laſſa.

Pandataria, or *St. Maria*, a [illegible] in the Mediterranean, near the Campagna, to which Auguſtus [illegible] daughter, the infamous Julia: ei[illegible] SW. Gaeta.

Pandſa Tala, a group of ſeveral [illegible] of Aſia, in the country of Thibet. 97. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 30. 42. N.

Pandur, a mean Raſcian village [illegible] gary, near Baja, remarkable for [illegible] of the Heyducks againſt robbers [illegible] the roads, and from which the R[illegible] in the laſt war took their name. Pandours were firſt known in Ge[illegible] 1741, when baron Trenck march[illegible] of theſe regulars, of about 1000 [illegible] Sileſia againſt the Pruſſians: two miles S. Colocza.

Panere, a town of the iſland of C[illegible] twenty-four miles NNE. Colum[illegible]

Paneture, a town of the iſland of C[illegible] eighteen miles S. Columbo.

Pangaſane, an iſland in the Eaſtern Sea, about fifteen leagues in len[illegible] three in breadth, ſituated between th[illegible] of Celebes and Bouton.

Pangaſinan, a town on the weſt [illegible] the iſland of Luçon, and capital of [illegible] or kingdom. *Lat.* 15. 40. N.

Pangimodeo, a ſmall iſland in the S[illegible] Pacific Ocean, at the entrance of th[illegible] of Tongataboo.

Pangker, a town of Germany, [illegible] duchy of Holſtein: three miles N[illegible] Lutkenborg.

Pangla, or *Panglao*, one of th[illegible] Philippine iſlands: twenty league[illegible] Mindanao.

Pango, a province of Africa, in t[illegible] dom of Congo, the capital of the ſa[illegible] and ſituated on the river Barbela.

Panjab, ſee *Labore*.

Paniany, a town of Hindooſtan, [illegible] country of Calicut, where the D[illegible] a factory: fifty miles W. Palicat[illegible] and forty S. Calicut.

Panicolo, a town of Italy, in the k[illegible] of Naples, and province of Lavora leagues and a half NW. Naples.

Panis, an iſland in the Atlantic, [illegible] mouth of the river Bandi, near the [illegible] Africa.

Tere, a town of France, in the de- of the Rhone and Loire: ſeven W. Lyons, and ſix SE. Roanne.

..r, a town of Ruſſia, in the govern- Kolivan: ſixty-eight miles NW.

..r, a town of Ruſſia, in the govern- Irkutſk, on the Ilim: fifty-ſix miles ..nga.

..o, a town of Hindooſtan, in the of Alla-Habad: thirty miles ESE. ..pour, and ninety-five SW. Allaha-

..lla (New), a town of Hindooſtan, in ..ntry of Viſiapour: twenty-two miles ..rritch, and twenty-nine S. Currer.

..pet, a town of Hindooſtan, in the of Delhi. In a plain near this town ..e was fought, between Abdalla king of ..ar and the Mahrattas, in the year

It was one of the moſt bloody battles ..ught in Hindooſtan, the army of ..a amounted to 150,000, that of the ..ttas was not leſs than 200,000, the ..e was dreadful, and the number of ..rta priſoners almoſt incredible. They ..e flower of their army, and their ..r has from that period been declining: ..es NW. Delhi, and 70 E. Hiſſar.

..mi, a town of European Turkey, in ..vince of Macedonia: ſixteen miles S. ..ki.

..rmo, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the ..ce of Natolia, on the ſouth coaſt of the ..f Marmora: 16 miles SE. Artaki.

..rmo, a town of European Turkey, in ..rovince of Albania, ſituated on a gulf of Adriatic, oppoſite the iſland of Corfu: ..-five miles SSE. Valona. *Long.* 37. 48. ..ro. *Lat.* 40. N.

..oi, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into ..Niznei Tunguſka. *Long.* 120. 40. E. ..o. *Lat.* 64. 40. N.

..o-ſien-ing, a town of China, in the ..d of Formoſa, on the weſt coaſt. *Long.* ..38. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 23. 56. N.

..at, a river of England, in the county Eſſex, which riſes about three miles ..-eaſt from Malden, paſſes by Bocking, ..nd about three miles eaſt of Braintre, ..s into the Blackwater, if it be not the ..r river.

..nalaria, a ſmall iſland, in the Medi- ..nean, ſituatedbetween the iſland of Si- .., and Cape Bon, on the coaſt of Tunis, ..t twenty-five miles in circumference, ..containing about 3000 inhabitants. The ..cipal productions are olives, figs, rai- , capers, and cotton; the cattle are nu- ..us, but bread-corn is imported from ..ly. *Long* 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 55. N.

Paolano, a town of Italy, in the duchy of ..ena: fifteen miles SW. Modena.

Paolano, a town of Italy, in the king- dom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: nine miles E. Bova.

Paolano, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples which runs into the ſea, ten miles E. Bova, in the province of Calabria Ultra.

Paoliceſa, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon: thirteen miles NNE. Jaca.

Paolika, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia, on the north-eaſt coaſt of the Sea of Marmora: twelve miles SE. Conſtantinople.

Paolin, a town of France, in the department of Paris, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Denis: one league ENE. Paris.

Panuco, a river of North America, which runs into the Gulph of Mexico: 7 leagues ESE. Panuco.

Panuco, or *St. Stikvara del Puerto*, a town of North America, in the audience of Mexico, and capital of the province of Guaſteca, or Panuco, ſituated on a river of the ſame name, navigable for barks up to the town. It contains about 500 families, and is the ſee of a biſhop: 64 leagues NNE. Mexico. *Long.* 81. 24. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 22. 50. N.

Panza, or *Penga*, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Congo, and province of Bamba.

Panzen, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz: ſix miles SSW. Kamnitz.

Pao, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 30 miles SE. Ou-tchuen.

Pao, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: fifteen miles NNW. Hoei.

Pao-fong, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan: forty-five miles ESE. Hiu-tcheou.

Pao-kang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: forty-five miles WSW. Siang-yang.

Pao-ki, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-ſi: fifteen miles SW. Fong-tſiang.

Pao-king, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Hou-quang: 832 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 128. 46. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 27. 4. N.

Pao-de-Nao, a town on the coaſt of Africa, near the river Camarones, belonging to the Portugueſe.

Pao-ning, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Se-tchuen, on the Kialing river: 700 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 123. 21. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 31. 3. N.

Pao-ngan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-ſi: thirty-ſeven miles NW. Yen-ngan.

Pao-ngan, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li, on the river San-cam: ſixty-two miles NW. Peking. *Long.* 132. 27. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 22. N.

Pao-tching,

Pao-tcheng, a town of the kingdom of Corea: twenty miles S. Koang-tcheou.

Pao-tcheuen, a town of the kingdom of Corea: 28 miles SSW. Hoang-tcheou.

Pao-tchuen, a town of the kingdom of Corea: 23 miles E. King-ki-tao.

Pao-te, or *Pao*, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Chan-ſi, on the Hoang: 275 miles WSW. Peking. *Long.* 128. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 5. N.

Pao-ti, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: forty-two miles ESE. Peking.

Pao-tim, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li: forty-two miles E. Pao-ting.

Paoom, one of the ſmaller New Hebrides iſlands, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 168. 29. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 16. 30. S.

Paos, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: 5½ leagues NW. Viſeu.

Pao-ting, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Pe-tche-li. It is the reſidence of a viceroy, and the moſt conſiderable city in the province, next to Peking. It has twenty towns under its juriſdiction; three of the ſecond, and ſeventeen of the third claſs. The country around it is pleaſant, and inferior in fertility to no part of China: ſeventy-ſeven miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 133. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 54. N.

Paonda, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Ultra: four miles NE. Benevento.

Pao-yn, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: fifteen miles S. Hoai-ngan.

Papa, a town of Hungary. In the year 1596, the garriſon revolted to the Turks, but was ſoon after taken by the archduke Matthias. In the year 1683, it revolted again. The imperialiſts retook it, and raiſed the fortifications, in the year 1702: twenty-five miles S. Raab, and forty-five W. Buda.

Papa Stronſa, a ſmall iſland of Scotland, among the Orknies: half a mile E. from Stronſa.

Papa Weſtra, a ſmall iſland of Scotland, among the Orknies; three miles long, and about one broad: two miles NE. Weſtra.

Papagayo Bay, or *Parrot Bay*, a bay of the Pacific Ocean, on the weſt coaſt of America, in the province of Nicaragua. *Long.* 69. 50. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 11. 10. N.

Papas Adaſſi, or *Papadoniſia*, or *Prince's Iſlands*, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands, in the north-eaſt part of the iſland of Marmora, at the entrance of the Straits of Conſtantinople: eight miles S. Conſtantinople.

Papas-ili, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania: thirty-two miles N. Adrianople.

Papaſli, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania: twelve ESE. Filippopoli.

Papenberg, an iſland of Japan. pearance a mountain, ſurroun ſea. Here the Dutch ſhips war for a wind when they wiſh to re Batavia. The Japoneſe name i or *Takajama*.

Papigobaven, a bay on the eaſt Scotland, and county of Caithn mile N. from Wick.

Papimontagon, a lake of Canada leagues NNE. Quebec. *Long.* 69 Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. N.

Pappenheim, a town of Germany circle of Franconia, and capital of in the biſhopric of Aichſtatt, on muhl. The count is hereditary gra ſhal of the empire, and formerly poſt as an hereditary fief of the but afterwards of the electors of Though the title be borne by all the of Pappenheim, yet by virtue of agreement concluded in 1473, and in 1573, the execution of this office ſolely to the eldeſt. They are imperial foreſters and huntſmen Nordgau, are likewiſe poſſeſſed of vilege, preferably to all other be officers of the empire, of appointing ferior officer, now called the imper ter-maſter, and who is uſually one counſellors. The eſtabliſhed and religion here is Lutheraniſm: twelve NW. Aichſtatt, and fifteen NE. I wert.

Papping, a town of Germany, archduchy of Auſtria: one mile N. Ef

Paps (The), mountains of Ireland county of Kerry: eight miles E. K

Paps of Jura, ſee *Jura*.

Paquaſh Lake, a lake of North Am *Long.* 93. 30. W. Greenwich; *L* 48. N.

Par, a river of Germany, in the c Bavaria, which runs into the Danube, miles below Ingoldſtadt.

Para, or *Belem*, a government of S America, comprehending that part ana which belongs to the Portugue the north ſide of the river Amazo tending from the union of the rive deira to the Atlantic; 600 miles fro to weſt, and 200 from north to ſouth.

Para, a town and fortreſs of S America, and principal place of a ju tion, in Brazil, ſituated on the ſouth a river, which communicates with the Amazons, on an elevated rock, com ing all the adjacent country. The ina wards the river is fortified only w number of gabions and large cannon. other ſides are defended by a ſtone

two fathoms in height, and a dry ditch. ace is inhabited by about 300 Por-e, whoſe chief buſineſs is the cultivat- tobacco and ſugar-canes, and gather- tton, which grows wild here. To the of this fort, near the bottom of the bay, her ſmall fortification, called *Commeta*, ed to keep the ſavage nations in awe, protect the Portugueſe plantations. *Long.* 0. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 1. 30. S.

a, a river of South America, in Braſil, rifes about *Lat.* 6. 10. S. and after ſe of 200 miles, falls into a bay of the tic, near the mouth of the river of the ons.

Hotun, a town of Chineſe Tartary, e river Kerlon: 312 miles N. Peking. 131. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 6. N.

abitta, a town of Italy, in the king- of Naples, and province of Otranto: miles NW. Aleſſano.

r, a town of the iſland of Borneo: miles N. Banjar Maſſim.

ca, a ſeaport of South America, in : two leagues from Piſco.

ade de Bouro, a town of Portugal, in rovince of Entre Duero-e-Minho: five s and a half NNE. Braga.

ade (La), a town of France, in the de- ent of the Lot and Garonne: two es E. Tonneins.

adilla, a town of Portugal, in the pro- of Beira; four leagues SE. Lamego.

ades, a town of Spain, in the province eville: five miles S. Carmona.

ul le Sound, a bay in the north-weſt of Placentia, on the coaſt of Newfound- l. *Long.* 54. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. N.

agon, one of the largeſt of the Cala- nes Iſlands, in the Eaſtern Indian Sea.

agua, the moſt weſterly of the Philip- Iſlands, about ſixty leagues in length, ſeven in breadth: 65 leagues ENE. danao. *Long.* 135. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* N.

aguay, a river of South America, ch riſes about *Long.* 40. W. Ferro, and en the 5th and 6th degree of ſouth ude. Its courſe is almoſt due ſouth till ins the Plata, in *Long.* 42. 50. W. ro; *Lat.* 28. S.

araguay, a province of South America, e government of Buenos Ayres, which lſo called *The Government of Paraguay*. aguay was firſt diſcovered by Sebaſtian eto, who coming to the river Plata, in year 1526, ſailed up the Parana in ſome all barks, and thence entered that of aguay. He was ſucceeded, in 1536, by n-de-Ayalas, to whom Don Pedro de ndoza, the firſt governor of Buenos es, had given a commiſſion, together h a body of troops, military-ſtores, and other neceſſaries; and afterwards by his orders, Juan de Salinas founded the city of Nueſtra Senora de la Aſſumpcion, the capital of the province; but the diſcovery of the whole, and conſequently the conqueſt of the people who inhabited it, being ſtill imperfect, it was proſecuted by Alvarez Nunez, whoſe eminent ſervices on the death of Don Pedro de Mendoza, procured him the government of Buenos Ayres. There is a number of towns in the province of Paraguay, conſiſting of converted Indians, and entirely under the government of the Jeſuits. The country in which theſe towns are ſituated, is as pleaſant and fruitful as can be deſired, watered with a variety of rivers and pleaſant ſtreams, abounding with timber and fruit-trees, producing abundance of cotton, indigo, ſugar, pimento, ipecacuana, and other things of great value. The plains are full of horſes, mules, black cattle, and herds of ſheep; the mountains contain vaſt treaſures of gold and ſilver; though no mines have been opened or wrought ſince the Jeſuits have been in poſſeſſion of the country. The cotton-tree flouriſhes here in ſo remarkable a manner, that every little village gathers above 2000 arobas of cotton annually, and the Indians are very ingenious in weaving it into ſtuffs for exportation. A great deal of tobacco is alſo planted here. But theſe articles are far leſs advantageous than the herb called *Paraguay*, which is alone ſufficient to form a flouriſhing commerce in this province, it being the only one that produces it, and from whence it is ſent all over Peru and Chili, where its uſe is univerſal.

Paraiba, a town of South America, and capital of the juriſdiction of the ſame name, in Braſil, ſituated on the ſouth bank of a river of its own name, three leagues from the ſea, the river being navigable conſiderably above the town, for ſhips loaded with 600 or 700 hogſheads of ſugar. The place was formerly open; but in 1635, it was ſurrounded with ramparts. It has many ſtately houſes, decorated with marble pillars, together with large warehouſes and magazines belonging to the merchants. The mouth of the river is defended by three forts. The French were formerly in poſſeſſion of this territory, but were diſpoſſeſſed of it in the year 1584, by the Portugueſe, who built in it ſeveral places, made many plantations of ſugar-canes, and erected proper ſugar-mills. The whole territory is fertile in ſugar-canes, and abounds in Braſil-wood, cattle, tobacco, cotton, &c.: twenty leagues N. Fernambuco. *Long.* 16. 30. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 7. 15. S.

Paraiba, a river of South America, which runs into the Atlantic, about ſeven leagues below the town of Paraiba.

Parakin, a town of Servia: 32 miles NNW. Niſſa, and 68 SSE. Belgrade.

Parlaputty, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: 10 miles from Sankeridurgam.

Paramaibiro, or *Paramairamba*, a town of South America, and capital of the Dutch province of Surinam, ſituated on the weſt coaſt of the Surinam river, about ſix leagues from the ſea, with a good harbour. The number of houſes is about 1400, chiefly built of timber, it contains two churches, and two Jewiſh ſynagogues. The ſtreets are all perfectly ſtraight, and lined with trees, ſuch as oranges, lemons, ſhaddocks, and tamarinds. *Long.* 55. 11. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 5. 48. N.

Paramatty, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Carnatic: ten miles SW. Coverlporum.

Parana, a large river of South America, in Braſil, which riſes about *Lat.* 18. S. and joins the Paraguay, in *Lat.* 28. S. where it is called the *Plata*, and ſometimes the *Parana*.

Parantes, a town of France, in the department of the Landes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Tartas: eleven leagues N. Tartas.

Paraſaoli, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Jyenagur: fifteen miles NNE. Jyepour, and eighty-five W. Agra.

Paray le Monial, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Charolles, near the river Bourbince: two leagues W. Charolles, and five and a half ESE. Bourbon Lancy. *Long.* 21. 47. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 27. N.

Parcas, a town of Walachia: ſixteen miles S. Brancovan.

Parcay, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Baugé: four leagues SE. Baugé, and four and a half NE. Saumur.

Parcé, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Fougeres: four miles S. Fougeres.

Parcé, a town of France, in the department of the Sarte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sablé: two leagues E. Sablé, and ſix SW. le Mans.

Parchim, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg, on the Elda, which divides it into New and Old Town, in each of which is a church. It has ſeveral times ſuffered by fire. The number of ſouls about 3000: thirty-four miles S. Wiſmar, and fifty-five E. Lauenburg.

Parchwitz, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Lignitz, and capital of a prefectorate, containing two Lutheran churches, and a Roman Catholic chapel. Here is a manufacture of cloth: ten miles NE. Lignitz, and twelve W. Wohlau.

Parcol, or *Parcoul*, a lake of Aſia, in Thibet: twenty-five miles in circumference. *Long.* 110. 28. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 22. N.

Parcow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lublin: thirty-ſix miles S. Lublin.

Pardo (El), a town of Spain, in Caſtile, where the king of Spain has a palace: ſeven miles N. Madrid.

Pardos, or *Pompenay*, a town of Peru, in the diſtrict of Anta, on the Guallaga.

Pardubitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim, fortified and well built. Here is a manufacture of knives and ſword blades: five miles N. Chrudim, and twenty-five E. Prague. *Long.* 33. 31. E. *Lat.* 49. 55. N.

Parecala, a province of the iſland of Ceylon, fertile and rich in mines of gold and precious ſtones: about 7000 Indians pay tribute to the Spaniards.

Parecbia, a town of the iſland of Paros, defended by a caſtle, and the place where the European conſuls reſide, built on the ruins of the ancient Paros.

Paredes, a town of Spain, in the province of Auſturias: 25 miles NW. Oviedo.

Paredes, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: thirteen miles NW. Leon.

Paredes, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: eight miles N. Siguença.

Paried, a town of France, in the department of the Meuſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Eſtain: four miles E. Verdun, and two SSE. Eſtain.

Parella, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont, and county of Canaveſe: three miles and a half SSW. Ivrea, and twenty N. Turin.

Parenzo, a ſeaport town of Venetian Iſtria, and ſee of a biſhop: nine miles S. Rovigno.

Parga, a ſeaport town of Venetian Albania: twenty-ſix miles W. Arta.

Parham, a town of the iſland of Antigua: five miles W. St. John's.

Paria, a province of South America, in the government of Terra Firma, ſituated on the eaſt of Cumana, on the north-eaſt coaſt of the continent of South America: between it and the iſland of Trinidad is a large bay called the *Gulf of Paria*.

Paria, a diſtrict of South America, in the archbiſhopric of La Plata, beginning ſixty leagues north-weſt of that city, and extending forty leagues in extent. The air is ſo hot that the country produces little grain, which is, in ſome meaſure, compenſated by the great plenty of all kinds of cattle, and the cheeſe made here both from the milk of ſheep and cows, is ſo highly eſteemed that it is ſent into every part of Peru. It has alſo ſome ſilver mines.

Paridrong, a town of Aſia, in Thibet. *Long.* 88. 34. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* [illegible]

Pariſevatz, a town of Croatia: [illegible] miles S. Bihacz.

Par-

...gne-l'Evêque, a town of France, in ...epartment of the Sarte, and chief place ...canton, in the district of Le Mans: 3 ... SE. Le Mans.

... lla, a town of South America, in the ...ce of Lima: fifty miles S. Truxillo.

...rlova, a town of Russia, in the govern... of Irkutsk, on the Angara: fifty-eight ... N. Balagantkoi.

... Cauchea, a jurisdiction of South ...ica, in Peru, and bishopric of Guaman... fertile in cattle, corn, and fruit, but the ...al riches are mines of gold and silver. ...situated to the south of Guamanga.

..., a town of South America, in Bra... and jurisdiction of Bahia.

..., a city and capital of France. In ...ne of the Romans, before the birth of ..., in that part called the *Island of the ...*, was a town named *Lutetia*, or *Lute...risiorum*, or simply *Parisii*, from the ..., a people of Celtic Gaul, who, when ...omans invaded the country, themselves ...ce to it. The conquerors rebuilt it, ...t attained to no great eminence, till the ... of Julian the Apostate, who enlarged ...uilt a palace in it. It was still farther ...ed by the kings of the Franks, and ... made it his residence. It seems to ...een afterwards neglected, till about the ... 954, when Hugh Capet made it the ... of his kingdom, and the place of his ...ence, in which he was followed by all ...succeeding kings. It was about that ... divided into four quarters. Philip ...stus, in the beginning of the thirteenth ...ry, built a new wall round it, paved ...treets, and divided it into three parts, ...city, the ville, and the university. It ... farther enlarged in the beginning of ...teenth century, when it was arranged ... sixteen quarters, which Louis XIV, in ... year 1702, increased to twenty. The ...tion is in an extensive plain, on the river ..., and, including the suburbs, occupies ...ce of 9000 toises in circumference; the ...ber of streets is estimated at 875. There ...said to be 105 alleys or streets which ...e no thoroughfare, upwards of 23,000 ...ses of from four to seven stories, with... including the public buildings, religious ...es, shops, or warehouses: the houses ... in general, handsome, and the fronts, ...the most part, uniform. Before the re...ution, it was the see of an archbishop, ... contained fifty-one parish churches, ...ny not parochial, seventeen collegiate ...rches, among which were thirteen chap..., forty chapels, three abbies, twenty-two ...ries, and fifty convents for men, ecclesi... and secular; seven abbies, six priories, ...fifty-three convents for women; twelve ...naries, sixteen hospitals; ten of them ...propriated to children and women, and six for deserted children; an university, six academies of science; three academies for the instruction of young gentlemen; seven public libraries; 124 companies of artisans and tradesmen; four royal palaces; upwards of 500 palaces, or houses inhabited by nobility, and private gentlemen of fortune; sixteen principal squares, and upwards of sixty inferior; fifty public markets, sixty fountains, twelve bridges over the Seine, twenty-six quays, sixteen gates, &c. That part of the city which is called the ville, is situated to the north, the city is situated in the centre, and the university to the south. The city is surrounded by the Seine, and is composed of three islands, called the *Island of the Louviers*, the *Notre Dame*, and *of the Palace*, which last is the ancient city of Paris. The church of Notre Dame, which gives name to the island, is a Gothic building, but grand and majestic in its appearance, and was the metropolitan. The Island of Notre Dame is joined to the Island of the Palace by a wooden bride. The Island of the Palace takes its name from a building which was formerly the residence of the kings, and afterwards was resigned to the parliament. This island communicates with the rest of the town by eleven bridges, the principal of which, called Pont-neuf, crosses the two branches of the Seine, and is 168 toises in length: it was begun in the reign of Henry III, and finished by Henry IV. In the centre was an equestrian statue of Henry IV, in bronze, of a colossal size, on a pedestal of white marble, with a description of some of the principal actions of his life. At the end of the bridge which conducts to the Louvre, is a beautiful building, called the Samaritan, which contains an engine for conveying the water of the Seine to the several quarters of the ville. The Island of Louviers is small, and principally filled with store-houses for wood, and yards for timber. The grand palace called the Louvre, was begun in the reign of Francis I, and still remains unfinished. It is a quadrangular edifice, the court in the centre, forming a square of sixty-five toises. The front was built in the reign of Louis XIV, and is one of the most beautiful monuments of his reign. In the large gallery, which is 227 toises long, and joins this palace to that of the Thuilleries, are to be seen upwards of 180 models of fortresses in France and other countries, all performed with the utmost accuracy, and so natural as to represent the several cities therein described, with their streets, houses, squares, and churches, and likewise all their works, moats, bridges, and rivers, together with the very country adjacent, such as consisting of plains, mountains, corn lands, meadows, gardens, and woods. Some of these models may even be taken to pieces

that the curious may be the better enabled to perceive the admirable conſtruction of them. Louis XIV was the firſt who ordered theſe models to be conſtructed, and when any alterations are made in the fortreſſes, the alterations are alſo obſerved in theſe models, or new ones conſtructed with the moſt ſcrupulous conformity to the preſent ſtate of the place. In this palace is alſo the king's printing-houſe, and it contains, likewiſe, the moſt valuable collection of paintings: in it too we meet with ſeveral academies, viz. 1. The Académie Françoiſe, founded in the year 1633, by Cardinal Richlieu, and confirmed in 1637 by the parliament. The object of this foundation is the improvement of the French language. 2. The Académie Royale des Inſcriptions & des Belles Lettres, inſtituted for the advancement of polite literature. In this academy ancient monuments are explained, and the tranſactions of the kingdom perpetuated by medals, inſcriptions, &c. 3. The Académie Royale des Sciences; inſtituted in 1666. 4. The Académie Royale de Peinture & de Sculpture, founded in 1648. The maſter-pieces of the painters and ſculptors admitted into it are diſpoſed in three halls, and marked with the names of the ſeveral artiſts. Here are alſo the pictures of great numbers of celebrated painters; and among the ſtatues, ſeveral of Gyps, taken from antiques. 5. The Académie Royale d'Architecture, founded in 1671. The quarter of the Palais Royal, now Palais d'Egalité, belonging alſo to the city, contains the Palais Royal, built by cardinal Richlieu, betwixt the years 1629 and 1636, and therefore originally called the Hôtel de Richlieu, afterwards le Palais Cardinal. In the year 1639, he made a preſent of it to king Louis XIII; after whoſe deceaſe, his dowager, with her ſon Louis XIV, in 1643, reſided in it, on which account, it was afterwards called the Palais Royal. Louis XIV firſt conferred it on his brother Philip, and, after his death, on Philip duke of Orleans. It contains pictures to the value of four millions of livres, purchaſed by the regent duke of Orleans, who placed them in the chief apartments, moſt of which too are hung with red damaſk. The foundation of this collection of paintings was begun by the cabinets of Chriſtina, queen of Sweden, which, after paſſing through ſeveral hands, but always remaining entire and complete, were bought by the regent for 400,000 livres. Here are alſo great numbers of pieces by the moſt celebrated ancient maſters, namely, Raphael, Rubens, Titian, Vandyke, &c. In this palace we meet with the Académie de Muſique, founded in the year 1669. The Palais des Thuilleries (now Palais National) ſo called from a tile-kiln, formerly here, communicates, by means of a gallery, with the Louvre, but is a ſeparate ſtructure. It was begun in the year 1564, by queen Catherine de M[illegible] and completed in 1600, by Henry Louis XIV, in 1664, cauſed the [illegible] embelliſhed. It conſiſts of five p[illegible] and four corps de logis, ſtanding a [illegible] rect line, above 168 toiſes in leng[illegible] making a very grand appearance. [illegible] pavilion adjoining to the river, is a [illegible] and magnificent theatre. Its garden [illegible] very beautiful, and in fair weather [illegible] to by aſtoniſhing crowds of people. In the garden, along the Seine, is the C[illegible] Reine, conſiſting of three walks, near on the right hand, are the E[illegible] which are planted with rows of tre[illegible] the riding-houſe of the Thuilleries, [illegible] Académie de la Guerinière, where gentlemen are taught all the academ[illegible] erciſes. The palace of Orleans, or L[illegible] bourg, is a magnificent ſtructure, a[illegible] rebuilt, in the ſpace of ſix years, by [illegible] de Medicis, ſecond wife to Henry IV [illegible] ing her widowhood, though ſhe en[illegible] her days here, but at Cologn, and [illegible] in very great poverty. In its famous [illegible] are twenty exquiſite paintings, by R[illegible] of which one piece, which ſymboli[illegible] preſents the life of this queen, is n[illegible] in breadth, and ten in length, yet [illegible] lebrated painter completely finiſhed [illegible] in two years. This palace has late[illegible] uſed as a ſtate priſon. La Place de L[illegible] Grand, or des Conquêtes, is of an [illegible] lar form, and ſurrounded with houſ[illegible] in an uniform manner, on each ſide, which make a fine appearance. In t[illegible] tre ſtood an equeſtrian ſtatue of L[illegible] Louis le Grand, which is very juſtly [illegible] ed a maſter-piece in its kind, b[illegible] of one caſt, though twenty fee[illegible] inches in height. No place is ſaid to [illegible] its parallel, not even in Florence or [illegible] The ſquare called La Place de Louis [illegible] is remarkable for the execution of t[illegible] king (Louis XVI) his queen, and his ſ[illegible] princeſs Elizabeth, the duke of Orlea[illegible] many others. The royal library, in [illegible] Vivien, in the year 1741, contained [illegible] 94,000 printed books, and 30,000 m[illegible] ſcripts, with a cabinet of medals, a collection of copper-plates, the large volumes of which alone form a conſiderable library; theſe, accordingly, are [illegible] their peculiar librarian, and among th[illegible] an incredible number of the moſt v[illegible] pieces. The quarter St. Denis, is a p[illegible] the city, and contains the Hoſpital [illegible] Sante Trinité, inſtituted for 100 bo[illegible] thirty-ſix girls, who are all to be [illegible] and natives of Paris, but muſt be [illegible] and learn trades. The quarter of the [illegible] is part of the city, and lies on the S[illegible] It contains the open place called La G[illegible]

all public rejoicings are celebrated, and ctors likewiſe executed: and the Hôtel e, the tribunal of which conſiſts of the ies marchands, four échevins, an attor- d counſellor, a ſubſtitute, and a clerk court. Over its gate is an equeſtrian f Henry IV: and in the court, un- arcade, one of braſs of Louis XIV, in an ature; in the court alſo is a kind of chronicle, being an account, in La- d French, of the moſt remarkable of Henry IV, inſcribed in letters of cut on tables of black marble. The is in the quarter of St. Paul, and s of many ſpacious buildings, with a , and a houſe for making ſalt- ; but containing no great number of The Baſtile was built as a fortreſs Charles V, to defend the city from nglish. It was an old caſtle, with towers and a redoubt, but too to protect the city, and too low mand it, inſomuch that it ſerved only ſtate priſon. This place was deſtroy- the people, in the beginning of the ion. The univerſity was founded by the Far, and conſiſts of four facul- viz. divinity, the civil and canon law, , and the ſciences. Its head is the , who is always choſen from the facul- the ſciences. The election is renew- very three months, yet many have been n to enjoy that honour for ſeveral . In the ſuburbs of St. Victor, is Hoſpital-general, which alſo goes by the e of la Salpatreria, that commodity hav- been formerly made here. The build- belonging to this hoſpital are of large t. In it is a moſt noble foundation for male ſex, near 7000 of whom are here ided for, and live under the inſpection ſixty ſiſters, ſubordinate to whom are governeſſes, and a conſiderable num- of maid-ſervants. Into this place are ved, 1. The foundlings, who take up ſword. 2. Girls and young women, who and knit. 3. A great number of bad men, who are compelled here to ſpin . 4. Some hundreds of idiots of that , who live here in little houſes built in on of a ſtreet. 5. Many other poor wo- n, ſome of whom are kept here gratis, others pay a ſmall ſum for their ſupt. 6. Delinquents who are confined, but put to work. To this incomparable undation alſo belongs the caſtle of Bicêſ- re, which is ſeated on an eminence, at a all diſtance from the houſes aforementioned being well defended on all ſides by a ll, of very conſiderable circuit, and con- ns within it many large buildings and ſe- ral open places. In this caſtle are near 000 perſons of the other ſex; viz. 1. Poor en, who are entertained here at free coſt. 2. Some who pay for their reception into the houſe. 3. Perſons diſordered in their ſenſes, whoſe ward looks like a village, being built with regular ſtreets. 4. Men and women afflicted with the venereal diſtemper, to the number of twenty-five of each ſex at a time. Common priſoners are kept here in a particular houſe, walled in, and every one in a cell by himſelf. The Hoſpital de la Pietie, in the rue St. Victor, where poor children are brought up, conſtitutes alſo a part of the Hoſpital-general, and is the place where the governors uſually hold their meetings. Theſe three foundations, together with the Hôtel Dieu, have one common fund, amounting to full two millions of livres per annum. On the quarter of St. Benoit is the college of phyſicians, containing five profeſſors. The little chârelet is a kind of antique fortreſs, and at preſent ſerves for a priſon. The abbey of St. Geneviève, was founded by king Clovis, whoſe marble monument is ſtill to be ſeen in the church. In the library are about 60,000 printed books, and among them a few which are old and ſcarce. Here is alſo a pretty valuable cabinet of antiquities and natural curoſities. In this quarter is likewiſe the royal obſervatory, which ſtands in the higheſt part of the city. The Sorbonne is ſituated in the quarter of St. Andre, takes its name from Robert de Sorbonne, its founder, who erected it in the year 1252; but it was Cardinal Richlieu who ſettled its form of government, and built its preſent handſome houſe and fine church, the latter of which is a maſter-piece of architecture. In it may be ſeen the admirable marble monument of this cardinal, on which the celebrated Girardon worked twenty years. The College of the Four Nations, or Mazarin, ſo called from the cardinal of that name, its founder, ſtands on the Seine, and is under the direction of the Sorbonne. The lectures read here are all gratis, and the library has been public ever ſince the year 1688. The Hôtel Royal des Invalides, was erected by Louis XIV, for the relief of diſabled officers and ſoldiers. This foundation derives its æra from 1670, and the following year the ground was laid out for this ſpacious and ſtately ſtructure, and in eight years the whole was finiſhed. It lies on the borders of the country, not far from the Seine, and forms a regular quadrangle of 17 acres. *Long.* 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 42. N.

Paris (Department of), one of the new diviſions of France, which includes the city of Paris, and its immediate environs.

Pariſot, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Villefranche: three leagues and a half SW. Villefranche, and ſeven W. Sauveterre.

Pariteo

Paritee Hotun, a town of Chineſe Tartary: 445 miles ENE. Peking. *Long.* 143. 2. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 28. N.

Parkany, a town of Hungary, at the conflux of the rivers Gran and Danube: two miles N. Gran, and fourteen E. Comorn.

Parker's Bay, a bay on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Jamaica, a little to the ſouth of Palmetto Point.

Parker's Iſland, an iſland of America, on the Cheſapeak, near the coaſt of Maryland: fifteen miles S. Annapolis.

Parkgate, a village of England, in the county of Cheſter, on the north-eaſt coaſt of the river Dee, from whence packets ſail to Ireland: twelve miles NW. Cheſter, and 193 NNW. London.

Parkſtein, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and principality of Saltzbach: ſeventeen miles NE. Saltzbach, and ſixteen N. Nabburg.

Parma, an ancient city of Italy, and capital of the duchy of the ſame name. The river Parma divides it into three parts, which communicate with each other by means of two bridges; it is ſurrounded by walls, flanked with baſtions, and a ditch, filled with water. On the ſouth is the citadel, which is a regular pentagon, and paſſes for one of the beſt in Italy. The roads which conduct to Parma are in a line, and the ſtreets are ſtraight and broad, the houſes well built, and, for the moſt part, painted. The principal ſtreets meet in the centre, and form a handſome ſquare; the new palace was formed on the ruins of the old, and it forms a large maſs of building, without order or ſymmetry. The theatre is one of the moſt beautiful in Italy, and will contain upwards of 12,000 ſpectators, who may diſtinctly hear the actor on the ſtage, without exalting his voice: there is, alſo, a ſmaller theatre, which is ſufficient for the inhabitants. Parma is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Bologna; it contains an univerſity, founded in the year 1599, and a noble academy of ſciences, inſtituted in the year 1601. Here are five collegiate and thirty pariſh churches, beſides the cathedral, many of which contain pictures by Corregio, and other eminent maſters, and forty convents. The principal trade of the place conſiſts in ſtockings, and ſome other articles in ſilk. This city has lately been celebrated for its printing, and the books iſſued from the preſs of Bodoni are exceedingly beautiful. Parma, from its firſt foundation by the Etrurians to the preſent time, has never changed its name. The number of inhabitants is variouſly eſtimated; Berenger conſiders them at 45,000; Mr. Martyn 37,000: thirty-two miles SW. Mantua, and ſixty-two SE. Milan. *Long.* 27. 52. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 47. N.

Parma (Duchy of), or *The Parmeſan*, under this name are included the d[uchy] Parma Proper, the duchy of Piacen[za], the duchy of Guaſtalla. This c[ountry] bounded on the north by the river P[o], ſeparates it from the Cremoneſe and L[o]dian, on the eaſt by the duchy of M[o]dena, the ſouth by Tuſcany and Genoa, [on] the weſt by Genoa and the Pavet[ian] forty miles from north to ſouth, [and] thirty to forty-eight eaſt to weſt. [It] is fertile in corn, olives, cheſtnuts, [and] of various kind. The paſtures are [ex]cellent, the cheeſe and wool in great [re]pute. This country at one time formed a [free] republic, which being divided into [factions] was the occaſion of many battles, [and] ſubject to the popes, ſometimes to the [em]perors; it afterwards was ſubject to [the] dukes of Milan, then to the French, when they were expelled out of Italy, was re-united to the church. In the year 1345, pope Paul III granted it to his natural ſon, Peter Aloyſius, or Farneſe, from whom that family ſprung. Elizabeth Farneſe, the only heireſs of the duke, became queen of Spain, contrived to obtain the duchies of Parma and Piacenza for her ſons, and ſo it was ſettled at the peace of Aix-la-Chapelle, in the year 1748. Parma, which ought to have belonged to the king of Sardinia, and Parma, which had been conquered by the houſe of Auſtria, were ceded to the Infant Don Philip, on condition, however, that in default of male iſſue the country ſhould return to thoſe by whom they had been abandoned. The pope, however, never conſented to this, and every year proteſted againſt the inveſtiture.

Parma, a river of Italy, which rises in the ſouthern part of the duchy of Parma, on the borders of Tuſcany, and runs into the Po, near Viadana.

Parmilieu, a town of France, in the department of the Iſere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Tour du Pin: eight leagues ENE. Lyons.

Parnaſſo, or *Parnaſſus*, a mountain of European Turkey, in the province of Livadia, celebrated by the ancients as the favourite ſeat of Apollo and the Muſes: eight m. N. Livadia.

Parné, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Laval: two leagues SE. Laval.

Parnot, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bourbonne les Bains: five miles NW. Bourbonne.

Paro Hotun, a town of Chineſe Tartary: 288 miles NNE. Peking. *Long.* 136. 3. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 2. N.

Paros, an iſland in the Grecian Archipelago, and one of thoſe anciently called

Cyclades

..les, about thirty-six miles in circumference. It contains about 1500 families, ..re ordinarily taxed 4500 crowns; it is cultivated, nourishes a great number of .., and yields wheat, barley, fruit, ..es, and cotton. Before the war of .. the inhabitants made a great deal of ..r while the army of the Venetians ..ed on the island, they burnt all the ..es. Paros is likewise famous for its ordinary white marble, and had also excellent artists for working it. The brated antiques, called the Chronicle of .. are marbles, having Greek inscrip.. performed on this island, and bought, year 1627, by Thomas Howard, earl ..ndel, who, in the year 1667, made ..ent of them to the university of Ox.. and they are now called the Arundeor Oxonian marbles. The inscription is to be the most authentic piece of ancient ..logy, being made 264 years before Christian æra, and contains a space of .. 300 years. In this island, besides a ..number of churches and chapels, are .. considerable villages. A large fleet ..e conveniently and securely in the har.. of St. Maria, but the common anchor..ge for the Turkish navy is Drio, on ..eli side of the island. *Long.* 43. 5. E. ..o. *Lat.* 37. 3. N.

Pars, a town of Persia, in the province ..estan: twenty leagues N. Zareng.

Parramatta, a settlement formed in New .. Wales, near Port Jackson: ten miles Sydney Cove.

Parrecey, a town of France, in the de..ment of the Jura, and chief place of a ..n, in the district of Dôle: 1¼ league ..e, and 1¼ NNE. Chauffin.

Parret, a river of England, which rises the borders of Dorsetshire, passes by ..port, Bridgewater, &c. and runs into ..istol Channel, about ten miles below ..st town.

Parrub, a town of the island of Ceylon: ..miles WSW. Trinkamaly.

Parsberg, a town of Germany, in the cir.. Bavaria, and principality of Neuburg: ..e miles NNE. Dietfurt, and eighteen ..W. Ratisbon.

Parschina, a town of China, in the go..ment of Tobolsk, on the Nizuei Tun..ska: 560 miles SE. Turuchansk. *Long.* ..40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 60. 40. N.

Parschowitz, a town of Silesia, in the ..ipality of Leignitz: nine miles SSE. ..n, and eight NE. Leignitz.

Parson's Town, a town of the United ..tes of America, in North Carolina: ..ty miles NE. Salisbury.

Parsonstown, see *Birr*.

Partenay, a town of France, and principal ..ce of a district, in the department of the Two Sevres, near the river Thouet. It contains about 3500 inhabitants, who carry on a considerable trade in cattle and corn. In the latter end of August, 1793, the republican troops were defeated by the royalists, near this town: seven leagues NNE. Niort, and eight W. Poitiers. *Long.* 17. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 39. N.

Partemi, a river of Asiatic Turkey, which runs into the Black Sea, near Amasieh, in the province of Natolia.

Partenkerch, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and bishopric of Freysing: six miles S. Weilhaim.

Partha, or *Barda*, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which rises four miles SW. Grimma, and runs into the Pleisse, near Leipsic.

Paru, a fort of South America, in Brasil, and jurisdiction of Para, on the north side of the river Amazons. *Long.* 53. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 1. 30. S.

Parwich, a small island in the Adriatic, near the coast of Dalmatia; fertile in grapes, olives, and mulberries.

Parys, a mountain of North Wales, in the island of Anglesea, celebrated for its rich ores of copper and lead; in the latter of which is found a mixture of silver: the bed of copper-ore is supposed to be the largest known in the world.

Parwis, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: 18 miles WNW. Inspruck.

Parwan, a town of Asia, in the country of Cabul: 21 leagues NW. Cabul.

Pas, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Arras: 4½ leagues SW. Arras, and 2 E. Doulens.

Pas de Calais, see *Straits of Calais*.

Pasikamenitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: eight miles WNW. Politzka.

Pasanga, a small island in the Eastern Indian Sea, near the west coast of Sumatra. *Lat.* 5. 10. S.

Pascagoola, a town of West Florida. *Long.* 88. 32. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 30. 30. N.

Pascomayo, a seaport of South America, in the bishopric of Truxillo, and jurisdiction of Sana.

Pascuar, or *Pasquaro*, a town of North America, in the audience of Mexico, and province of Mechoacan: six leagues SW. Mechoacan.

Pasewalk, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Anterior Pomerania, situated on the Ucker, by means of which the inhabitants carry down their goods to the great Haff. In 1359, the marggraves of Brandenburg mortgaged Pasewalk and Torgelo to the dukes of Pomerania, for the sum of 13,000 marks of silver; and,

in

in 1448, an abſolute ceſſion was made of theſe two towns, which were to remain in the houſe of Pomerania as long as there ſhould be a duke of the Stettin-Pomerania family; but on the failure of that line, was to revert to the houſe of Brandenburg. Near the town are ſome iron-works: 21 miles W. Cam. Stettin, and 66 SSE. Stralſund. *Long.* 31. 43. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 27. N.

Paſka, a town of Africa, in the kingdom of Fonia, where the king keeps a garriſon of 100 men: the town is ſurrounded with ſix rows of paliſades, and contains about 200 inhabitants.

Paſman, an iſland in the Adriatic, near the coaſt of Dalmatia; fifteen miles in length, and two in breadth. *Long.* 33. 12. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 8. N.

Paſomdſo, a lake of Aſia, in the country of Thibet; about ſixteen leagues in circumference. *Long.* 112. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 29. 42. N.

Paſpaya, a town of South America, in the archbiſhopric of Plata, and juriſdiction of Pilaya and Paſpaya.

Paſqua, a town of North America, in New Galicia, ſituated at the mouth of a river, in the North Pacific Ocean: 310 miles W. Mexico, and twenty-five SE. Cape Corrientas.

Paſquetank, a county of North Carolina.

Paſſa, a town of Perſia, in the province of Farſiſtan: eighteen leagues SE. Schiras.

Paſſage Fort, a ſmall town of the iſland of Jamaica, ſituated in the road between Port Royal and Spaniſh Town, ſeven miles SE. of the latter, and at the mouth of the river Cobre, where it has a fort, with ten or twelve guns. It has a briſk trade, and contains about 400 houſes, the greateſt part of them houſes of entertainment.

Paſſage (Great), one of the Virgin Iſlands, in the Weſt Indies; about ſeven miles long, and two wide: 12 miles E. Porto Rico.

Paſſage (Little), one of the Virgin Iſlands, near Great Paſſage Iſland.

Paſſages (Los), a ſeaport town of Spain, in the province of Guipuſcoa, with a good harbour, well ſheltered by mountains. In the year 1719, it was taken by the French: one league E. St. Sebaſtian.

Paſſais, a town of France, in the department of the Orne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Domfront: 2 leagues SW. Domfront.

Paſſaman, a town on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Sumatra, near the equator.

Paſſamaquady, a town of the province of Main, in the United States of America, ſituated on a bay, to which it gives name. *Long.* 6. 55. W. Greenwich. *Lat* 45. 10. N.

Paſſara, a town of the iſland of Borneo, on the weſt coaſt: 80 miles SW. Borneo.

Paſſaro, a town of Sicily, in the Noto: thirty miles S. Syracuſe, and SW. Noto.

Paſſarowitz, a town of Europ in the Morea: eighteen miles S.

Paſſarowitz, a town of Europ key, in the province of Servia, river Morava; well known for cluded there, in the year 17 Charles VI and Achmet III: 35 Belgrade, and 44 W. Orſova.

Paſſaruan, or *Paſſarowan*, a tow iſland of Java, and capital of a ſituated on the north coaſt: the is in cotton: 30 miles W. Panarucan

Paſſau, a city of Germany, in the Bavaria, and capital of a biſhopric cipality of the ſame name, on the D where it receives the Inn and the I conſiſts of three towns, name which is properly called *Paſſau*, betwixt the rivers Danube and Inn, Innſtadt, which ſtands on the other the Inn, being joined with the m means of a bridge, and ſtanding on of the ancient town of Bojodurum; of the Ilzſtadt, which lies on the of the Danube, where it receives into Ilz. The laſt of theſe rivers runs the Ilzſtadt and the mountain of St. on which ſtands the caſtle of Ob From this fortreſs a bridge leads Danube, into the road to Paſſau. T on thoſe ſides of it which are ſurroun the water is without walls, but tow land-ſide of Bavaria is fortified bot ramparts and ditches. Paſſau enjoys good ſituation for trade. It remained the power of the Romans, till after the 475, when it was taken by the Au After that it fell under the dominion Franks, and continued under the g ment of the dukes of Bavaria. In t 999, the emperor Otho III made it to the biſhop. In 1552, the religious which is uſually called *The Treaty o* was concluded here. Paſſau is the re biſhop, formerly ſuffragan of Salzbur from the year 1728, only dependent ſee of Rome. As a prince of the e his aſſeſſment in the imperial matric eighteen horſe, and ſeventy foot, florins. To the chamber at Wetzlar, h ninety-four rixdollars ſixty-two k and a half: 82 miles ENE. Munic 120. E. Vienna. *Long.* 31. 13. E. Fe *Lat.* 48. 26. N.

Paſſavant, a town of France, in the partment of the Marne, and chief pla canton, in the diſtrict of St. Menehould: two leagues S. St. Menehould.

Paſſavant, a town of France, in the partment of the Doubs, and chief plac canton, in the diſtrict of Baume-les-Da

ague and a quarter S. Baume-les-. and four and a half ENE. Beſançon.
rvant, a town of France, in the de-nt of the Mayne and Loire, and chief f a canton, in the diſtrict of Vihiers: ague ESE. Vihiers, and five SW. r.
berg, a town of Imperial Iſtria: les NNE. Pedena.
heim, a town of Pruſſia, in the pro-f Oberland, built in the latter end of teenth century. It has frequently d the calamities of fire, war, and ce: 70 miles S. Konigſberg.
, a river of Germany, which runs e Adige, near Meran, in the county l.
, a river of Pruſſia, which runs e Friſch Haff, a little below Braunſ-
ano, a town of Italy, in the pro-f Perugiano, on the north coaſt of the wenty-two miles NW. Perugia, and E. Cortona.
la Moia, a town of Italy, in the m of Naples, and province of Capi-ſeventeen miles WSW. Vieſta.
, a town of France, in the depart-of Paris, and chief place of a canton, diſtrict of St. Denis, near Paris.
, or *St. Juan de Paſto*, a town of America, in the government of Terra and province of Popayan: eighty NNE. Quito, and 120 S. Popayan. *Long.* W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 1. N.
rana, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: les SSE. Guadalaxara, and thirty-two Madrid.
agonia, or *Land of Magellan*, a coun-of South America, bounded on the by the government of Buenos Ayres, eaſt by the Atlantic, on the ſouth by Straits of Magellan, and on the weſt the South Pacific Ocean; extending n the 40th to the 56th degree of longi-, weſt from Ferro, and from the 36th 54th of ſouth latitude. This coun-was firſt diſcovered in the year 1519, by inand Magellan, who paſſed through narrow ſea which ſeparates this coun-from the iſland of Puego, and the coun-, as well as the ſtraits, was called by his me, though now more generally known that of Patagonia. The obſervations de by Magellan and other adventurers, th reſpect to this country and its inhabi-ts, are extremely imperfect and defec-ve. The people are reported to be of a entic ſtature, and, notwithſtanding the clemency of the climate, to go naked. hat they are barbarous, is evinced by their eatment of the few unfortunate Euro-ns who fell into their hands. They ffer, indeed, in manners as they are di-

vided into a great variety of nations. Towards the ſtraits they are ſaid to be perfectly ſavage; on the frontiers of the Spaniſh and Portugueſe ſettlements they greatly reſemble the Chileſians. Some of the inhabitants ſeen by commodore Byron, in the year 1764, he ſuppoſed to be about ſeven feet in height. Captain Wallis, in the year 1766, meaſured one of the talleſt, and found his height to be ſix feet ſeven inches; but he ſays the greateſt part of them was from five feet ten to ſix feet. Their complexion is a dark copper-colour, like that of the Indians in North America; their hair is ſtraight, and nearly as harſh as hog's briſtles; it is tied back with a cotton ſtring, but neither ſex wears any head-dreſs. They are well made, robuſt, and boney; but their hands and feet are remarkably ſmall. They are clothed with the ſkins of the guanaco, ſewed together into pieces of about ſix feet long and five wide; theſe are wrapped round the body, and faſtened with a girdle, the hairy ſide inwards; ſome of them had alſo what the Spaniards call a puncho: a ſquare piece of cloth, made of the guanaco, through which a hole being cut for the head, the reſt hangs round them, about as low as the knee. The guanaco is an animal that in ſize, make, and colour, reſembles a deer; but it has a hump on its back and no horns. Theſe people wear alſo a kind of drawers, which they pull up very tight; and buſkins, which reach from the mid-leg to the inſtep before, and behind are brought under the heel; the reſt of the foot is without any covering. We obſerved that ſeveral of the men had a red circle painted round the left eye, and that others were painted on their arms, and on different parts of the face; the eye-lids of all the young women are painted black. Every one had a miſſile weapon, of a ſingular kind, tucked into the girdle: it conſiſted of two round ſtones, covered with leather, each weighing about a pound, which were faſtened to the two ends of a ſtring, about eight feet long; this is uſed as a ſling, one ſtone being kept in the hand, and the other whirled round the head till it is ſuppoſed to have acquired ſufficient force, and then diſcharged at the object: they are ſo expert at the management of this double-headed ſhot, that they will hit a mark, not bigger than a ſhilling, with both the ſtones, at the diſtance of fifteen yards; it is not cuſtomary with them, however, to ſtrike either the guanaco or the oſtrich with them in chace, but they diſcharge them ſo that the cord comes againſt the legs of the oſtrich, or two of the legs of the guanaco, and is twiſted round them by the force and ſwing of the balls; ſo that the

animal, being unable to run, becomes an eaſy prey to the hunters. Each of theſe people, both men and women, had a horſe, with a decent ſaddle, ſtirrups, and bridle; the men had wooden ſpurs, except one, who had a large pair of ſuch as are worn in Spain, braſs ſtirrups, and a Spaniſh ſcimetar, without a ſcabbard; but, notwithſtanding theſe diſtinctions, he did not appear to have any authority over the reſt: the women had no ſpurs. The horſes appeared to be well made and nimble, and were about fourteen hands high. The people had, alſo, many dogs with them, which, as well as the horſes, appeared to be of a Spaniſh breed. Separated in the middle, by the vaſt mountains of the Andes, the country differs as widely as the inhabitants. To the northward of La Plata it is covered with wood, and ſtored with an inexhauſtible fund of large timber; whereas to the ſouthward of that river, the eye cannot diſcover a ſingle tree or ſhrub fit for any mechanical purpoſe; yet even this ſeemingly barren country produces good paſture, and numerous droves of wild horned cattle, and horſes may be ſeen in every diſtrict. They were firſt brought hither by the Spaniards, and the incredible numbers which now cover the face of the country demonſtrates how congenial the ſoil and climates are to their nature. Nothing is related concerning the productions of the earth; and the reader who has conſulted all that has been written by voyagers, will find little to gratify his curioſity or inform his underſtanding.

Pataia, or *Patkay*, a town of Hungary: ſeven miles N. Colocza.

Patak, a town of Hungary, on the Latorcza, where the proteſtants have a college: forty-four miles WSW. Munkacz, and twenty-five SSE. Caſchau.

Patane, a town of Aſia, and capital of a kingdom, ſubject to Siam, ſituated on the eaſt coaſt, at the bottom of a bay, bounded by a promontory, in the Gulf of Siam: containing between 7000 and 8000 inhabitants, compoſed of ſundry nations, Chineſe, Malays, Siameſe, and Europeans. The Siameſe have a grand pagoda, and the Mahometans a moſque. The Siameſe, in general, cultivate the land, the Chineſe are generally artiſans: 250 miles N. Malacca. *Lat.* 6. 15. N.

Patapaſco, a river of the United States of America, which runs into the Cheſapeak, three miles S. Baltimore.

Patas, or *Caxamarquilla*, a juriſdiction of South America, in the dioceſe of Truxillo. It is ſituated among the mountains, and thence has a variety of products: but is principally remarkable for its gold mines; its chief commerce conſiſts in exchanging bullion for current coin, eſpeci- which is ſcarce here.

Patate, a town of South Amer audience of Quito, and juriſdict bamba; celebrated for its ſugar.

Patay, a town of France, in the ment of the Loiret, and chief plac ton, in the diſtrict of Orleans, n the Engliſh were defeated by t under the conduct of the celebrat Orleans, in the year 1429: fe NNW. Orleans, and ſix N. Beau

Pate, a ſmall iſland of Franc river Gironde, near Blaye.

Pateli, or *Putala*, a town of A kingdom of Thibet, and country where, upon a mountain, is the palace of the grand lama: three Laſſa, and 272 NNW. Gherguong.

Patenale, a town of the iſland near the eaſt coaſt: 78 miles E. C

Patequemale, a town of th Cuba: 20 miles E. Villa del Pr

Pater, or *Puder*, a river of Ge the circle of Weſtphalia, which Paderborn, and runs into the Lipp one mile E. Neuhaus.

Paterna, a town of Spain, in N three miles E. Alcaraz.

Paterno, a town of Sicily, in th Demona, built on the ruins of celebrated for its honey: fifteen Catania.

Paternoſter Iſlands, ſmall iſlands in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, be iſlands of Borneo and Celebes. *L* 12. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 2. 23. S.

Paternoſters, or *Pierres de Leer*, the north coaſt of the iſland of Jer

Pati, ſee *Patta*.

Patience, a ſmall iſland near th America, in Naraganſett Bay, be the ſtate of Rhode Iſland.

Pativilca, a town of South A Peru, and juriſdiction of Santa; for the remains of a large Indian ſuppoſed to have been the palace of a

Patmos, an iſland in the Grecian A lago, about twenty miles in circu and one of the moſt barren in all the pelago, without wood, without riv alm oſt without gardens; on the othe the ſpring-water is pure, and the a The inhabitants are chiefly Greek C. ſailors or ſhip-builders, they ſail a Venice, whither they carry cotton, & ings of their own manufacture. T plenty of rabbits, pigeons, partri quails. In the time of the Rom iſland was a place of exile, and the which St. John was baniſhed. A a rock, now converted into a church, ed out as the ſpot where that apoſt the Apocalypſe. This church ſt

nt, the abbot of which is prince of the
, and pays annually 1000 crowns to the
ignior, beſides preſents to the captain
: ſixteen miles SW. Samos. *Long.*
. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 24. N.

a, a city of Hindooſtan, and capital
country of Bahar, and reſidence of
nor. This is a very extenſive and
us city, built along the ſouth ſide of
ges, on an eminence. By this it is ſe-
from the inundations of the river,
would otherwiſe, at particular ſea-
e highly prejudicial and dangerous.
often been the ſeat of war,
fortified in the Indian manner,
a wall and a ſmall citadel. It is a
very conſiderable trade. Moſt of
petre imported by the Eaſt-India
, is manufactured within the pro-
of Bahar. It is a very ancient city;
probably, its modern name may be
from Pataliputra, or Patelpoother;
we ſuppoſe to be the ancient Pali-
. Near this city, in the year 1764,
e was fought between the troops of
. Dowlah, nabob of Oude, and the
, under the command of major Mon-
n the former were defeated. The
the Britiſh was two officers killed,
ſeven wounded, about ſixty Euro-
, and 600 Seapoys. The enemy left
000 behind them, 130 pieces of can-
all their tents, baggage, &c. ſome
nts, and ſome camels. Their greateſt
was, when they croſſed a nullah, over
h they had thrown two bridges. Sujah
lah fled to one of his moſt diſtant
: 250 miles NW. Calcutta. *Long.*
21. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 25. 37. N.

oma, a river of Ruſſia, which runs
the Lena, *Long.* 134. 10. E. Ferro;
59. 53. N.

ong, a town of China, of the third
, in the province of Hou-quang, on
Yang-tſe river: fifteen miles WNW.
.

Paquaſhagama, a lake of Canada: 150
es W. Quebec.

ras, a ſeaport town of European Tur-
in the Morea, ſituated on the ſouth coaſt
the entrance into the Gulf of Lepanto.
s the ſee of a Greek archbiſhop, and con-
about eighty Chriſtian families, 250 of
ks, and 108 of Jews; conſuls from Eng-
, Holland, and Venice reſide here. The
cipal articles of trade are coarſe oil, ſilk,
ey, wheat, tobacco, citrons, oranges,
pomegranates, and manna: twenty-eight
s NE. Chiarenza. *Long.* 39. 30. W.
. *Lat.* 38. 33. N.

a, a town of Italy, in the kingdom
Naples, and province of Lavora, near a
to which it gives name: thirteen miles
. Naples.

Patrica, a town of Italy, in the Campagna; thirteen miles S. Rome.

Patrimonia, a town of the iſland of Corſica: four miles W. Baſtia.

Patrimonio, or *Patrimony of St. Peter*, a province of Italy, in the eſtates of the pope, ſo called, as it is ſaid, becauſe it was granted by the emperor Conſtantine, to ſupport a church which he had built in honour of St. Peter, and the uſe of the pope. This country is bounded on the north by the Orvietan, and part of Umbria, on the eaſt by the Sabina and Campagna di Roma, on the ſouth-weſt by the Mediterranean, and on the north-weſt by the duchy of Caſtro, about forty-three miles in length, and thirty-two in breadth. The country is fertile in corn and fruit, and produces a conſiderable quantity of alum. The principal places are Viterbo, Monte Fiaſcone, Boiſena, Civita Caſtellana, and Civita-Vecchia.

Patrington, a town of England, in the county of York, ſituated on a river which runs into the Humber, of conſiderable antiquity, and ſaid to have been called *Prætorium*. It has a weekly market on Saturday: eighteen miles ESE. Hull, and 192 N. London.

Patron, or *Padron*, a town of Syria, near the ſea coaſt, ſaid to have been founded by Itobalus, contemporary and ally of Ahab, king of Iſrael, the ancient name was *Botrys*, or *Botrynm*: 20 miles SW. Tripoli.

Patſchkau, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Neiſſe: thirteen miles W. Neiſſe, and nine S. Munſterberg.

Patta, or *Pati*, an iſland in the Indian Sea, near the coaſt of Africa, about ten miles in circumference, chiefly inhabited by Arabians, with whom the Engliſh, Portugueſe, and Indians trade for ivory and ſlaves, it is ſituated near the coaſt, at the mouth of a river of the ſame name. *Long.* 41. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 1. 50. S.

Pattapoozo-winepee, a lake of North America. *Long.* 96. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 50. N.

Pattenſen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Calenberg, formerly ſurrounded with walls, moats, and ramparts: ſix miles S. Hanover.

Patterah, a river which riſes in Thibet, and runs into the Ganges, on the borders of Hindooſtan.

Patti, or *Pati*, or *Piatti*, a ſeaport town of Sicily, in the vally of Demona, ſituated on the north coaſt, in a bay or gulf to which it gives name, built on the ruins of Tindaro, by count Roger, after he had vanquiſhed the Saracens. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Meſſina: thirty-two miles W. Meſſina, and forty N. Catania. *Long.* 32. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 12. N.

Patti, a river of Sicily, which runs into the ſea, one mile E. Patti.

Pattiary, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Oude: fifty-five miles NW. Canoga, and fifty-five ENE. Agra.

Pattmes, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria: ten miles ESE. Rain, and eight N. Aicha.

Pattun, or *Puttan*, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Guzerat, and capital of a circar of the ſame name: forty-eight miles N. Amedabad, and 132 SW. Oudipour. *Long.* 27. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 23. 45. N.

Patuxen, a river of the United States of America, which runs into the Cheſapeak: thirty miles S. Annapolis.

Patuxet, a river of the United States of America, which runs into the Providence River: 5 miles below the town of Providence.

Pau, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Lower Pyrennées; before the revolution, the capital of Bearn: ſituated on a river called *The Gave of Pau*. It was the ſeat of a parliament, a governor, a ſeneſchal, &c. and contained an univerſity, an academy of ſciences, two hoſpitals, a college, and ſeveral convents; here are manufactures of cloth, linen, &c. The hams cured here are highly eſteemed. It was the ancient reſidence of the kings of Navarre, and the birth-place of Henry IV; the number of inhabitants is about 12,000. The environs are planted with vineyards: 12½ poſts E. Bayonne, and 21½ WSW. Toulouſe. *Long.* 17. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 17. N.

Paucar-colla, a juriſdiction of South America, in Buenos Ayres, and dioceſe of La Paz: the inhabitants feed a great number of ſheep, and manufacture the wool, which is coarſe. There are ſome mines of ſilver, but they are in general filled with water. Puna is the principal town.

Paucartamba, a juriſdiction of South America, in Peru, ſituated to the eaſt of Cuſco, about twenty-four leagues in length. It is fertile in corn and fruit.

Pavia, a city of Italy, and capital of a duchy, on the Teſino, ſituated in a beautiful plain. The citadel was once ſtrong, but the fortifications have been neglected, the ſtreets are broad and ſtraight, with ſome good buildings, but nothing at preſent appears to announce that it was once the capital of Lombardy. It is the ſee of a biſhop, immediately dependant on the pope, and, beſides the cathedral, contains eighteen pariſh churches, and thirty-eight convents. The univerſity was founded by Charlemagne, and re-eſtabliſhed by Charles IV. Pavia was founded by the Gauls, who were driven out by the Romans, and they in their turn by the Goths, about the middle of the fifth century. In the year 1476 or 1477, the town being completely ruined, Odoacer granted the inhabitants an exemption of five years, with permiſſion to rebuild the town, which had borne the name of Tiſinum, when built it was called *Papia* or *Pavia*, in the year 568, being taken by the Lombards became the capital of their kingdom ended with Didier, who was made by Charlemagne, in the year 774; after it ſuffered ſeveral calamities, both from inhabitants and the Milaneſe. It afterwards became the prey of ſeveral tyrants, and fell under the dominion of the dukes of Milan. In the year 1525, Francis I. of France, while he was beſieging the city was taken priſoner by the imperialiſts. In the year 1527, the French, under the command of viſcount Lautreck, returned and ſacked this unfortunate city, ſo that it never recovered itſelf. In the year 1706 it was taken by the allies, and with its duchy followed the fortune of Milan. The territory or duchy of Pavia, is bounded on the north by the Milaneſe, on the eaſt by the Lodeſan and Piacentin, on the ſouth by the territory of Genoa, and on the weſt by the Lomellina and Tortoneſe: 17 miles S. Milan, and 20 W. Mantua. *Long.* 26. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 10. N.

Pavie, a town of France, in the department of the Gers: one league S. Auch.

Pauillac, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Leſparre: 3½ miles SE. Leſparre, and 8 N. Bordeaux.

Pavilly, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Seine, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Caudebec: 3 leagues ENE. Caudebec, and three S. Rouen.

Paula, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra, ſituated at a ſmall diſtance from the ſea: 2 miles NW. Coſenza.

Pavla, a fort of Ruſſia, in the government of Caucaſus: 20 miles W. Ekaterinograd.

Paular (El), a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: eleven miles ESE. Segovia.

Pauleys, a town of the United States of America, in South Carolina: eight miles S. Kingſton.

Paulhac, a town of France, in the department of the Cantal: 10 miles W. St. Flour.

Paulhan, a town of France, in the department of the Herault: 3 leagues N. Pezenas.

Paulhiac, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garrone: two miles SSE. Villéreal, and one NE. Montflanquin.

Pauliaguet, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Brioude: 3 leagues SE. Brioude, and 6 NW. le Puy.

..., a town of France, in the depart- of the Tarn: four leagues E. Alby.

..nzelle, a town of Germany, in the of Upper Saxony, and county of ..rtzburg Rudolstadt: 8 miles W. Ru-.., and 20 N. Coburg

..y, a town of France, in the department ..ndre and Loire: 4 leagues SW. Loches.

..lograd, a town of Russia, in the govern- of Ekaterinoslav: thirty-two miles E. ..erinoslav. *Long.* 53. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* .. N.

..ov, a town of Russia, on the north- ..ast of the Tchudskoe Lake: twenty S. Narva.

..lova, a town of Russia, in the govern- .. Irkutsk, on the Lena: sixteen miles ..rlenga.

..lovsk, a town of Russia, in the govern- .. of Voronez, on the Don: 68 miles .. Voronez. *Long.* 58. E. Ferro. *Lat.* .. N.

..lovskaia, a town of Russia, in the ..rnment of Ekaterinoslav, on the Dnieper: ..-two miles E. Ekaterinoslav.

..'s Point, a cape on the east coast of ..land of Barbadoes: half a mile S. ..'d's Point.

..ulus Hook, a fortified post of United ..erica, in the state of Jersey, on the North ..r, which is here above 2000 yards across, ..site New York, where the Americans ..t with a repulse, in the year 1779.

Paungartenberg, a town of Germany, in .. archduchy of Austria: six miles SW. ..ein.

Pavoassan, a town of Africa, and capital .. the island of St. Thomas, with a good ..rbour, the residence of the governor and .. bishop.

Pausa, a town of Germany, in the circle .. Upper Saxony, in the Vogtland: 13 miles ..NW. Plauen, and 72 WSW. Dresden.

Pausilippo, a celebrated mountain and ..otto, near the city of Naples. This grotto .. passage is near a mile in length, and is ..ade through the mountain, twenty feet in ..eadth, and thirty in height. On this ..ountain is the tomb of Virgil.

Pautucke, a town of the United States of ..merica, in the Massachusetts: 33 miles SSW. Boston.

Pauxis, a fortress of South America, in Brasil, and government of Para, on the north ..de of the river Amazons. *Long.* 40. 56. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 1. 30. S.

Pauzen, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleslaw: ten miles E. Jung Buntzel.

Pauzk, or *Putzig*, a town of Prussian Pomerelia. This town was taken by the Danes, in the year 1464, after a long siege, and in the year 1626 it was taken by the Swedes; and the year following retaken by the Poles: 24 miles NW. Dantzig.

Pawing, or *Pogum*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Westphalia, and county of East Frieseland, near the Ems, three miles S. Emden.

Paxaro Nigro, small islands or rocks in the Pacific Ocean, near the coast of South America. *Lat.* 29. 30. S.

Paximades, an island in the Mediterranean, near the south coast of the island of Candia. *Long.* 42. 29. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 34. 54. N.

Paxu, an island in the Mediterranean, about twelve miles in circumference, with a good harbour, but uninhabited, on account of the corsairs: eight miles SE. from the island of Corfu. *Long.* 38. 7. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 21. N.

Payerne, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Berne, formerly an imperial town, under the protection of the dukes of Savoy. It submitted to Berne in the year 1536, and is governed by its own magistrates: twenty-two miles SW. Berne.

Payjan, a town of South America, in Peru, and diocese of Truxillo: fifteen miles N. Truxillo.

Paymago, a fort of Portugal, in the province of Estremadura, on the sea-coast: one league and a half SSE. Peniche.

Paymogo, a town of Spain, in the province of Seville, on the frontiers of Portugal: thirty-five miles N. Ayamonte.

Payta, or *St. Michel de Payta*, a town of South America, in the province of Quito, and jurisdiction of Piura, founded by Francis Pizarro, in the year 1531. It is small, not containing above 200 families. The houses are only ground-floors, the walls of split canes and mud, and covered with leaves. These edifices, though extremely slight, are abundantly sufficient for a climate where rain is considered as a prodigy, and is not seen in many years; so that a small quantity falling here in 1728, great part of the buildings were ruined; the walls as it were melting away before it. The only house built of stone in the whole place, is that of the governor. It has a parish-church and chapel, dedicated to Our Lady of Mercy, and served by a religious of that order. The inhabitants of Payta are principally Indians and black slaves, or at least Mestizoes, there being but few whites. The port of Payta, though in reality little more than a bay, is esteemed the best on the coast, and is indeed a very secure anchoring-place. It is greatly frequented by all vessels coming from the north, this being the only place where ships from Acapulco, Sonsonorate, Panama, &c. can touch and take in refreshments in their passage to Callao; and the length of these voyages, the winds being most part of the year against them, renders it impossible to

Peek's Kill, a place of the United States of America, in New York, where ſome magazines belonging to the Americans were deſtroyed by the Britiſh, in the year 1777: forty miles N. New York.

Peel, or *Peel Town*, a town in the Iſle of Man, ſituated on the weſt coaſt, anciently called *Holm Town*, from a ſmall iſland, cloſe by it, in which ſtands the cathedral, dedicated to St. German, the firſt biſhop of this iſle. This little iſle, naturally very ſtrong, was made much more ſo by arl Thomas earl of Derby encompaſſing it with a wall, towers, and other fortifications, and making it in thoſe days impregnable. At preſent a ſmall garriſon is kept there; and it is the priſon for all offenders againſt the eccleſiaſtical laws, whether for inceſt, adultery, &c. or diſobedience; and it is called *St. German's Priſon*. It has no harbour, but a road with from ſeven to ten fathom water. *Long.* 4. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 13. N.

Peem, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: nine miles W. Eutyn.

Peenang, or *Prince of Wales's Iſland*, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, in the Straits of Malacca, about ten leagues in circumference. *Long.* 98. 40. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 5. 32. N.

Peene, a river of Germany, which runs into the Baltic, a little to the weſt of the iſland of Uſedom. This river, for a conſiderable part of its courſe, ſeparates Swediſh Pomerania from Pruſſian Pomerania. *Long.* 31. 25. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 10. N.

Peenemunde Schanz, a town and fort of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the iſland of Uſedom, which it commands entirely, as it does alſo the entrance and mouth of the Peene, near which it ſtands. The commanding-officer of this iſland is a major, and in time of peace, its garriſon conſiſts only of one company. In the year 1758, its harbour was deſtroyed by the Pruſſians. In 1715, the Pruſſians made themſelves maſters of it, though not without great loſs. In 1757, it was taken by the Swedes; in 1758, recovered by the Pruſſians, but the very ſame year the Swedes again got poſſeſſion of it: ſix miles N. Wolgaſt. *Long.* 31. 27. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 8. N.

Peer, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhopric of Liege: 30 miles NE. Louvain, and 30 N. Liege.

Peer Punchal, mountains of Aſia, forming the ſouthern boundary of the country of Cachemire.

Peerwarth, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 13 miles S. Ips.

Pegau, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Leipſic, on the Elſter. It contains two churches and a convent: ten miles SSW. Leipſic, ſixty-eight W. Dreſden.

Pegerſk, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Pſkov, near the lake T[illegible] 20 miles WNW. Pſkov. *Long.* 45[illegible] Ferro. *Lat.* 57. 55. N.

Pegna Cova, a town of Portugal, province of Beira: 2½ leagues NE. [illegible] bra.

Pegnafiel, a town of Spain, in O[illegible] tile, ſituated at the foot of a mou[illegible] defended with a caſtle: twenty-five SE. Valladolid.

Pegnafirma, a town on the weſt c[illegible] Portugal, at the mouth of the river M[illegible] la: three leagues S. Peniche.

Pegnaſtor, a town of Spain, in the [illegible] of Aſturias, on the weſt ſide of the [illegible] ſeven miles NW. Oviedo.

Pegnaflor, a town of Spain, in the [illegible] of Cordova, on the Guadalquivir [illegible] two miles SW. Cordova.

Pegna da Francia, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: twenty-five SSE. Civdad Rodrigo, and fifty-five Salamanca.

Pegna Mayor, a town of Portugal, in province of Beira, on the borders of [illegible] fortified, and containing three churches convent, and hoſpital, and about 2,[illegible] bitants: 3½ leagues SW. Alfayates, and NE. Caſtel Branca. *Long.* 11. 55. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 59. N.

Pegna Mayor, a town of Spain, in province of Galicia: 12 miles ESE. L[illegible]

Pegnaranda, a town of Spain, in Caſtile: eighteen miles W. Oſma.

Pegnaranda, a town of Spain, in the vince of Leon: thirty miles SE. Sala[illegible]

Pegnitz, a river of Germany, in [illegible] cle of Franconia, which runs into the [illegible] nitz: four miles W. Nuremberg.

Pegnon de Velez, a fortreſs of A[illegible] ſituated on the north coaſt of Morocco the coaſt of the Mediterranean, be[illegible] to Spain. It was built in the year 15[illegible] Don Pedro of Navarre. In the year 15[illegible] it was taken by the Moors, and retake[illegible] the Spaniards in the year 1664: 40[illegible] E. Gomera, and 68 W. Melilla.

Pegoungmeco, a town of Aſia, in the [illegible] dom of Burmah: 66 miles SW. Ava, [illegible] 288 ENE. Aracan.

Pegu, a country of Aſia, bounded on [illegible] north by Aracan and Ava, on the eaſt [illegible] ſouth by Siam and the ſea, and on the [illegible] by part of Aracan, and the Bay of B[illegible] Pegu ſeems to be a level country, w[illegible] any conſiderable mountains, excepting [illegible] which ſurround it, and ſerve for a [illegible] towards the land, but is liable to be [illegible] not only by ſea, but alſo by land, by [illegible] of the rivers which make their [illegible] tion,

ch thoſe mountains. Among theſe are moſt remarkble; the firſt, the of Pegu; the ſecond, the river of to called from thoſe capitals, which ate on their banks. The air of s very healthy; the ſoil very rich and in corn, fruit, and roots; it likewiſe es good timber of ſeveral kinds. ountry abounds with elephants, buf- goats, hogs, and other animals; s abundance of wild game, and deer t plenty. There are in Pegu, mines y of iron, tin, and ganſa, or lead, paſſes for money, but alſo of rubies, n's, and ſapphires. The rubies are ſt in the world; but the diamonds ail. The inhabitants of Pegu are a re of natives, whom ſome authors Peguers, and Barmas, or Bramas, conquered them, and are at preſent rs of the country; they are diſtin- d not only by their features, but dreſs. Some give the people of Pegu ry good character, as being of a mild, nc. and very charitable diſpoſition; e others repreſent them to be the moſt pt in their manners of all the Indian s. The religion of Pegu is the ſame, neral, with that which prevails over ſt of India and Thibet. They hold exiſtence of one ſupreme God, the tor of all things, of whom they make nage; and the worſhip of him is mono- ed by the prieſts, the people not being ht worthy of paying their homage to alled a Being. For this reaſon, other ior and created gods are ſet apart for m. The Peguers hold the doctrine of metempſychoſis, or tranſmigration of human ſoul, which, after paſſing ugh the bodies of various animals, ſhall in to the perfections and felicity of their s. The prieſts of Pegu, called talepoy, erve celibacy, and eat but once a day. y wear a long frock, girt with a lea- n thong, four inches broad, at which gs a bag for receiving alms, for they e no ſtipends; and in caſe the few acres, ich every one who builds a temple itows for their maintenance, be not ſuffi- nt, they ſend ſome novices abroad to beg ns. Pegu, in a larger ſenſe, as augmented the conqueſt of its Barmah kings, com- ſed the countries of Aracan, Ava, Laos, d Siam, and extended from Hindooſtan China. In the beginning of the ſeven- nth century, Pegu was conquered by the g of Ava, or Barmah, and the kingdoms ited.

Pegu, a city of Aſia, and formerly capital a kingdom of the ſame name, near the ver Pegu. This city, in the year 1600, as one of the moſt ſplendid, large, and opulous in all Aſia. According to ſome Europeans who ſaw this city in its greateſt ſplendour, it was very ſpacious, fair, and ſtrong, ſurrounded with ſtone walls, and very wide ditches. It was divided into two cities, the old and new; in the old lived the merchants and ſtrangers, and, as the houſes were only built with wood, or bambû canes, covered with tiles, each had a warehouſe of brick arched, to ſecure the goods from fires, which were very frequent there. The new city, inhabited by the king, the nobility, and people of faſhion, was very extenſive and populous; its figure ſquare, and in each ſide of the wall were five gates of ſtone, with many gilded towers along it for poſting centries; it was encompaſſed with broad ditches, in which were bred crocodiles, to deter people from wading over them. The ſtreets were regular, running in a line from gate to gate, and ſo wide, that twelve men might go abreaſt. Each houſe had a palm-tree growing at the door, which formed a ſhade for paſſengers. The king's palace ſtood in the midſt of this new city, built like a fortreſs with walls and ditches. The houſes and apartments within were of wood, all over gilded, and adorned with battlements, covered with plates of gold; within the gate was a ſpacious court, with lodgings on the ſides for the king's choiceſt elephants, amongſt which was four of a white colour. That prince would not ſuffer any other to have white elephants; it was on this account only that he made war on the king of Siam, in 1567, from whom he took the famous white elephant; and afterwards aſſumed the title of king of the white elephant. Near the palace was a large court, ſurrounded with ſtone walls; and its two gates were always open, ſeemingly regardleſs of the immenſe treaſure within. The new city, with the palace and all its ornaments, was finiſhed about the year 1567. In the year 1596, the king of Siam beſieged the king of Pegu in his capital for three months; but, for this time, he was relieved by the aſſiſtance of a body of Turks, in conjunction with ſome Portugueſe; however, moſt of thoſe whom war ſpared, famine deſtroyed; for, out of 150,000 men, numbered in the city before the ſiege, only 30,000 were left, with 3000 cannon, a thouſand of them braſs, for its defence. The kings of Aracan and Tangu taking advantage of this diſtreſſed condition of Pegu, marched to beſiege it again; and the king being at length obliged to ſubmit for want of proviſions, ſome time in the year 1592, yielded himſelf and the city into the hands of the king of Tangu, whoſe wife, though ſiſter to the unfortunate prince, cauſed him and his family to be put to death. From that time

Pegu ceaſed to be the royal ſeat, and fell to decay; ſo that, although ſix or ſeven leagues in compaſs, not one-twentieth part of it is now inhabited, and that only by the lower claſs of people; however, it is ſtill the ſeat of the viceroy, who governs for the king, reſiding now at Ava. *Long.* 96. 42. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 5. N.

Pegu, a river of Aſia, which joins the river Ava, near its mouth.

Pe-hing, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-tong: twenty miles ESE. Pin.

Pehl, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 6 miles W. Wells.

Pe-ho, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-ſi, on the Han river: 37½ miles E. Hing-ngan.

Pei, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Se-tchuen, on the Kincha river: 720 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 224. 47. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 29. 50. N.

Pei, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-nan: forty miles NNW. Peſu.

Pei-chan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: twenty miles W. Tchong-king.

Peichelſtein, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: five miles SSW. Reutten.

Peillac, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Rochfort: two leagues E. Rochfort.

Peilſtain, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: four miles S. Aigen.

Peina, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and biſhopric of Hildeſheim, ſituated in a marſhy country, on the Fuſe, and formerly reckoned among the fortreſſes. The greateſt part of the inhabitants here are Lutherans. Its garriſon conſiſts of one company of foot, who are in the biſhop's pay. In a corner of the town ſtands the epiſcopal palace, with a capuchin convent, and near them is a ſuburb called the *Damm*, which is chiefly inhabited by ſhopkeepers and Jews. The town enjoys both the high and low juriſdiction, and has a ſeat alſo in the diet. In 1523, the town held out a ſiege, but, in 1711, was taken without any difficulty, by the elector of Brunſwick's troops: fifteen miles NNE. Hildeſheim, and twenty-one E. Hanover.

Peipus Lake, ſee *Tchudſkoi*.

Peirah, a town of the peninſula of Malacca, ſituated on the weſt coaſt: 100 miles NW. Malacca. *Lat.* 3. 40. N.

Peiſdorf, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: fourteen miles NE. Gitſchin.

Peiſtreitſcham, or *Pyſtrowice*, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Oppeln: 12 miles WNW. Beuthen, and 30 SE. Oppeln.

Peitz, a town of Germany, in the of Upper Saxony, and Ucker Mar denburg, on a ſmall river, which to the Sprehe. In the neigh iron mines, and manufactures of turpentine. In the year 1758, it by the Ruſſians, who abandoned ter: 20 miles ESE. Luben, and Fanckfort on the Oder.

Peking, a city of China, and the empire, ſituated in a very fer twenty leagues diſtant from the g this name, which ſignifies the Court, is given it to diſtingu Nan-king, or the Southern C emperor formerly reſided in the the Tartars, a reſtleſs and warl obliged the prince to remove his c northern provinces, that he mig feCtually repel the incurſions of t rians, by oppoſing to them the militia that he generally keeps a perſon. This capital forms an ex and is divided into two cities; t habited by Chineſe; the ſecond T Theſe two cities, without in ſuburbs, are ſix leagues in circ according to the moſt accurate me made by the expreſs order of the The walls of the Tartar city are ve and ſo thick, that twelve horſem eaſily ride abreaſt upon them; wi towers at intervals, a bow ſhot di one another, and large enough t bodies of reſerve in caſe of neceſſ city has nine gates, which are lofty arched; over them are large pavi towers, divided into nine ſtories, ing ſeveral apertures or port-h lower ſtory forms a large hall, for the ſoldiers and officers who quit g thoſe appointed to relieve them. each gate a ſpace is left of more feet; this is a kind of place of arm by a ſemicircular wall, equal in he thickneſs to that ſurrounding the ci great road, which ends here, is cov by a pavilion-roofed tower, like th ſuch manner that, as the cannon former can batter the houſes of t thoſe of the latter can ſweep the country. The ſtreets of Peking are about 120 feet wide, a full league and bordered with ſhops. It is af to ſee the immenſe concourſe of p continually fills them, and the cauſed by the prodigious number of camels, mules, and carriages, wh or meet each other. Beſides this nience, one is every now and then ſh crowds, who ſtand liſtening of fortune-jugglers, ballad-ſingers, and a thouſa mountebanks and buffoons, who re relate ſtories calculated to promote mer

r. or diſtribute medicines, the won-
effects of which they explain with all
quence peculiar to them. People of
on oblige all their dependants to fol-
em. A mandarin of the firſt rank is
accompanied in his walks by his
tribunal, and to augment his equipage,
the inferior mandarins in his ſuit is
ly attended by ſeveral domeſtics. The
of the court, and princes of the
never appear in public without being
ded by a large body of cavalry; and,
preſence is required at the palace
ay, their train alone would be ſuffi-
to create confuſion in the city. It is
ngular, that in all this prodigious con-
no women are ever ſeen: hence we
lge how great the population of
muſt be, ſince the number of females
's country, as well as every where elſe,
rior to that of the other ſex. As there
ntinual influx of the riches and mer-
ize of the whole empire into this city,
mber of ſtrangers that reſort hither is
rſe; they are carried in chairs or ride
riſeback; the latter is more common;
ey are always attended by a guide,
inted with the ſtreets, and who knows
ouſes of the nobility and principal peo-
of the city. They are alſo provided
a book, containing an account of the
rent quarters, ſquares, remarkable places,
of the reſidence of thoſe in public offices.
ummer, there are to be ſeen ſmall tem-
ary ſhops, where people are ſerved with
er, cooled by means of ice; and one finds
y where eating-houſes, with refreſh-
s of tea and fruits. Each kind of pro-
n has a certain day and place appointed
ts being expoſed to ſale. The governor
Peking, who is a Mantchew Tartar, is
d governor of the nine gates; his juriſ-
tion extends not only over the ſoldiers,
t alſo over the people in every thing that
cerns the police. No police can be more
ive. It is rare, in a number of years, to
ar of houſes being robbed, or people aſſaſ-
ated; all the principal ſtreets have guard-
oms, and ſoldiers patrol night and day,
ch having a ſabre hanging from his girdle,
d a whip in his hand, to correct, without
inction, thoſe who excite quarrels or
ſe diſorder. The lanes are guarded in
he ſame manner, and have latticed gates,
which do not prevent thoſe from being ſeen
who walk in them; they are always kept
ſhut during the night, and ſeldom opened
even to thoſe who are known: if they are,
the perſon to whom this indulgence is grant-
ed muſt carry a lanthorn, and give ſufficient
reaſon for his going out. The emperor's
palace ſtands in the middle of the Tartar
city. It preſents a prodigious aſſemblage of
vaſt buildings, extenſive courts, and magni-
ficent gardens, and is ſhut up on all ſides by
a double wall, the intervening ſpace being
occupied by houſes belonging to the officers
of the court, eunuchs, and by different tri-
bunals. To ſome of theſe is aſſigned the
care of providing neceſſaries for the uſe of
the emperor; others are for determining
diſputes, and puniſhing faults committed by
the domeſtics of the imperial family. The
exterior circumference of this immenſe pa-
lace is reckoned a league and a half. Al-
though the Chineſe architecture has no re-
ſemblance to that of Europe, the imperial
palace of Peking does not fail to ſtrike be-
holders by its extent, grandeur, and the re-
gular diſpoſition of its apartments. The
royal hall, called Tai-hotien, or the Hall of
the Grand Union, is built upon a terrace,
about eighteen feet in height, incruſted with
white marble, and ornamented with balu-
ſtrades of excellent workmanſhip. Before
this hall, all the mandarins range themſelves,
when they go, on certain days, to renew
their homage, and perform thoſe ceremonies
that are appointed by the laws of the empire.
This hall is almoſt ſquare, and about 130
feet in length. The ceiling is carved, var-
niſhed green, and loaded with gilt dragoons,
covered with coarſe carpets, after the Turkiſh
manner; but the walls have no kind of or-
nament, neither tapeſtry, luſtres, nor paint-
ings. The throne, which is in the middle
of the hall, conſiſts of a pretty high alcove,
exceedingly neat. It has no inſcription but
the character Ching, which ſignifies holy,
perfect, excellent. Peking is ſuppoſed to
contain two millions of inhabitants. *Long.*
133. 54. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 55. N.

Pelagniſi, an iſland in the Grecian Archi-
pelago; about eight miles in circumference.
Long. 41. 58. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 30. N.

Pelagoſa, an iſland in the Adriatic, near
the coaſt of Dalmatia: ſixteen miles SW.
Agoſta.

Pelee, a ſmall iſland near the coaſt of
France: one league NE. Cherburg.

Pelengon, or *Gelengon*, a town of Perſia,
in the province of Lariſtan: twenty-two
leagues NE. Sar.

Pelegrino, a mountain on the north coaſt of
the iſland of Sicily, near Palermo.

Pelew Iſlands, or *Palaos*, a cluſter of
iſlands in the weſtern part of the Pacific
Ocean, ſituated between the Philippine
Iſlands, and the Caroline Iſlands. They
are about eighteen in number; the names
of ſome of the principal are Oroolong,
Emungs, Emillegue, Artingal, Corooraa,
and Pelelew. In the year 1783, Captain
Wilſon, commander of the Antelope
packet, in the company of the Eaſt India
Company, was wrecked on this coaſt.
Theſe iſlands were, probably, firſt noticed
by ſome of the Spaniards of the Philip-

pines, and by them named the Palos Iſlands, from the tall palm-trees which grow there in great abundance, having, at a diſtance, the appearance of maſts of ſhips. That this was the origin of their name, is rendered ſtill more probable, as the Spaniards gave the ſame appellation to all the numerous iſlands of the Archipelago, the far greater part of which are now known by the name of the New Carolines. The inhabitants had been repreſented as inhuman and ſavage, and fed on human fleſh: Captain Wilſon, on the contrary, found the inhabitants hoſpitable, friendly, and humane. Theſe iſlands are long, but narrow; of a moderate height; well covered with wood, at leaſt ſuch of the iſlands as Captain Wilſon's people had an opportunity of ſeeing. They are circled on the weſt ſide by a reef of coral, of which no end could be ſeen from any eminences they were on; this reef, in ſome places, extends five or ſix leagues from the ſhore, and in no parts that were viſited leſs than two or three. At Pelew, the king was the firſt perſon in the government; he appeared to be conſidered as the father of his people, and, though diveſted of all external decorations of royalty, had every mark of diſtinctions paid to his perſon. His rupacks, or chiefs, approached him with the greateſt reſpect; and his common ſubjects, whenever they paſſed near him, or had occaſion to addreſs him, put their hands behind them, and crouched towards the ground; even if they were paſſing any houſe, or place, where the king was ſuppoſed to be, they humiliated themſelves in the ſame manner, till they got beyond his probable preſence, when they reſumed their uſual way of walking. This perſonage, however great he was held at Pelew, was not underſtood to poſſeſs a ſovereignty over all the iſlands which came within their knowledge. The next in power was the king's brother, officially general of all his forces. The king was always attended by a particular chief, or rupack, who did not appear to poſſeſs any hereditary office, but only a delegated authority. He was always near the king's perſon, and the chief who was firſt conſulted: but whether this office was religious, or civil, or both, Captain Wilſon could not learn with any certainty. He was not conſidered as a warrior, nor ever bore arms; and had only one wife, whereas the other rupacks had two. The Engliſh were never invited to his houſe, or introduced into it, although they were conducted to thoſe of almoſt all the other chiefs. Every part of the iſland, called Corooraa, to which Pelew appeared to be the capital, ſeemed to bear the marks of induſtry and good cultivation. All the iſlands which the Engliſh ſaw, were well covered with trees of various kinds and ſizes, ſome of them very large, as may eaſily be conceived their canoes made out of trunks, when of the largeſt dimenſions, capable of carrying twenty-eight or men. They had a great variety of trees, among which was noticed the and a tree that, being pierced or by a gimblet, there ran from it white liquid, of the conſiſtence of they had alſo a ſpecies of the mar tree; but the moſt ſingular tree no Pelew, was one in ſize, and its ma branching, not unlike our cherry tree in its leaves reſembling the myrt peculiarity was, that it had no bark, only an outward coat of about the th of a card, darker than the inſide, equally cloſe in texture; the colour interior part being nearly that of gany, and ſo extremely hard, that the tools which the Engliſh had could it, the wood breaking their edges every moment. They had, alſo, the bage-tree, and a tree whoſe fruit re reſembled an almond; the carambola the wild bread fruit, called, by the na riamall: yams and cocoa nuts being the article of ſuſtenance, were attended to the utmoſt care. The beetle-nut they abundance, and made great uſe of it; poſſeſſed plantains and bananas, oranges and lemons. This country duced ſome ſugar-cane, and great abund of the bamboo; likewiſe the turme which the natives uſed as a dye, and which the women ſtained their ſk None of the iſlands the Engliſh viſited any kind of grain; nor any quadr whatever, except ſome browniſh grey which ran wild in the woods, and three four meagre cats, which were ſeen in houſes at Pelew, probably brought on drift, or part of a canoe of other wrecked on the reef. As to birds, had plenty of common cocks and which, though they were not domeſtic but ran about the woods, yet loved near their houſes and plantations; and will appear ſingular (conſidering the variety of food) they had never made uſe of them till the Engliſh taught natives to eat them. Several birds were ſeen flying about, whoſe plumage appeared to be extremely beautiful, but they probably might be of the ſame kinds as found in different countries between tropics. The iſlands had ſeveral birds, whoſe notes were very melod particularly one which uſed to ſing morning and evening, and had a pipe ſweet as a flageolet: they had a variety The iſlands of Pelew, when viewed

a, exhibit high rugged land, well d with wood; the interior part was, y places, mountainous, but the val- e extenſive and beautiful, ſpreading the eye many delicious proſpects. il was, in general, rich; they had a eal of graſs, which having no cattle to eat down, grew high, and was d and burnt up by the heat of the Our people ſaw no river at Pelew; upplies of freſh water being from ſtreams and ponds, of which there many. They had no ſalt, nor did ake uſe of ſauce, or ſeaſoning, in any they ate. Their drink was as ſim- their diet: at their meals, the milk e cocoa-nut was their uſual beverage. had no method, that was obſerved, of uring time, but by the height of the Their ſeaſons were divided into the nd dry, as in other tropical countries. had ſome knowledge of the ſtars, g names for ſeveral of them, which pointed out to our people. Every of the Pelew iſlands that the Engliſh d, appeared populous, though to extent of population they could never rtain. Their houſes were raiſed about e feet from the ground, placed on large es, which appeared as if cut from the rry, being thick and oblong. Their ng-hooks were of tortoiſe-ſhell; their es, their cords, and all their fiſhing- , were well manufactured, and made n the huſks of the cocoa-nut. The s on which they ſlept, and threw over m when at reſt, were formed of the ntain-leaf. At their meals they gene- ly uſed a plantain-leaf inſtead of a plate; ſhell of the cocoa-nut ſerving as a cup drink out of, which they ſometimes iſhed very nicely. They made, alſo, ſels of a kind of earthenware of a red- h-brown colour, and moſtly of an oval ape: in theſe they heated their water, boiled their fiſh, yams, &c. The prin- pal weapons uſed in their battles were ears; they were commonly about twelve et long, formed of the bamboo, with the inted end made of ſome wood, exceed- gly hard; they were barbed tranſverſely, that, having once entered the body, it as difficult to draw them out without cerating the fleſh, and widening, to a reat degree, the wound. Another war eapon was the dart and ſling; the ſling as a piece of wood about two feet in ength, with a notch made in it, wherein he head of the dart was fixed. The dart as of bamboo, pointed with an extreme ard and heavy kind of wood, like the pear, which they compreſſed with their and, till the elaſticity of the bamboo had formed ſuch a curve as experience told them would reach the object aimed at; then letting it ſlip from the notch, it flew forth, and fell by its gravitation with the point downward, ſo as to effect the purpoſe of being deſtructive if it fell upon the enemy. The natives of theſe iſlands are a ſtout well-made people, rather above the middling ſtature; their complexions are of a far deeper colour than what is underſtood by the Indian copper, but not black; the hair is long and flowing, rather diſpoſed to curl, which they moſtly form into one large looſe curl round their heads; ſome of the women, who have remarkably long hair, let it hang looſe down their backs. The men were entirely naked; the women wore only two little aprons, or rather thick fringes, one before and one behind, about ten inches deep, and ſeven wide; theſe were made of the huſks of the cocoa-nut, ſtripped into narrow ſlips, which they dyed with different ſhades of yellow. Both men and women were tatooed, or, as they call it, melgothed; this operation took place, as our people conceived, at a certain period of youth, they having never ſeen any children of either ſex marked by it. The men had their left ear bored, and the women both; a few of the firſt wore beads in the perforated ear, the latter either put ſome leaf through, or an ear-ring of tortoiſe-ſhell inlaid. The cartilage between the noſtrils was alſo bored, in both ſexes, through which they frequently put a little ſprig, or bloſſom, of ſome plant, or ſhrub, that accidentally caught their fancy. Both ſexes were very expert at ſwimming, and appeared to be as perfectly at eaſe in water as on land. The men were admirable divers; if they ſaw any thing at the bottom of the ſea which attracted their notice, they would jump overboard inſtantly and bring it up. Their marriages were, probably, no more than a civil contract, but, at the ſame time, that kind of contract which was regarded as inviolable. They allowed a plurality of wives, but, in general, had not more than two; the king had five, though not living together. They did not appear to be, in any degree, jealous of them, permitting them to partake of all their diverſions. As to their religion, during their continuance with the natives of Pelew, the Engliſh never ſaw any particular ceremonies, or obſerved any thing that had the appearance of public worſhip. The king of Pelew entertained ſo great an eſteem for Captain Wilſon, that he entruſted his ſecond ſon, prince Lee Boo, to his care, to accompany him to England. He was of a moſt amiable diſpoſition, deſirous of information, and of capacity to receive it; this young prince died of the ſmall pox at Captain Wilſon's houſe in London, in the

the year 1784, at about twenty years of age. *Long.* between 130. and 136. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* between 5. and 9. N.

Pelican Iſland, a ſmall iſland, near the ſouth coaſt of Weſt Florida. *Long.* 88. 6. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 30. 14. N.

Pelican Iſland, a ſmall iſland near the north-eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Antigua. *Long.* 61. 24. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 14. N.

Pelican Iſland, a ſmall iſland near the ſouth-weſt coaſt of the iſland of Antigua. *Long.* 61. 35. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 10. N.

Pelican Iſlands, a cluſter of ſmall iſlands near the coaſt of Weſt Florida. *Long.* 88. 55. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 29. 48. N.

Pelican Kay (Great), a ſmall iſland near the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Jamaica. *Long.* 76. 48. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 49. N.

Pelican Key (Little), a ſmall iſland near the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Jamaica, a little to the north of Great Pelican Kay.

Pelicaro, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: ten miles ENE. Turſi.

Pelikany, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Wilna: 16 miles SSW. Braſlaw.

Pelim, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, on a lake of the ſame name: ſeventy-two miles N. Turinſk.

Pelim, a lake of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, about fifty-ſix miles in circumference. *Long.* 81. 36. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 59. 20. N.

Pelim, a river of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, which runs into a lake of the ſame name.

Peling, an iſland of Aſia, near the coaſt of the kingdom of Corea, in the Hoang-Hai, or Yellow Sea; ten miles long, and four broad. *Long.* 142. 14. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 24. N.

Pe-liou, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: ſeventy miles SW. Ou-tcheou.

Peliſe, a river of Piedmont, which riſes in Mount la Croix, in the diſtrict of the Four Vallies, paſſes by Lucerne, and runs into the Cluſon, one mile S. Vigone.

Peliſſane, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Salon: one league E. Salon, and five WNW. Aix.

Pella, a town of Ruſſia, at the junction of the Toſna and the Neva: twenty miles SE. Peterſburg.

Pellegrue, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of La Reolle: 4 leagues NNE. La Reolle, and 10 E. Bourdeaux.

Pellenberk, a village of Brabant, which the troops of the French re were defeated on the 22d of March, with the loſs of 2000 men: one le Louvain.

Pellendorf, a town of Germany, archduchy of Auſtria: ten miles W terſdorf.

Pellendorf, a town of Germany, archduchy of Auſtria: 8 miles SE. V

Pelleninken, a town of Pruſſian L nine miles NE. Inſterburg.

Pellerin (Le), a town of France, department of the Lower Loire, a place of a canton, in the diſtrict bœuf, on the Loire, with a harbour veſſels: three leagues N. Nantes, SE. Painbœuf.

Pellufin, a town of France, in the ment of the Rhône and Loire, place of a canton, in the diſtrict Etienne: four leagues E. St. Etien

Pelouaille, a town of France, in partment of the Mayne and Loire, place of a canton, in the diſtrict of A 1¼ league NE. Angers, and 4¼ W.

Pemaro, a town of Italy, in the d Tuſcany: fifteen miles ESE. Livorn

Pemba, or *Penda*, an iſland in the E Indian Sea, near the coaſt of Africa; 100 miles in circumference, governe king, tributary to the Portugueſe. 40. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 5. 55. S.

Pemba, a province of Africa, in the dom of Congo. Banza, or St. Salva the capital.

Pembridge, a town of England, in county of Hereford, on the Arrow, manufacture of woollen cloth, and a market on Tueſday: fifteen miles N Hereford, and 145 NW. London.

Pembroke, a ſeaport town of South W and capital of a county, to which it name, ſituated on a creek of Milford H but the navigation is much impeded quantity of rubbiſh thrown out by th jacent quarries. Pembroke is the town, and has two handſome bridges two ſmall rivers. It is well inhabited has many good houſes, and two churc with one in the ſuburbs, adjoining priory, which priory was given by H phrey, duke of Glouceſter, to the abby Alban's. Here is alſo a cuſtom-houſe. conſiſts of one long ſtraight ſtreet, upo narrow part of a rock, and the above-m tioned rivers ſeem to be two arms of M Haven, which ebbs and flows cloſe to th town. It was anciently fortified with wa and a magnificent caſtle, ſeated on a rock, the weſt end of the town. In this roc under the chapel, is a natural cavern, c Wogan, remarkable for a very fine ec This is ſuppoſed to have been a ſtore-ma

M

e garriſon, there being a ſtaircaſe lead-
to it from the caſtle, and it has a wide
h towards the river. This ſtructure
burnt a few years after it was erected,
rebuilt. It is remarkable for being
th-place of Henry VII, and for the
defence made by the garriſon for king
s I. It ſends one member to the
parliament, and has a weekly market
turday: thirty miles WSW. Caer-
n, and 237 W. London. *Long.* 5.
Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 37. N.

Penbroke, a town of the United States of
ica, in New Hampſhire: five miles
Concord.

Pembrokeſhire, the moſt weſtern county
uth Wales, bounded on the north-
by Cardigan Bay, on the north-eaſt
county of Cardigan, on the eaſt by
unty of Caermarthen, on the ſouth
Briſtol Channel, and on the weſt by
Irish Sea. Its extent, from north to
, about 35 miles, and from eaſt to
29, comprehending about 335,600
s. It is divided into ſeven hundreds,
contain ſeven towns. The ſurface
the moſt part, compoſed of ſwells,
y ſlopes, but not mountainous, except
of hills, which runs from the coaſt,
rthgard, to the borders of Caermar-
ſhire; theſe hills are called the moun-
s, and the people diſtinguiſh the country
reference to the hills; the north ſide
g called above the mountains, and the
ſide below the mountains. The
y is well watered by ſprings riſing in
ſlopes, and biſecting the ſwells, ſo as to
a convenient ſupply to adjacent lands
neral; but ſome parts of the coaſt are
want of water in the ſummer ſeaſon,
icularly where lime-ſtone is found at a
rate depth. The climate is tempe-
: it rarely happens that froſt continues
h ſeverity for any conſiderable time;
does ſnow lie long upon the ground,
generally diſſolves the ſecond or third
after its fall. The prevailing ſtate of
e air is moiſt; and there is, probably,
re rain than in any part of the kingdom,
ng to the inſular ſituation, and the high
ntains of Caermarthenſhire and Bre-
ſhire, lying in the eaſtward, which ſtop
e current of the clouds brought by the
eſterly winds from the Atlantic Ocean,
occaſion thereby torrents of rain to
end in Pembrokeſhire whenever thoſe
nds prevail. Woods are rather ſcarce;
icularly towards the weſtern coaſt.
he interior part of the country is better
ded; the growth is, for the moſt part,
w; the oak is, however, remarkably full
heart. The commerce of this county
very trifling, and cannot be ſaid to have
y influence on its agriculture, unleſs we
allow the exportation of corn when it is
cheap, and the importation when it is dear,
to be commerce. The manufactures of the
county conſiſt of a cotton-mill, near Haver-
fordweſt, which employs about 150 people,
a forge at Blackpool, and a ſet of iron and
tin works on the Tivy. An attempt was
made, a few years ago, to eſtabliſh a linen-
manufacture in Pembrokeſhire, by import-
ing a number of Iriſh from Monaghan;
and a like attempt was made to eſtabliſh a
Newfoundland fiſhery from Milford haven,
neither of which ſucceeded. A conſider-
able eſtabliſhment is now in progreſs at the
new town of Milford. A company of
quakers are arrived there from Nantucket,
in America, for the purpoſe of eſtabliſhing
a whale-fiſhery to the ſouthern hemiſphere.
The towns of this county are Pembroke,
Haverfordweſt, Milford, Newport, Fiſh-
guard, Narbeth, and Tenby: the two firſt,
and the county, each ſend one member to
the Britiſh parliament.

Pemigewaſſet, one of the branches which,
united with the Winipiſiokee, forms the
Merrimack river, in the ſtate of New Hamp-
ſhire.

Pemiſſiſiquewakee, a river of the United
States of America, in the diſtrict of Maine,
which runs into the ſea, *Long.* 68. 20. W.
Greenwich; *Lat.* 44. 23. N.

Pen Anglas, a cape of South Wales, on
the north coaſt of the county of Pembroke.
Long. 4. 59. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52.
57. N.

Pen Dinas, a cape of Wales, on the north
coaſt of St. Bride's Bay. *Long.* 5. 10. W.
Greenwich. *Lat.* 51. 43. N.

Penac, a town of Italy, in the kingdom
of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Citra:
nine miles ESE. Civita Borella.

Penalva, a town of Portugal, in the pro-
vince of Beira: three leagues N. Coimbra.

Penautier, a town of France, in the de-
partment of the Aude: one league NW.
Carcaſſonne.

Penbray, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of
Wales, and county of Caermarthen, in the
Briſtol Channel: three miles S. Kidweliy.

Penbugbtor Head, a cape of South Wales,
on the north coaſt of the county of Pem-
broke. *Long.* 5. 5. W. Greenwich. *Lat.*
51. 56. N.

Pencarrow, a cape in the Engliſh Chan-
nel, on the ſouth coaſt of Cornwall, two
miles E. from the mouth of the river Fowey.

Penckum, a town of Germany, in the cir-
cle of Upper Saxony, in Anterior Pomera-
nia: thirteen miles SW. Old Stettin, and
forty-four NNW. Cuſtrin. *Long.* 31. 59.
E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 15. N.

Penco, ſee *Conception*.

Pendennis Caſtle, a fortreſs of England,
in the county of Cornwall, ſituated at the
mouth

mouth of Falmouth Haven, built by Henry VIII, and fortified by queen Elizabeth.

Penella, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: five leagues SE. Coimbra.

Penedone, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: 6½ leagues NE. Viſeu.

Peneo, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Egean Sea, twenty miles E. Lariſſa.

Penguin Iſland, a ſmall iſland near the coaſt of New Holland, at the entrance into Adventure Bay.

Penguin Iſland, a ſmall iſland near the Cape of Good Hope, a little to the north of Table Bay.

Penguin Iſland, an iſland near the ſouth coaſt of Newfoundland. *Long.* 56. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 47. 22. N.

Penha Garcia, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, on the borders of Spain: 9 miles E. Caſtel Branco, and 7 S. Alfayates. *Long.* 11. 57. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 50. N.

Peniche, a ſeaport town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtremadura, ſituated on a peninſula, which runs into the Atlantic. It is fortified, and defended by a citadel; it contains three pariſhes, and about 2800 inhabitants. This town is ſometimes called *New Liſbon*: 13 leagues NNW. Liſbon, and 11½ W. Santarem. *Long.* 9. 21. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 20. N.

Penjekoreh, a river of Aſia, which runs into the Sewad, about five miles S. Penjekoreh.

Penjekoreh, a town of Aſia, in the country of Cabul: eight miles W. Maſhangur.

Penigk, or *Penig*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and lordſhip of Schonberg, the capital of a lordſhip, which is a Saxon fief: here is a manufacture of woollen ſtuffs, and a pottery: 38 miles W. Dreſden, and 28 SSE. Leipſic.

Peniſcola, a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia, ſituated on the coaſt of the Mediterranean, ſurrounded on three ſides by the ſea, and difficult of acceſs by land: 24 miles S. Torteſa, and 195 E. Madrid. *Long.* 17. 11. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 40. 25. N.

Peniſhehr, a town of Aſia, and capital of a diſtrict, in the country of Cabul, on the eaſt ſide of the Hindoo Kho Mountains: 46 miles N. Cabul. *Long.* 68. 24. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 35. 16. N.

Penk, a river of England, in the county of Stafford, which runs into the Sow, about a mile below Stafford.

Penlemas Point, a cape or headland on the weſt coaſt of Wales, and north point of the county of Pembroke, at the mouth of the Tivy, four miles below Cardigan.

Penkridge, a town of England, in the county of Stafford, with a market on Tueſday: ſix miles S. Stafford, and 129 NW. London.

Penkum, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Anterior Pomerania, ſurrounded with walls, in the year 1190. It has often ſuffered greatly by war and fire: fifteen miles SW. Neuſtettin, and forty-three NNW. Cuſtrin.

Penlda Lengau, a river of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, which iſſues from Lake Alben, and runs into the Traun, 3 miles SW. Wells.

Penlee Point, a cape in the English Channel, on the ſouth coaſt of the county of Cornwall, weſt of the entrance into Plymouth Sound.

Penmaen Mawr, a mountain of North Wales, in the county of Caernarvon, meaſuring 1545 feet above the level of the ſea: in time paſt the terror of the traveller in the road to Holyhead paſſing over it, being a long time, narrow, bad, and ſteep, with a precipice on the ſide a dreadful precipice; but in the year 1772, the road has been made much eaſier and wider, and defended from the dangerous precipices by a ſubſtantial wall.

Penmarch Point, a cape on the weſt coaſt of France, ſituated to the ſouth of Audierne, which takes its name from the town of Audierne: ſix leagues SW. Quimper, and 6 SSE. Audierne. *Long.* 13. 10. E. *Lat.* 47. 46. N.

Penmarch Rocks, rocks near the weſt coaſt of France, and ſouth-eaſt coaſt of the department of the Finiſterre, eaſt of Penmarch Point.

Penna di Billi, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Urbino, the ſee of a biſhop, 12 miles WNW. Urbino, and 11 SW. San Marino.

Pennaquid Point, a cape of the United States of America, on the coaſt of Maine. *Long.* 69. 27. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 43. 47. N.

Pennar, a river of Hindooſtan, which has its ſource in the Myſore country, croſſes the circar of Cuddapa and the Carnatic, and runs into the Bay of Bengal, about 12 miles E. of Nellore.

Pennare Point, a cape in the English Channel, on the ſouth coaſt of Cornwall, 6 miles WSW. Deadman's Point.

Pennarth Bay, a bay on the ſouth coaſt of Wales, in the Severn, at the mouth of the river Tave, below Cardiff. *A point of land* called *Pennarth Point*, bounds it on the ſouth.

Penne, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, and the place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Villeneuve d'Agen: 1½ league E. Villeneuve d'Agen, and 2½ W. Tournon.

Penne, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn: 4½ leagues NNW. Gaillac, and ſeven NW. Alby.

Pennervaen, a mountain of South Wales, in the county of Brecknock, a little ſouth of Brecknock.

Penn-

rewang, a town of Germany, in the ...hy of Austria: three miles N. ...astadt.

...ngton, a town of the United States ...rica, in Jersey: 5 miles N. Trenton.

...ylvania, one of the United States of ...a, bounded on the north by New ...and Lake Erie, on the east by New ...and New Jersey, on the south by De-..., Maryland, and Virginia, and on the ...v part of Virginia and territory of the ...ot settled; 250 miles in length, from ...west, and 140 in breadth, from north ...h. This country was granted to the ...s William Penn, son of sir William ...admiral of the English fleet, in the ...f Oliver Cromwell and Charles II. ...illiam, as some reward for his services, ...consideration of sundry debts due to ...rom the crown, was promised a grant ...s country from king Charles II, but ...fore he obtained it. His son did not ...he time apply himself strenuously to ...the grant promised to his father; ...length finding his friends, the Quak-...ere harassed in every part of England ...ritual courts, he renewed his applica-...o the court, and having obtained his ..., went into America, and purchased ...it at a very low rate of the Indians, its ...al possessors. By this cheap act of ...e at the beginning, he rendered all his ...e dealings the more easy, the Indians ...g conceived very favourable opinions ...f him and his designs. Having thus ...eded in the first part of his plan, he pro-...ed to the other, namely, to people the coun-...e had thus obtained. And this was greatly ...ated by the uneasiness of the English ...kers; who, from their high opinion of ...man, determined to follow him over the Atlantic Ocean, to a country unculti-..., and a climate strange and unknown. ...was he himself wanting in any thing ...had a tendency to encourage his fol-...rs; he expended large sums in trans-...ing and supplying them with all necessa-..., and not aiming at a sudden fortune, ...ing his lands at a very easy purchase. ...this means, and the noble charter of pri-...es he gave the settlers, the country was ...changed from a wilderness to a garden, ...is now one of the most flourishing coun-...s in the New World; and still called ...r his own name. The climate of Penn-...ania is very agreeable, and the air sweet ...clear. The fall, or autumn, begins ...t the 20th of October, and lasts till the ...nning of December, when the winter ...in, which continues till March. Frosty ...ather, and extreme cold seasons, are fre-...ently known here; so that the river Dela-...re, though very broad, is oftentimes froze ...er; but, at the same time, the weather is dry and healthy. The spring lasts from March to June, but the weather is then more inconstant than in the other seasons. The heats are very great in the months of July, August, and September, but mitigated so much by cool breezes, that they are very tolerable. The wind is at south-west during great part of the summer, but generally at north and north-west in spring, fall, and winter; which, blowing over the frozen lakes and snowy mountains of Canada, is the true cause of the coldness of the weather in the winter season. The soil is in some places a yellow or black sand; in some a loamy gravel; and in others a fat mould, like the vales in England, especially near the inland brooks and rivers. The earth is fruitful, fat, and easy to be cleared, the roots of the trees being but a small distance below the surface of the ground. It is well watered with rivers, and produces every thing which can render life agreeable in the utmost plenty. In short, there is no part of America in a more flourishing condition than Pennsylvania; nay, in some years, more people have transported themselves into this province than in all the others. In the grand convention which was held in Philadelphia, in the summer, 1787, the inhabitants in Pennsylvania were reckoned at 360,000. They are now much more numerous. The inhabitants of Pennsylvania consist of emigrants from England, Ireland, Germany, and Scotland. The Friends and Episcopalians are chiefly of English extraction, and compose about one-third of the inhabitants. They live principally in the city of Philadelphia, and in the counties of Chester, Philadelphia, Bucks, and Montgomery. The Irish are mostly Presbyterians. Their ancestors came from the north of Ireland, which was originally settled from Scotland; hence they have sometimes been called Scotch-Irish, to denote their double descent. But they are commonly and more properly called Irish, or the descendents of people from the north of Ireland. They inhabit the western and frontier counties, and are numerous. The Germans compose one-quarter at least, if not a third of the inhabitants of Pennsylvania. They inhabit the north parts of the city of Philadelphia, and the counties of Philadelphia, Montgomery, Bucks, Dauphin, Lancaster, York, and Northampton; mostly in the four last. They consist of Lutherans (who are the most numerous sect) Calvinists, Moravians, Mennonists, Tunkers (corruptly called Dunkers) and Swingfelters, who are a species of Quakers. These are all distinguished for their temperance, industry, and economy. The Germans have usually fifteen of sixty-nine members in the assembly; and some of them have risen to the first honours in the state, and now fill a number of the higher

higher offices. Yet the lower claſs are very ignorant and ſuperſtitious. It is not uncommon to ſee them going to market with a little bag of ſalt tied to their horſes manes, for the purpoſe, they ſay, of keeping off witches. The baptiſts (except the Mennoniſt and Tunker baptiſts, who are Germans) are chiefly the deſcendants of emigrants from Wales, and are not numerous. A proportionate aſſemblage of the national prejudices, the manners, cuſtoms, religions, and political ſentiments of all theſe, will form the Pennſylvanian character. As the leading traits in this character, thus conſtituted, we may venture to mention induſtry, frugality, bordering in ſome inſtances on parſimony, enterprize, a taſte and ability for improvements in mechanics, in manufactures, in agriculture, in commerce, and in the liberal ſciences; temperance, plainneſs, and ſimplicity in dreſs and manners; pride and humility in their extremes; inoffenſiveneſs and intrigue; in regard to religion, variety and harmony; liberality and, its oppoſites, ſuperſtition and bigotry; and in politics an unhappy jargon. Such appear to be the diſtinguiſhing traits in the collective Pennſylvanian character. The literary and other uſeful ſocieties, are more numerous and flouriſhing, in Pennſylvania, than in any of the Thirteen States. Philadelphia is the capital, not only of this, but of the United States.

Penobſcot, a river of the United States of America, in the diſtrict of Main, which runs into a bay of the Atlantic, called *Penobſcot Bay*. *Long.* 68. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 44. 23. N.

Penobſcot Bay, a large bay of the Atlantic Ocean, on the ſouth coaſt of Main, in United America, containing ſeveral iſlands. *Long.* 68. 40. to 69. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 43. 55. to 44. 30. N.

Penobſcot Hills, mountains of the United States of America, in the diſtrict of Main, on the weſt coaſt of Penobſcot Bay.

Penrhyn Dewa, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Wales, and county of Caernarvon: ten miles S. Pulhely.

Penriſe, or *Penryſe*, a town of South Wales, in the county of Glamorgan, on the weſt ſide of a bay in the Briſtol Channel, with a weekly market on Thurſday. Here is an ancient caſtle: fourteen miles WNW. Swanſea, and 219 W. London.

Penrith, a town of England, in the county of Cumberland, with two weekly markets on Tueſday, and Saturday. Here are ſome manufactures of check and cotton. Near it are the remains of a caſtle, where Richard duke of York, afterwards Richard III, reſided ſeveral years, as ſheriff of Cumberland: 18 miles S Carliſle, and 283 N. London.

Penryn, a town of England, in the county of Cornwall, ſituated on an eminence, at the entrance of Falmouth Harbour, at the of a navigable river, defended by the of Pendennis. The inhabitants carry conſiderable trade in the pilchard, and foundland fiſheries. It is a borough and ſends two members to the Britiſh ment. Here are two markets weekly, day and Saturday: two miles N. Falmouth, and 266 WSW. London.

Pens, a town of the iſland of Cuba ty-two miles SW. Bayamo.

Penſacola, a town of Weſt Florida ated on the weſt ſide of a bay to w gives name, with an excellent harbo from all winds, and four fathoms w its entrance gradually deepening into eight. *Long.* 87. 12. W. Greenwich. 30. 28. N.

Penſbury, a town of United Amer the ſtate of Pennſylvania, ſituated on creek of the river Delaware, where Penn reſided.

Penſford, a town of England, in the ty of Somerſet, with a weekly mark Tueſday: ſix miles S. Briſtol, and 11 London.

Penta, a town of the iſland of Co ſeven miles NE. La Porta.

Pentalupo, a town of Italy, in the dom of Naples, and province of Ca Ultra: ſix miles E. Reggio.

Pentecoſte, a river of Canada, which into the river St. Laurence. *Long.* W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 49. 45. N.

Penthier Point, a cape on the weſt France: 2¼ leagues SE. Point St. Ma *Long.* 13. 3. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 15. N.

Penthievre, a fort of France, in the de ment of the Morbihan, ſituated on peninſula of Quiberon, on the eaſt and ſides waſhed by the ſea: ſeven m Quiberon, and nine SW. Auray.

Pentidatilo, a town of Italy, in the dom of Naples, and province of Ca Ultra: twelve miles SE. Reggio.

Pentima, a town of Italy, in the k of Naples, and province of Abruzzo C five miles NW. Solmona.

Pentland Frith, a ſtrait of the North between the north coaſt of Caithne Scotland, and the Orkney Iſlands.

Pentland Skerries, three ſmall iſla rocks, near the north coaſt of Scotla the largeſt of which two light hou erected, in the year 1794: four mi Duncanſby Head. *Long.* 0. 25. E. burgh. *Lat.* 58. 35. N.

Penvenan, a town of France, in the partment of the north coaſt, and chief of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lannion league NW. Treguier, and 2¼ NE. La

Penza, a town of Ruſſia, and capital government, near the Sura: 644 mi

erſburg, and 316 ESE. Moſcow. *Long.* 24. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 30. N.

Penzance, a ſeaport town of England, in county of Cornwall. It is well built populous, and is a port of good trade, h many ſhips belonging to it, but not or large veſſels being almoſt dry at low er. In the year 1595, it was burnt by Spaniards. It has a good market on urſday, and ſends two members to the iſh parliament: twenty-nine miles W. ro, and 286 WSW. London.

Penzenſkoe, a government of Ruſſia, bound- on the north by Nizegorodſkoi, on the by Simbirſkoe, on the ſouth by Sara- koe, and on the weſt by Tambovſkoe, at 172 miles eaſt to weſt, and from forty ixty north to ſouth. Penza is the capital. g. 60. 10. to 65. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. to 54. 36. N.

Penzinſkaia, a gulf of Ruſſia, at the north t of the Penzinſkoe Sea. *Long.* 180. E. rro. *Lat.* 61. to 62. N.

Penzinſkoe Sea, a large bay of the North ific Ocean, between Ruſſia and Kam- tka, ſituated to the north-eaſt of the ſea Ochotſk, about 320 miles in length, and m 120 to 160 broad. *Long.* 170. to 179. Ferro. *Lat.* 58. to 62. N.

Penzlein, a town of Germany, in the cir- of Lower Saxony, and principality of cklenburg: thirty-ſeven miles SE. Guſt- w, and fifty-three E. Stettin.

Pepecoaiſſinagan, a river of Canada, which s into the river St. Laurence. *Long.* 68. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 48. 26. N.

Peplond, a town of Hindooſtan, in the ndeith country: eighty miles S. Indore, d thirty NE. Burhampour.

Pepong, two ſmall iſlands in the Eaſtern dian Sea, near the coaſt of China. *Long.* 1. 46. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 23. 22. N.

Pepper Bay, a bay on the weſt coaſt of the nd of Java: thirty miles SSW. Bantam.

Pepperberg, a town of the iſland of Java, the ſouth coaſt: 75 miles S. Batavia.

Pepys's Iſlands, ſee *Falkland's Iſlands*.

Peguigny, a town of France, in the de- tment of the Somme, and chief place of a ton, in the diſtrict of Amiens, ſituated on e Somme, memorable for an interview and aty, between Edward IV, king of Eng- nd, and Louis XI, king of France, in the ar 1474: 1¼ poſt N. Amiens, and 3¼ S. Abbeville.

Pera, ſee *Conſtantinople*.

Pera, a ſeaport town of Aſia, on the weſt aſt of the country of Malacca: 170 miles NW. Malacca. *Lat.* 4. 15. N.

Perafita, a town of Spain, in the province f Catalonia: ten miles NNW. Vique.

Peralada, a town of Spain, in the province f Catalonia: 22 miles NNE. Gerona.

Peralta, a town of Spain, in the province of Navarre, celebrated for its wine: ſeven miles SSW. Olite.

Perami, a town of the iſland of Cuba: twenty-five miles SE. Villa del Principe.

Perarolo, a town of Italy, in the Cadorin: two miles S. Cadora.

Peraſta, a town of European Turkey, in Romania, on the coaſt of the ſea of Marmora: twelve leagues NE. Galipoli.

Peraſtorff, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: five miles SSW. Ips.

Percham, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 18 miles SW. Freyſtadt.

Perche, before the revolution, a country of France, which had formerly counts of its own; it enjoyed its own laws, ſubject to the parliament of Paris. It at preſent forms the department of the Orne.

Percy, or *Perſy*, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Lo: four leagues S. St. Lo, and five N. Avranches.

Perdido, a river of Weſt Florida, which runs into the Gulf of Mexico, forming a large bay at its mouth. *Long.* 87. 26. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 30. 20. N.

Perdoli, a town of Imperial Iſtria: four miles NNW. Pola.

Perdue Bay, a bay on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of the iſland of St. Vincent; one mile NW. Kingſton Bay.

Pereira de Suſa, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: twenty-three miles NE. Bragança Nova, and eighteen SE. Oporto.

Perekop, a fortreſs of Ruſſia, in the province of Tauris, on the iſthmus which joins the peninſula to the continent, and which has always been reckoned the key to the whole country. Its name is Sclavonian, and ſignifies a cut made through a place, being derived from the ditch dug here, in very remote ages, acroſs the neck of land at the entrance of the Crimea, for the ſecurity of the peninſula; and which has been, from time to time, repaired, and, at length, fortified. On this account, the Greeks call it Taphros, or Taphræ, and the Turks and Tartars, Or, which have pretty much the ſame ſignification with Perekop. The houſes here are but mean. In the years 1638 and 1736, the Ruſſians took it; at the laſt of which times, the whole Turkiſh garriſon, conſiſting of 2554 men, were made priſoners of war. Though the Ruſſians demoliſhed the place, the Tartars took the pains to rebuild it. In the year 1771, it was again taken by the Ruſſians, when the garriſon ſurrendered priſoners of war. In the year 1783, it was finally ceded to Ruſſia, with the reſt of the Crimea, by the abdication of the khan: 132 miles SSW. Ekaterinoſlav, and 220 WSW. Azoph. *Long.* 51. 60. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 4. N.

Perekopſkaia, a town of Ruſſia, in the

country of the Coſacks, on the Don: forty-eight miles S. Archadinſkaia.

Perelomov, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Amur: fifty-ſix miles NE. Stretenſk.

Peremſchal, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kaluga, on the Oka: ſixteen miles SSW. Kaluga. *Long.* 53. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 15. N.

Pereſlavelzalſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Vladimir: ſixty miles NW. Vladimir. *Long.* 56. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 56. 35. N.

Pereuil, a town of France, in the department of the Charente: four leagues from Angoulême.

Perevolotzkaia, a fort of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha, on the Samara: thirty-two miles WNW. Orenburg.

Perevoz, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Niznei Novgorod: forty-eight miles SSE. Niznei Novgorod. *Long.* 62. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. 36. N.

Perevoznoi (Nos), a cape of Ruſſia, in the ſtraits of Vaigatſkoi. *Long.* 76. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 69. 15. N.

Perg, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: ſix miles SSE. Aigen.

Perg, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 12 miles E. Steyregg.

Perga, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Albania, on the coaſt of the Mediterranean: 25 miles WNW. Arta.

Pergamar, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Romania, the ſee of a biſhop: ſixty miles SW. Adrianople, and ſixty-five NW. Galipoli.

Pergamo, a town of Aſiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia, ſituated at the foot of a mountain, on a river which was formerly called *Caicus*, with a harbour, about five leagues from the ſea. The inhabitants are chiefly Turks: the Chriſtians have a church, but are poor. Pergamos was anciently a kingdom, which began in the year 470, from the building of Rome, and continued 152 years, when the laſt king, Attalus III, dying without children, made the Roman people his heir. In this city was a celebrated library, and ſaid to contain 200,000 volumes. The manufacture of parchment is ſaid to have been firſt diſcovered here: 144 miles SSW. Conſtantinople. *Long.* 44. 46. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 11. N.

Pergkirchen, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 11 miles E. Steyregg.

Pergubą, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Olonetz: 64 miles N. Petrozavodſk.

Perbay (Point de), a cape on the weſt coaſt of France: two leagues SE. Point St. Matthew. *Long.* 13, 1. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 15. 2. N.

Peria, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irac; thirty leagues W. Iſpahan.

Periac, a town of France, in the [illegible] ment of the Aude, celebrated for [illegible] works: two leagues SW. Narbonne.

Periapatam, a town of Hindooſtan, [illegible] ty-four miles SW. Seringapatam, [illegible] four NE. Tellicherry. *Long.* [illegible] Greenwich. *Lat.* 12. 15. N.

Peribocą, a river of Canada, [illegible] into St. John's Lake, *Long.* 72. [illegible] Greenwich. *Lat.* 48. 32. N.

Periers, a town of France, in the [illegible] ment of the Channel: 8 miles N. [illegible]

Perignac, a town of France, in the [illegible] ment of the Lower Charente: ten [illegible] Saintes.

Perinaldo, a town of Italy, in the [illegible] of Nice: ſix miles and a half NE. [illegible] miglia, and eighteen ENE. Nice.

Perigord, before the revolution, a [illegible] of France, now the department of [illegible] dogne.

Perigueux, a town of France, and [illegible] of the department of the Dordogne, [illegible] Ille; before the revolution, the ca[illegible] Perigord, the ſee of a biſhop, and [illegible] of a governor. Here are ſome rem[illegible] Roman antiquities, as an amphit[illegible] temple of Venus, &c. This town is [illegible] for its partridge pies, which are ſent [illegible] Europe. The number of inhabitants [illegible] 6000: 154 poſts NE. Bourdeaux, and [illegible] SSW. Paris. *Long.* 18. 20. E. Ferro [illegible] 45. 10. N.

Perinda, a town of Hindooſtan, in [illegible] country of Dowlatabad: twenty-three [illegible] SE. Carmulla, and 188 NW. Hyd[illegible] *Long* 75. 50. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15 [illegible]

Perungiano, a town of the iſland [illegible] dinia: twenty miles SE. Villa de Igl[illegible]

Perinrapax, one of the Laccadive I[illegible] in the Indian Sea. *Long.* 71. 18. E. G[illegible] wich. *Lat.* 11. 10. N.

Periſpa, a town of Perſia, in the pro[illegible] of Irac: eighteen leagues S. Amadan.

Perito, a town of Italy, in the kin[illegible] Naples, and province of Abruzzo Ulte[illegible] teen miles WSW. Celano.

Perleberg, a town of Germany, in [illegible] circle of Upper Saxony, and capital of [illegible] Mark of Prignitz, ſituated on the Step[illegible] and containing about 370 houſes. In [illegible] year 1638, it was pillaged by the Sw[illegible] the inhabitants are principally tradesmen [illegible] farmers: twelve miles NNE. Seehauſen, [illegible] ſixty-two NW. Berlin.

Perm, a town of Ruſſia, and capital of [illegible] government of the Kama: 808 miles [illegible] Peterſburg, and 620 E. Moſcow. *Long.* [illegible] E. Ferro. *Lat.* 57. 40. N.

Permacoil, a town of Hindooſtan, in [illegible] Carnatic: ſeventeen miles NNW. Pon[illegible]cherry, and forty-five SSE. Arcot.

Permſkoe, a government of Ruſſia, incl[illegible]ed the provinces of Perm, and Ekaterin[illegible] [illegible]

ded on the north by the government of gda and Toboſk, on the eaſt by the rnment of Toboſk, on the ſouth by mſkoe, and on the weſt by Viatſkoe, t 360 miles from north to ſouth, and 240 to 260 eaſt to weſt. *Long.* 70. 30. 1. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. 15. to 61. 15. The province of Perm extends from . 70. 30. to 76; *Lat.* 55. 30. to 61. 14.

rnabiacaba, or *Paranonbiacuba*, a mountof South America, in Braſil, near the of St. Paul.

nulla, a town of Hindooſtan, in the itry of Guzerat: thirty-eight miles S. . and twenty W. Durrampour. *Long.* 3. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 20. 35. N.

rnambuco, ſee *Fernambuco*.

rnek, a caſtle of Hungary: twelve miles Preſburg.

rnes, a town of France, in the departt of the Straits of Calais, and chief place a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Pol: 1¼ N. St. Pol. and 8¼ N. Amiens.

rnes, a town of France, in the departt of the mouths of the Rhône: four ues ENE. Avignon.

Fernitz, a town of Croatia: ſixteen miles Carlſtadt.

Perno, a town of Sweden, in the province Nyland, on the coaſt of the Baltic: twelve us E. Helſingfors.

Pernow, a town of Ruſſia, in the governt of Riga, on a river near the Baltic, tified and defended by a caſtle: ninety- miles N. Riga. *Long.* 42. 16. E. Ferro. 58. 30. N.

Peronſtain, a town of Germany, in the rchy of Auſtria: twelve miles NNW. Wolfgang.

Peronne, a town of France, and principal of a diſtrict, in the department of the nme, ſituated on the Somme, ſurrounded marſhes, and ſtrongly fortified. This ce has been ſeveral times beſieged, but er taken, on which account it has been led *Pucelle*. It is a place of great antiy, and the kings of the Merovinian race, d a palace here. The number of inhabiants is ſaid to be 17,000: 5 poſts S. Camay, and 16¼ NE. Paris. *Long.* 20. 37. E. rro. *Lat.* 50. 22. N.

Perouge, a town of France, in the departnent of the Ain: ¼ league W. Meximieux, nd 2 NE. Montluel.

Perouſa (La), a town of Piedmont, in the diſtrict of the Four Vallies, to one of which it gives name, on the river Cluſon: ſix miles NW. Pinerolo, and twenty-four E. Briançon.

Perpignan, a town of France, and capital of the department of the Eaſt Pyrennées; before the revolution, the capital of Rouſſillon, and the ſee of a biſhop; ſituated on the Tet, about a league from the ſea. The walls are of brick and ſtone, very high, and thick, with ſeveral baſtions: the citadel is upon an eminence, and commands the town: 19 poſts SW. Montpellier, and 224 S. Paris. *Long.* 20. 33. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 41. N.

Perquimins, a county of North Carolina.

Perrecy, a town of France, in the department of the Saône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Charolles: 3¼ leagues NNW. Charolles, and 5¼ E. Bourbon Lancy.

Perreux, a town of France, in the department of the Rhône and Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Roanne: 1 league E. Roanne, and 2¼ S. Charlieu.

Perriers, a town of France, and ſeat of a tribunal, in the department of the Channel: 2¼ leagues N. Coutances, and 3 SW. Carentan.

Perritio, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which runs into the Crate, in the province of Calabria Citra.

Perros Gueric, a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſts, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lannion: 1¼ league N. Lannion, and 2¼ N. Treguier.

Perſain, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Pegu, near a river of the ſame name: 132 miles SW. Pegu, and 252 SSE. Aracan. *Long.* 94. 55. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 16. 45. N.

Perſain, a river of Aſia, in Pegu, which runs from the great river Ava, into the Bay of Bengal, a little to the ſouth-eaſt of cape Negrais.

Perſante, a river which riſes in a ſmall lake about four miles north-weſt from New Stettin, croſſes Pomerania, and runs into the Baltic, a little below Colberg.

Perſchling, a river of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, which runs into the Danube, three miles above Tuln.

Perſchling, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, on a river of the ſame name: eight miles SW. Tuln.

Perſbore, a town of England, in the county of Worceſter, on the Avon. It contains two churches, and about 300 houſes, and has two markets weekly, on Tueſday and Saturday: 9 miles SE. Worceſter, and 102 NW. London.

Perſia, a country of Aſia, than which, perhaps, none has been more various in its power and extent: even its preſent boundaries are, in ſome degree, unknown, eſpecially towards Ruſſia, Tartary, and India. In the general outline, it is bounded on the north by Ruſſia, the Caſpian Sea, and the country of the independent Tartars; on the eaſt by the Mogul empire, from which a ridge of mountains and the river Indus divide it; on the ſouth it has the Arabian Sea and the Perſian Gulf; and on the weſt it has Georgia, Curdiſtan, Armenia,

Armenia, and Arabia. Its greateſt extent, from ſouth to north is about 1140 Engliſh miles, and its greateſt extent from eaſt to weſt is about 1280 miles, though in many parts it is much narrower, eſpecially towards the north, where, on the weſt, it contains but a narrow track of land between Turkey and the Caſpian Sea; and, on the eaſt, it is alſo pent up between the ſame ſea and the country of the Tartars. The temperature of the air is various, according to the different provinces. In the province of Adirbeitzan, the capital of which is Tauris, to the ſouth of Armenia, the air is very cold, and yet very healthy; but in Taberiſtan, or Mezanderan, to the ſouth of the Caſpian Sea, is very unwholeſome. The country here is marſhy, and abounds with an infinite number of inſects, which dying when the marſhes are dried up in ſummer, infect the air with poiſonous exhalations; there are beſides ſo many fetid waters in this province, that, by overflowing part of the country, they occaſion the inhabitants to have an earthy complection. Shah Abbas tranſported 20,000 Armenian families into Taberiſtan, in order to people and cultivate it; but few of them withſtood the inſalubrity of the country, which is, notwithſtanding, very fruitful. The air is not better in the province of Ghilan, which lies to the north-weſt of Mezanderan, and, indeed, is ſo bad in both, that it is cuſtomary to aſk, when any perſon is appointed governor of either, whether he is guilty of robbery or murder, that he ſhould be ſent thither? The province of Perſian Irac, of which Iſpahan is the capital, and which lies about the middle of the kingdom, enjoys ſix months hot, and ſix months cold weather, though lying between the 31ſt and 36th degrees of north latitude. It ſnows there four or five times in the ſeaſon, and ſometimes in ſuch quantities, that it is impoſſible to find the roads. At about a league's diſtance from Iſpahan, there is a ſtone three or four feet high; and, when the ſnow happens to cover the ground to that height, it is a ſign of a plentiful year. The firſt peaſant that carries the news of it to court, receives a reward of 100 tomans, about 230l. ſterling. It rains here very ſeldom, except in April, when the ſhowers are ſometimes pretty heavy. In the ſouthern provinces, eſpecially along the ſea coaſt, the air is ſo exceſſively hot and ſultry, that it is very dangerous, and even mortal to Europeans, particularly to ſuch as are not temperate in eating and drinking: generally ſpeaking, the ſoil in Perſia cannot be much commended; for, though ſome parts are fruitful, others are perfectly barren, being mountainous and ſandy. By reaſon of the ſcarcity of rivers, there is only rain and diſſolved ſnow for watering land; and theſe, falling from the mountains in ſmall brooks and rivulets, render the plies fertile. Here their corn ripens exceedingly ſoon, and, in ſome parts, they have a threefold crop in a year. At Iſpahan have almoſt all kinds of the excellent European fruits, but fairer and better, by the dryneſs of the air, they have the whole year. The melons are exceeding and not dangerous, as in Europe: the apricots delicious; and their peaches and good. They have nine or ten ſorts very good grapes, which yield good wine chiefly white, for the red wines do not keep ſo well, except that of Shiraz. They have few trees but what grow their gardens, and of theſe the peach is the moſt carefully cultivated. The produces all ſorts of culinary herbs, roots, and puiſe; it has ſtore of cattle, eſpecially oxen; and abounds particularly with poultry and game. The sheep breed is generally very thin, when good. Their horſes are the fineſt in the eaſt; they are higher than the English ſaddle-horſes, ſtraight before, a ſmall legs wonderfully ſlender and finely proportioned, gentle, good travellers, very and ſprightly, and doing good ſervice they are eighteen or twenty years. Their mules are next in requeſt; they well, never fall, and are ſeldom tired; higheſt price of a mule is about forty pounds. Their Arabian breed of aſſes the beſt in the world: they have ſo ſhining hair, they carry their heads high their feet are light, and they move very gracefully; ſome of them are valued twenty pounds, being kept for riding; their maſters love them for their ſpeed and eaſy going. Their beaſts of burden are the common aſs, like our's, ſlow and heavy, and camels, of which there are two ſorts, northern and ſouthern; the former much the ſmaller, carry but ſeven hundred weight, the other can carry a thouſand three hundred; both are profitable to their maſters, as coſting little nothing to keep. The camels' hair is the moſt profitable fleece of all the tame beaſts fine ſtuffs are made out of it, and, in rope, hats, with a mixture of a little ſilver. As Perſia is very mountainous, full of metals and minerals, which they began to work upon in the laſt century much more than in preceding times. The diligence, in this reſpect, was owing to great Shah Abbas. The metals uſually be met with are iron, ſteel, braſs, lead; minerals and mineral waters abound throughout Perſia; ſulphur and ſaltpetre are extracted out of the mountain of Demavend, which ſeparates Taberiſtan from

beaſts are not very common in Perſia, e there are few foreſts; but in all countries, as in Hircania, now called riſtan, there are abundance of lions, tigers, leopards, porcupines, wild jackals, and wolves; but the laſt not merous as any of the other ſpecies. is divided into the following pro-: Schirvan, which is the moſt ern province of Perſia, and lies along weſtern coaſt of the Caſpian Sea; itzan; Ghilan; Mezanderan, with riſtan; Perſian Irak, or Ancient a; Chuſiſtan; Farſiſtan; Kerman, riſtan; Mecran, or Makran; Se-n; Sableſtan; and Choraſan; includ-Allerabat and Dageſtan. Candahar anciently a province of Perſia, but is independent. When the kingdoms Media and Perſia were united, under s the Great, in the year of the world), that prince having conquered Baby-, erected the ſecond or Perſian mo-hy upon the total ruin of the Aſſyrian re, and thereby extended the Perſian ions through Aſſyria, Armenia, and Aſia Minor, to the very borders of Eu-; but this monarchy continued no er than 206 years, in a ſucceſſion of ve kings, the third of whom, Darius ſtaſpes, invaded Greece, with an army 00,000 foot, and 10,000 horſe; a force cient for over-running all that country, he virtue and bravery of the Greeks not exceeded what could poſſibly have n expected from men. The Greeks id not get together an army of above oo men, and yet this handful of peo-ventured, under the conduct of Milti-s, to give the Perſians battle, in the s of Marathon, near Athens; and, h the loſs of 192 men only, according Herodotus, entirely defeated that im-enſe army. Xerxes, the ſon and ſucceſ-r of Darius, renewed the attempt againſt reece, and, after ten years' preparation, ded it with ſo large an army, that the e land was, in a manner, covered, and e rivers drank dry by them; but this dition did not prove more ſucceſsful, after the battle, by land, at the ts of Thermopylæ, and the ſea-gement at Salamis, Xerxes was glad to re, and leave his general Mardonius, h 300,000 men, to finiſh the war; ich was, indeed, ſoon after put an end by the entire rout of the Perſian army, the famous battle of Platæa. About years after, Alexander, king of Ma-on, invaded Aſia; fought the nume-s Perſian armies, firſt at the river Gra-, in Phrygia; ſecondly, at Iſſus, in ia; and, thirdly, at Arbela, in Aſſy-; in all which battles he obtained entire victories, and finally entered Babylon in triumph. At the grand partition of Alexander's dominions among his captains, Perſia was made part of the Syrian kingdom of Seleucus Nicanor, but did not continue long ſo; for, in the reign of Antiochus Theos, the grandſon of Seleucus, the Parthians revolted, under the conduct of Arſaces, a nobleman of that country, who perſuaded the neighbouring nations to join with him, and aſſumed the title of king. He was ſucceeded by a race of princes, who were potent monarchs, and oppoſed the Romans with greater vigour than any other nation. This kingdom remained thus, under the Parthian government, from the year of the world 3718, to the year of Chriſt 228; when Artaxerxes, a noble Perſian, having ſlain Artabanus III, and repelled the Romans, aſcended the throne. This king is reckoned to have reſtored the ancient Perſian race, and from him began a new dynaſty, or race of kings, who, in twenty-eight generations, governed this country 406 years. In the year 634, the Saracens, under Omar, the ſucceſſor of Mohammed, defeated Hormiſdas II; this put an end to that kingdom: ſo that Perſia became a part of the Saracen empire, and was governed by certain deputies, with the title of ſultans, under the grand caliph. In proceſs of time the ſultans of Perſia, Babylon, &c. quarrelling among themſelves, occaſioned ſeveral revolutions and fluctuations of power, which, in the end, brought in the Turks. Tangrolipix overcame the ſultan or king of Perſia, in the year 1030, and aſſumed the government of that country. He was ſucceeded by a race of Turkiſh princes, for about 200 years; and then a new dynaſty of Tartarian princes gained the government. Haalen, the firſt of theſe, became king of Perſia, in the year 1260, and was ſucceeded by eight of his poſterity, till the year 1337; when, upon the death of Abuſaid, the laſt of that houſe, the kingdom became divided amongſt ſeveral Tartar princes, till about the year 1400, when Tamerlane reduced the whole to his obedience, and left it to his ſon Mirza Charock; but that family did not hold it long, for, after continual feuds among themſelves, in a ſucceſſion of ſix generations, the laſt of them was defeated and ſlain, in 1472, by Uſum Caſſan, an Armenian prince, who was, at that time, governor of Turcomania, and founded a new dynaſty, called the Armenian. There were five other princes of this line, the laſt of whom was at firſt ſucceſsful in war againſt the Sophian family, who then began to make a great figure in Perſia; but he was at laſt defeated by Iſmael Sophi,

the

the founder of the dynaſty of the Sophian race, who governed Perſia till within theſe few years. In the beginning of the preſent century, Nadir Khan, the ſon of a Perſian nobleman, on the borders of Tartary, was invited by the reigning Thamas to aſſiſt in quelling a rebellion, ſet on foot by Myrr Weis, the governor of Candahar, which he performed. But Nadir Khan, to whom Thamas has given the name of Thamas Kouli-Khan, that is, the ſlave of Thamas, thinking his ſervices not ſufficiently rewarded, and pretending that the king had a deſign againſt his life, or at leaſt to ſet him aſide, conſpired againſt his ſovereign, made him priſoner, and put him to death, as is ſuppoſed; after which he uſurped the throne, ſtyling himſelf Shah Nadir, or King Nadir. He afterwards laid ſiege to Candahar, of which a ſon of Myrr Weis had poſſeſſed himſelf. While he lay at this ſiege, the court of the great mogul being diſtracted by factions, one of the parties invited Shah Nadir to come to their aſſiſtance, and betrayed the mogul into his hands. Hereupon, having marched to Delhi, where having amaſſed the greateſt treaſure ever prince was maſter of, he returned to Perſia, giving the mogul his liberty, on condition of reſigning the provinces on the weſt ſide of the Indies to the crown of Perſia. He afterwards made a conqueſt of Uſbeck Tartary, and plundered Bukhara, the capital city. Then he marched againſt the Dagiſtan Tartars, but loſt great part of his army in the mountains, without fighting. He defeated the Turks in ſeveral engagements, but laying ſiege to Bagdad, was twice compelled to raiſe the ſiege. He proceeded to change the religion of the Perſians to that of Omar, hanged up the chief-prieſts, put his own ſon to death, and was guilty of ſuch cruelty, that he was at length aſſaſſinated by his own relations, in 1747, who have been fighting for the crown ever ſince. The contending parties have been reduced to two, and, in the ſpring of the year 1763, Kerim Khan made himſelf maſter of all Perſia, by the defeat of Fat Ali Khan. The highways were ſince ſafe, trade recovered its vigour, caravans are very frequent, and between 15,000 and 20,000 families of that kingdom, who had retired to Bagdad, ſucceſſively returned to their own country. At firſt Kerim Khan declined the title of king, aſſuming only in his firmans, and on his coin, that of ſabelzaman, which ſignifies maſter of the preſent time; but he ſince, in the month of October, of the ſame year, convoked all the Perſian grandees, to meet him at Iſpahan, in order to aſſiſt at his coronation at Tauris. Perſia is an abſolute monarchy; the king's will is law, in all caſes judges of the lives and fortunes of h... jects, without regard to any other law than his own pleaſure; and that ... leads him to extravagant ſeverities ... has no eſtabliſhed council, but is ad... ſuch miniſters as are moſt in favour... the reſolutions taken by the ladies ... haram frequently defeat the beſt ... ſigns. The crown is hereditary, ex... ing only the females; but the ſon... daughter are allowed to inherit. ... laws of Perſia exclude the blind fr... throne; and this is the reaſon that ... reigning prince uſually orders the ... all the males of the royal family, ... he entertains any jealouſy, to be p... The religion of the Perſians is the ... ſubſtance with that of the Turks; th... no nations in the world hate one an... much on account of religion as the... The true ground of their diviſion is, ... the Turks pretend that Abubeker w... lawful ſucceſſor of Mahomet, Omar ... ſucceſſor of Abubeker, Oſman of O... and then Ali; whereas the Perſians ... that Ali ſucceeded Mahomet, or ... to have ſucceeded him, as being his ſo... law, and that the reſt were but ſo... uſurpers of his right. This is the re... that the Turks hold the Perſians t... heretics.

Perſkenſtein, a town of Sileſia, in the ... cipality of Neiſſe: 2½ miles NNE. Ot... chau.

Perſo, a town of Italy, in the count... Friuli: ten miles NW. Udina.

Perſtain, a town of Bohemia, in the ... cle of Boleſlaw: fourteen miles NW. ... Buntzel.

Pertels, a town of Germany, in the ... duchy of Auſtria: ſix miles N. Bo... Waidhofen.

Perth, a town of Scotland, capital of ... county to which it gives name, and one ... the handſomeſt towns of the kin... ſtretching itſelf in length under the Gr... pian Hills, on the weſtern bank of ... Tay, which is here croſſed by a han... bridge of nine arches: ſo beautiful in ... approach, that the Romans, on ſeeing ... river, exclaimed "*Ecce Tyberim.*" ... town conſiſts of one principal wide ſtr... well paved, but ill built; from wh... branch off two others on each ſide, at ri... angles. The infirmary is a good bui... finiſhed in the year 1750, on the ſite of ... Carthuſian friary. The houſes of the Gre... and Black Friars, in this town; the f... mer founded by Lord Oliphant, in ... year 1460, the latter by Alexander II. ... the year 1231, were the firſt that felt ... rage of reformation in Scotland, in 15... The Black Friars ſtood without the ... ...

of Perth. Here James I was mur-
l. in the year 1437, by Robert Gra-
who gave him twenty-eight wounds,
e queen received two and was carried
The king was buried in a very ſtate-
nment. in the Carthuſian monaſtery,
Monaſterium vallis virtutis, of his
ounding; one of the moſt magnifi-
buildings in the kingdom, which,
the reſt, was deſtroyed by the popu-
The only remains of this magnifi-
ſtructure is to be ſeen in the carved
s with which the ſouth-eaſt porch of
hn's church is built, now greatly de-
The king's garments, full of ſtabs,
eſerved here after the reformation.
preſent ſtately pariſh-church, now di-
into two kirks, belonged to one of
houſes. The linen manufacture
s a conſiderable revenue to this town,
l. worth being annually exported,
. worth of wheat and barley; and
l. worth of ſalmon. In the river here
ound pearls, of which 10,000l. worth
ſent to London between the years
and 1764, and ſold from 10s. to 36s.
ounce, but the avarice of the owners
ſted the fiſhery. The houſe, and the
room, where the attempt of the Gow-
to ſeize, or aſſaſſinate, the king, was
ſed to have been made, is now con-
d into barracks for a train of artillery:
the back ſtair, down which the Ruth-
s were thrown, is pulled down. This
ge event, however magnified or atteſted
contemporary writers, is made up of
y improbabilities. The kings of Scot-
d before James II, were crowned at
e, and reſided at Perth, as the metro-
s of the nation. James reſided, and
educated, in the caſtle of Edinburgh,
was crowned there, in the year 1437.
parliaments, and courts of juſtice,
re removed from Perth to Edinburgh,
t Perth kept its priority till the year
2. After the battle of Falkirk, in the
1298, Edward I rebuilt the walls of
rth, and made it the reſidence of his
ties. Robert Bruce attacked it in the
ar 1306, when it was the head-quarters
the earl of Pembroke, the Engliſh guar-
n. The earl ſallied out, and defeated
at Methven. In 1311, he ſcaled the
, after a ſix weeks' ſiege, took and burnt
town, and levelled the works. After
battle of Duplin, Baliol took poſſeſſion
and fortified it. It was ſoon after
kaded, without ſucceſs, by the Scots,
it was ſurpriſed, and its fortifications
ed the ſame year. It ſtood a long ſiege
ſt the regent Robert, in the year 1339,
was taken by draining the ditch: the
s were repaired by James II. The
laſt demolition of monaſteries began at

Perth, in the year 1559; and the queen regent, by her perfidy and tyranny to the proteſtants, provoked them to beſiege and take poſſeſſion of the town. They marched thence to the relief of Stirling, with ropes about their necks; and a picture of this their march, painted in the town-clerk's office at Perth, is ſtill to be ſeen. The marquis of Montroſe ſeized the place after the battle of Tibbermoor, in the year 1644, and Cromwell made himſelf maſter of it in 1651, and the commiſſioners ordered a citadel to be built on the ſouth inch, capable of containing 500 men: now a green, beautifully planted. The earl of Mar lay here a conſiderable time, with his forces, in the year 1715, and the pretender was proclaimed. The town is ſuppoſed to have increaſed one-third ſince the year 1745. The inhabitants amount to 11,000: twenty-eight miles NNW. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 56. 24. N.

Perth Amboy, ſee *Amboy*.

Perthes, a town of France, in the department of the Seine and Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Melun: two leagues SSW. Melun.

Perthes, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St Dizier: two leagues NW. St. Dizier.

Perthſhire, a county of Scotland, bounded on the north by the counties of Inverneſs and Aberdeen, on the eaſt by the counties of Angus, Fife, and Kinroſs, on the ſouth by the counties of Clackmannan, Stirling, and Dumbarton, and on the weſt by the counties of Dumbarton and Argyle: about ſixty miles from north to ſouth, and fifty from eaſt to weſt. It is divided into ſix diſtricts, Athol, Breadalbane, Gourie, Monteith, Stormont, and Strathern. Athol, which is the moſt northerly, is wild and mountainous; nor can any part be called level: however, conſiderable tracts are fertile in corn and paſture. There are many conſiderable lochs which abound in fiſh, particularly ſalmon; the greater of them diſcharge the waters into the Tay, which is the chief river of the county. On the borders of the county runs the great military road to the Highlands, over what are called the Black Mountains; the paſs (ſays Mr. Pennant) is extremely narrow between high mountains, with the Garry running beneath, in a deep, darkſome, and rocky channel, overhung with trees, forming a ſcene of horrible grandeur. This place is memorable for the defeat of King William's army in 1689, and the fall of the brave viſcount of Dundee, at the moment of victory: here alſo a body of Heſſians, in 1746, made a full pauſe, refuſing to march farther. It appeared to them

them as the *ne plus ultra* of habitable country. This county ſends one member to the Britiſh parliament. The principal towns are Perth, Scone, Dumblain, Crieff, Blair, and Dunkeld.

Pertigi, a town of the iſland of Sardinia: nineteen miles SE. Caſtello Aragoneſe.

Pertuis, a town of France, in the department of the Mouths of the Rhône, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Apt, near the Durance: three leagues N. Aix, and four SSE. Apt.

Pertuis d'Antioch, a ſtrait or narrow part of the ſea, between the Iſle of Oleron, and the Iſle of Ré.

Pertuis Breton, a narrow ſtrait of the ſea, between the Iſle of Ré, and the coaſt of France.

Pertuis de Maumuſſon, a ſtrait between the Iſle of Oleron, and the coaſt of France, ſouth of the iſland, about a quarter of a league wide.

Peru, a country of South America, bounded on the north by the viceroyalty of New Grenada, on the eaſt by the provinces which depend on the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres, on the ſouth by Chili, and on the weſt by the Pacific Ocean, and extends from the 52d to the 63d degree of longitude weſt from Ferro, and from the 4th to the 22d degree of ſouth latitude. The Spaniards were unacquainted with Peru, till they were become maſters of Mexico; a young cacique, in the neighbourhood of the iſthmus of Darien, gave them the firſt information, in the year 1513, when 190 Spaniards attended by a thouſand Indians, loaded with their baggage, as porters and guides, croſſed the continent, and firſt diſcovered the Pacific Ocean, and the rich country of Peru, under the conduct of two ſoldiers of mean deſcent, Francis Pizarro and Diego Almagro. Huana Capac, the inca or emperor of Peru, had ſubdued Quito, and dying in the year 1529, left two ſons, one by a princeſs of the blood royal, the other by a daughter of the king of Quito, and divided between them his empire. Huaſcar reigned at Cuſco, and Atahualpa in Quito, but theſe two princes quarrelled, and engaged in a war, when Huaſcar was vanquiſhed, and made priſoner. At this time, Pizarro arrived, with the Spaniards. Some negociations took place between Atahualpa and Pizarro, which ended in the impriſonment and ſubſequent death of the inca. Huaſcar had been already put to death in priſon, by order of his brother. Some unavailing attempts were made to drive away the Spaniards, but the whole empire was ſoon compelled to ſubmit to the yoke. The empire of the incas, is, according to the account of the Peruvians themſelves, ſaid to have been founded by Manco C and to have continued for thirte ra ons. Theſe incas called themſ deſcendan's of the ſun, which w object of their adoration, as the f light, of joy, and fertility; next to t they worſhipped the moon and t The lands of the kingdom, that w ceptible of cultivation, were divide three parts: one appropriated to another to the inca, and a third r people. The firſt were cultivated mon, as were, likewiſe, the l orphans, of widows, of old men, infirm, and of the ſoldiers who were the army. Theſe were cultivated diately after the lands appropri ted ſun, and before thoſe of the emp r ſeaſon of this labour was an feſtivals: it was begun and con the ſound of muſical inſtrumen , chanting of hymns. The emp no tribute, and exacted nothing ſubjects, but that they ſhould c lands; the whole produce of whi depoſited in public magazines, w cient to defray all expences of the The lands dedicated to the ſun for the maintenance of the prie , the expences of conſecrating tho ficent temples that were covered and whoſe roofs were of ſilver. T vians, though at the very ſource and ſilver, knew not the uſe of c had neither commerce nor luxur ; more minute arts, which owe their to the immediate wants of ſocial in a very imperfect ſtate among They had not even hieroglyphics among all nations, were the firſt ward writing. All their ſciences in memory, and all their arts in They learned their religion an hiſtory by hymns and their du profeſſions by labour and imit tion. the conqueſt, there hath only been ling inſurrection in Peru. An in the province of Xauxa, who declar ſelf of the blood of the incas, was p king, in 1742. His countrymen, w tered themſelves that they ſhou recover their religion, their law , lands, and their glory, flocked in to his ſtandard; but they were ſoon diſperſed, after having made a con progreſs. This country, which irregular, may be divided into three The principal Cordeleras form the the ſummits of theſe, ſays M. de damine, are loſt in the clouds, and all of them are covered with enor maſſes of ſnow, as old as the world. ſeveral of theſe ſummits, which have tumbled down, and from thoſe immen

s of snow, torrents of smoke and flame . Such are the summits of Colopaxi, ourargua, and Sangai. The greatest f the rest have formerly been vol-, or will, probably, one day become History has only preserved to us, ra of their eruptions since the disco- of America; but the pumice-stones, calcined earths with which they are , and the evident vestiges that the hath left, are authentic testimonies e reality of former eruptions: their t is prodigious. From this boundary, is where the snow never melts, not in the torrid zone, one hardly sees, in nding a hundred or a hundred and toises down, any thing except naked , or dry sands: a little lower, one perceive some moss that covers the , various kinds of heath, which, h green and damp, make a clear fire; hillocks of spungy earth, on which small radiated and starry plants, whose are like the leaves of yew. Through- the whole of this space, the snow is temporary, but it continues sometimes e weeks and months. Lower still, round is commonly covered with a f loose grass, which rises a foot and a igh, or two feet. When we come n from these mountains, we find others are less considerable, which occupy middle of Peru. The summit of these mmonly cold, barren, and full of s. The vallies between them are co- d with numerous flocks, and seem to to agriculture the most copious har- s. There are seldom above two months winter here; and in the greatest heat, ed only pass out of the sun into the e, to enjoy the temperate zone. This d alternative of sensation is not, how- , invariable in a climate which, by disposition of the ground alone, often ges in the course of a league. But t be as it will, it is always found thy. There is no malady peculiar to e countries, and those of our climate m prevail there. An European ves- however, in 1719, brought thither an demic disorder, which carried off a t number of Spaniards and Mestees, above two hundred thousand In- s. A more fatal present still, which e people have received in exchange for r gold, is the small-pox. It showed f here, for the first time, in the year , and has not failed since, to make, ntervals, inexpressible ravages. The ple are not less exposed to this fatal temper on the coast, known by the name Vallies. Their temperature is not the ne as is elsewhere found in the same la- le. It is very agreeable; and though four seasons of the year are sensibly felt here, there is none that can, with propriety, be deemed inconvenient. The winter is the most strongly marked. Whatever may be the cause of so regular a winter under the torrid zone, it is certain, that these vallies, which are covered with heaps of sand, are absolutely barren for a space of more than a hundred leagues, from Truxillo to Lima. The rest of the coast is less sandy, but it is still too much so to be fruitful. No fields are there found that can be styled fertile, except in such lands as are watered by the streams which descend from the mountains. Rain might contribute to impart to the soil the fertility of which it is destitute, but it is never known to rain in Lower Peru. The same reasons that prevent its raining in vallies, undoubtedly also hinder storms. Those of their inhabitants who never travelled in the mountains, are perfect strangers to thunder and lightning. Their terror is equal to their astonishment, when, out of their country, they first behold so uncommon a spectacle. But they have a phænomenon much more dangerous and dreadful, and which, in its consequences, leaves much deeper impressions in the human imagination than thunder, and the ravages that accompany it. Earthquakes, which in other countries are so rare, that whole generations pass without beholding one, are so common in the vallies of Peru, that they have there contracted a habit of reckoning them as a series of dates; and they are so much the more memorable, as their frequent return does not diminish their violence. There are few places on this extensive coast, which present not most dreadful monuments of these horrible convulsions of the earth. The Peruvians were at first deprived of their possessions, as the Mexicans had been. Only a part of those lands, which, in the times of the incas, had been consecrated to the public occasions, was left to them in common. Each native is subject to a poll-tax from the age of 18 to 50. The liberty of the Indians underwent the same fate as their property. Those who were the slaves of government, and were employed in the labours indispensably necessary for new establishments, were ill fed and ill clothed. When there was no longer any occupation for them, they were transferred to private persons, whose fiefs stood in need of hands to cultivate them. It is expressly prohibited by law, that the Peruvians should be obliged to work in the subterraneous mines, and yet there is no miner, who by his influence, or by his profusion, cannot compel them to it: continual oppression prevents the Indians from having any thing, even common necessaries; they sow no ma[illegible] but what is absolutely necessary for them, and they

conceal it in ſecret caverns. The heads of a family poſſeſs alone the ſecret of this depoſit, and go every eight days there to fetch proviſions for the week. In fine, the corregidors have, for the moſt part, appropriated to themſelves the excluſive right of ſelling to the Indians of their diſtrict the merchandiſe of Europe, and they either make them pay an exorbitant price for it, or oblige them to purchaſe what they do not want. The court of Madrid has given the Peruvians a Spaniſh protector, who is obliged to defend them; and a cacique of the country, who is charged with the management of their affairs.—But too often the protector ſells the Indians to any that will purchaſe them, and the cacique is too much debaſed to be able to oppoſe this oppreſſion. Religion has not more power than the laws; it has ſtill leſs. Theſe people go to church as they do to their labours impoſed upon them, execrating thoſe foreign barbarians, who overwhelm both their bodies and their ſouls with intolerable yokes and burdens. They have in general preſerved the religion of their anceſtors; and even in the great towns, where they are under the eyes of their tyrants, they have ſolemn days, on which they aſſume their ancient dreſs, and carry along the ſtreets the images of the ſun and moon. Some among them repreſent a tragedy, the ſubject of which is the death of Atahualpa. One day, perhaps, this tragedy will end in the maſſacre of the whole race of the murderers of Atahualpa. The Peruvians are moreover an inſtance of that profound ſtupidity in which it is in the power of tyranny to plunge men. They are fallen into a liſtleſs and univerſal indifference. The riches which their country hath offered them, do not tempt them; luxury, to which nature invites them, has no attraction for them. They are even inſenſible to honours. They are whatever one pleaſes, without any ill-humour or choice, caciques or matayos, the objects of diſtinction, or of public deriſion. They have loſt all their paſſions. That of fear itſelf has often no effect on them, through the little attachment they have to life. They intoxicate themſelves and dance; theſe are all the pleaſures they have, when they are able to forget their miſery. Indolence is their predominant habit. "I am not hungry," they ſay to the perſon who would pay them for them for their labour. Among the animals of Peru are the llama, the vicuna, and guanaco. The llama, in ſeveral particulars, reſembles the camel, as in the ſhape of its neck, head, and ſome other parts, but has no bunch, and is much ſmaller, cloven-footed, and different in colour; for though moſt of them are brown, ſome are white, others black, and others of different colours: its pace reſembles that of a camel, and its height is equal to that of an aſs betwixt a year and two old. The Indians uſe them as beaſts of burden, and they anſwer very well for any load of a hundred weight. Anciently the Indians uſed to eat the fleſh of them, and ſtill continue to make that uſe of theſe animals when paſt labour. They ſay there is no difference betwixt it and mutton, except that the former is ſomething ſweeter: it is a very docile creature, and eaſily kept. Its whole defence is to eject from its mouth ſome viſcoſities, which are ſaid to cauſe itch to any on which they fall; ſo that the Indians, who firmly believe this, are very cautious of provoking the llama. In the ſouthern provinces of Peru, are found two animals, not very different from the llama: theſe are the vicuna and the guanaco. The only difference between them being that the vicuna is ſomething ſmaller, and has ſhorter and finer, and brown all over the body, except the belly, which is white. The guanaco, on the contrary, is larger, its wool long and harſh: the ſhape of both is pretty nearly alike. The laſt are of great ſervice in mines, carrying metals in ſuch rugged roads as would be impracticable to any other beaſt. Among the birds are found the gallinazos, a ſpecies of the vulture. Theſe birds make it their ſole employment to watch a female alligator, during the day, when ſhe lays her eggs, the ſides of the river not being then covered with water, the bird concealing itſelf among the branches of a tree, where it ſilently obſerves the female alligator, till ſhe has laid her eggs and retires; but ſhe is no ſooner gone to water, than the galinazos darts down into the repoſitory, and with beak, claws, and wings, tears up the ſand, and devours the eggs, leaving only the ſhells. In the ſweet country only are found condors and zumbadores. The condor is the largeſt bird in theſe parts of the world: its colour and appearance reſemble thoſe of the galinazos, and ſometimes it ſoars above the higheſt mountains ſo as to be almoſt out of ſight: and by its being ſeldom ſeen in thoſe places, a ſubtile air ſeems beſt to agree with it; though ſome, which have been tamed when young, live in the valleys and plantations: they are extremely ravenous, and are known frequently to ſeize and fly away with lambs, that feed on the heaths. The zumbador, or humming bird, is a night bird, peculiar to the moſt barren and deſerts; and they are ſeldom ſeen, though frequently heard, both by the ſinging and a ſtrange humming made in the air by the rapidity of their flight. The gardens of all kinds in the villages are much frequented by the humming-

emarkable both for its ſmallneſs and
d colours of its feathers. Peru is
l by a viceroy, and is divided into
bbiſhopric of Lima, the biſhop-
Arequipa, the biſhopric of Cuſco,
opric of Guamanga, and the bi-
of Truxillo, each of which is ſub-
into juriſdictions. The revenue
to the crown of Spain is very great,
amount is not well known.

Peſa, a city of Italy, and capital of
ince ſo called: the ſee of a biſhop,
ely under the Pope. The citadel
lt by Pope Paul III, to keep the ci-
in awe, under pretence of founding
ſpital. It has ſeveral churches, ac-
to Berenger, forty-ſix in the city
ſuburbs, and forty-one convents: it
ewiſe three colleges, three academies,
univerſity: 60 miles SE. Florence,
N. Rome. *Long.* 30. 2. E. Ferro.
6. N.

Peſaro, a province of Italy, bounded
north by the duchy of Urbino, on the
Umbria, on the ſouth by the Orvie-
on the weſt by Tuſcany; the great-
from north to ſouth twenty-eight
and about as much from eaſt to weſt:
Tiber croſſes it from north to ſouth,
the only river of conſequence. In it
rge lake, which abounds in fiſh, for-
called *Lacus Thraſimenus*, near which
nius was defeated by Hannibal. The
y of Perugia is exceedingly fertile, and
ds in corn and wine. Perugia is the
al.

Peſſe, a town of Flanders: two leagues
W. Dixmude.

Peſſac (La), a town of France, in the
rtment of the Charente, and chief place
a canton, in the diſtrict of Confolent:
e leagues S. Confolent.

Peſſwels, a town of Hainaut: five miles
Condé.

Peſwis, a town of Brabant: two leagues
Gemblours.

Peſzene, a town of Italy, in the Bologneſe:
t miles NE. Bologna.

Peſſan, a ſmall iſland near the coaſt of
na, in the Eaſtern Sea. *Long.* 137. 45.
Ferro. *Lat.* 26. 52. N.

Peſaro, or *Pezaro*, a town of Italy, in the
y of Urbino, at the mouth of the Foglia,
the Adriatic, the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffra-
n of Urbino. It contains eight churches
nd twelve convents. The figs and olives
hich grow in the environs are in great
mation: 15 miles NE. Urbino, and 38
NW. Ancona. *Long.* 30. 34. E. Ferro.
Lat. 43. 56. N.

Peſcara, a town of Italy, in the kingdom
f Naples, and province of Abruzzo Citra,
ituated at the mouth of a river of the ſame
ame, which runs into the Adriatic, forti-
fied and defended by a caſtle. It was once the ſee of a biſhop, removed to Atri: ten miles N. Civita-di-Chieti. *Long.* 31. 53. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 27. N.

Peſcara, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which runs into the Adriatic, at Peſcara.

Peſcataway, a town of the United States of America, in Maryland: twenty-five miles SW. Annapolis.

Peſchiera, a town of Italy, in the Veroneſe, ſituated on the ſouth coaſt of Lake Garda: fifteen miles W. Verona, and ſeventeen NNW. Mantua.

Peſchiſe, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: eleven miles NW. Vieſte.

Peſcia, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany; the ſee of a biſhop. It contains three parochial, ſeven other churches, and five convents. The oil made here is much eſteemed: ten miles SW. Piſtoya.

Peſcina, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Ultra: 4½ miles SE. Celano.

Peſcina Pompeia, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Bari: nine miles N. Matera.

Peſcina di Tratri, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: eight miles W. Vieſte.

Peſco Coſtraro, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Ultra: eleven miles NE. Aquila.

Peſco Coſtanzo, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Citra: ſeven miles SE. Solmona.

Peſco Pagano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: eleven miles NE. Tarento.

Peſco Verraro, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Ultra: 12 miles from Benevento.

Peſcottor, a river of South Wales, which runs into the Towy, in the county of Caermarthen.

Peſingan, a town of Aſia, in the country of Candahar: 30 leagues SE. Candahar.

Peſme, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saône, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Gray: 3½ leagues S. Gray, and 2¼ NE. Auxonne. *Long.* 23. 13. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 17. N.

Peſnitz (Upper), a river of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, which riſes near Schmierenberg, and runs into the river Salm, near Wippelſpach.

Peſnitz (Lower), a river of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, which riſes near Schmierenberg, and runs into the Drave, two miles W. Fridau.

Peſola, a lake of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata, at the foot of the Appenines.

Pesoega, see *Posega*.

Pesquera, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon, near the Duero: twenty-eight miles SE. Leon.

Pessan, a town of France, in the department of the Gers: one league SE. Auch.

Pesser, a mountain of Germany, in the county of Tyrol.

Pest, a royal and free town of Hungary, on the east side of the Danube, opposite Buda. Here is held the supreme court of appeal: a large military hospital; six convents, and several churches. The town is surrounded with a wall and moat. In the year 1526, and again in the year 1541, it was taken by the Turks, who held it till 1602, when it was retaken by the Hungarians, and defended by them against a fresh attack of the Turks. But in the following year, being abandoned through fear, it fell once more into the hands of the Turks, who, in 1684, set fire to it, and marched to Buda. The imperialists upon this, indeed, took possession of the town, but abandoned it again, not returning till two years after, when it was reduced to a very poor condition, but was raised by the liberality of the emperor Leopold. In 1721, a commission met here to enquire into the religious grievances of the protestants, and was closed the following year at Presburg: twenty-eight miles S. Gran, and 103 SE. Vienna.

Pesti, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra, situated near the ruins of the ancient Pestum or Possidonia, which was ruined by the Guiscards, and abandoned in the eleventh century. Among the ruins are three temples, a theatre, an amphitheatre, a church, &c.: 20 miles SE. Salerno.

Pesticcia, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Basilicata: 8½ miles N. Tursi.

Pestivien, a town of France, in the department of the North Coasts, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Guingamp: 3¾ leagues SSW. Guingamp, and 4 N. Rostrenen.

Pestowskoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Viatka, on the Suran: forty-eight miles NNE. Slobolskoi.

Pesu, or *Siu*, a town of China, of the second rank, in the province of Kiang-nan, on the river Hoang: 317 miles S. Peking. *Long*. 134. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 34. 10. N.

Petacciata, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Citra: twenty-two miles SE. Civita Borella.

Petapa, a town of North America, in the audience of Mexico, and province of Guatimala: twenty miles S. Guatimala.

Petatlan, a town of North America, in the audience of Guadalajara, and province of Culiacan: 30 leagues NNW. Culiacan.

Pe-ta-yang, a small island near [illegible] of China, in the Eastern Sea. *L*[illegible] 35. E. Ferro. *Lat*. 26. 2. N.

Pe-tche-li, a province of Ch[illegible] on the north by the great wall [illegible] rates it from Tartary, on the east [illegible] of Corea, on the south by the pr[illegible] Chang-tong and Ho-nan, and [illegible] by Chan-si. It is divided into nine countries, which have each a f[illegible] cipal city of the first rank, on w[illegible] ral other towns are dependent. Th[illegible] are 140 in number; twenty of [illegible] tcheou, or towns of the second rank [illegible] are hien, or towns of the third [illegible] sides an infinite number of [illegible] villages, some of which are as [illegible] ties, but have not that name, be[illegible] are not enclosed with walls or ditch[illegible] air is temperate; yet though its [illegible] titude does not exceed forty-tw[illegible] the rivers are frozen four mon[illegible] year, viz. from about the middle [illegible] ber to the middle of March. T[illegible] season is only towards the end of [illegible] the beginning of August: it seld[illegible] any other time, but the dew wh[illegible] the night, moistens the earth, wh[illegible] served to be dewy every morning. moisture dries at the rising of the su[illegible] is succeeded by a very fine dust, wh[illegible] netrates every where, and gets in[illegible] which are shut up with the utm[illegible] The country is plain, but sandy, [illegible] very fruitful: it produces less rice [illegible] southern parts, because it has but few [illegible] nevertheless, besides what is sown a[illegible] sides of the rivers, there is some [illegible] in several places, which grows very [illegible] but is hard, and therefore not so easily [illegible] ed as the other sort. In other respe[illegible] plentifully produces all sorts of [illegible] and chiefly wheat and millet; all [illegible] cattle, pulse, and great plenty of fr[illegible] as apples, pears, plums, chestnuts, w[illegible] figs, peaches, grapes, &c. T[illegible] abound in fish, and the mountains [illegible] mines of coal. Among the different [illegible] animals of this province, there are [illegible] cular sort of cats, which the Chinese [illegible] are very fond of, and which they kee[illegible] tenderly; they have long hair and [illegible] ing ears. But what renders this pr[illegible] the most considerable is, that the ri[illegible] the whole empire are brought hither, [illegible] northern and southern provinces, str[illegible] outvy each other, in furnishing it wit[illegible] ry thing they produce, that is most un[illegible] mon and delicious. The people, in ge[illegible] ral, are reckoned not so polite, nor so a[illegible] learn the sciences, as those of the southe[illegible] provinces; but they are stronger, more [illegible] like, and better able to undergo the fatig[illegible] and hardships of war. In this they rese[illegible]

ther Chinese who inhabit the north-
vinces. Peking is the capital.

ra, a river of Russia, which rises in
ern part of the province of Ustiug,
7. *Lat.* 62. 20. and empties itself
e Frozen Ocean, *Long.* 68. 20. E.
Lat. 67. 40. N.

ge, a town of France, in the de-
t of the Moselle, and chief place of
n, in the district of Sarguemines:
gues SW. Sarguemines, and four
NE. Morhange.

rough, a city of England, in the
Northampton, the see of a bishop.
ent monastery was founded here, in
e of the seventh century, by Peada,
ndar, king of Mercia, which be-
oved by the Danes, was rebuilt by
Edgar, and became a mitred abbey,
year 1541, it was converted by
VIII, to a cathedral and a bishop's
re that time, Peterborough was
lage. It is situated on the Nen,
navigable to Northampton, forty
ove Peterborough. Here is a plen-
market on Saturday; and two mem-
are returned to the British parliament:
two miles NE. Northampton, and eigh-
N. London.

dorf, a town of Germany, in the
of Stiria: 4 miles NNE. Muehrau.

ad, a seaport town of Scotland, in
ity of Aberdeen, on the east coast,
harbour, on the German Ocean: twen-
ur miles N. Aberdeen, and twenty-five
Banff. *Long.* 1. 31. E. Edinburgh.
57. 26 N.

ngen, a town of Swisserland, in
ant n of Berne: nine miles N. Berne.

berg, a town of Germany, in the
e of Lower Saxony, and duchy of
burg: 48 miles SSE. Magdeburg.

sburg, or *St. Petersburg*, a city of
, and capital of the whole empire,
on the river Neva. The beginning
increase of this great city were very ex-
ry; for, till the year 1703, the on-
ldings on the spot where this flourish-
metropolis now stands, were two small
huts. But Peter the Great having in
year taken the town Nyenschanze, seat-
n the river Neva, and made himself
er of this country, its commodious si-
n for the Baltic trade determined him
ild a town and fortress here. He im-
ly began to put his project in execu-
, calling the town by his own name. At
it was designed only for a place of arms,
which all kinds of military stores might
conveniently brought from the interior
rts of the empire; so that, by that means,
war with Sweden might be carried on
h more vigour and dispatch. At this
e both the public edifices and private
houses were built only with timber. The dock and the town had no other fortifications than a mean rampart of earth; nor were the streets paved. In short, if the czar had been then deprived of the place, the loss of it would not have been great. But the victory of Pultawa, and the conquest of Livonia, inspired Peter I with hopes that he should be able to preserve his conquests, and to render Petersburg the capital of his empire. His fondness for maritime affairs, a desire for perpetuating his name, and his aversion to Moscow, where, in his younger years, he had received so much ill treatment, were the chief motives that induced him to lay the foundation of this new seat of empire; to which some add another inducement, namely, the pleasure of mortifying the Russians who were so strongly attached to the city of Moscow. Upon this Peter I ordered the castle to be built with stone, the admiralty to be walled in with the same materials, and all the buildings to be erected in a handsomer and more durable manner, and gardens to be laid out. In the year 1714, he removed the council to Petersburg, and handsome edifices were erected, in a straight line, for the public offices, which, in 1718, were also translated hither. The principal families likewise, were ordered to make this their residence, and build houses according to their abilities. But all this occasioned an irregularity in the buildings; for the situation of the town was not precisely laid out till the year 1721. The nobility and burghers had been directed to build their houses on the island of Petersburg; and not a few buildings both public and private were accordingly erected there. But afterwards, the emperor determined that the whole town should stand on the Island of Wasili-Ostrow. The streets were marked out; canals were dug; the island was to be fortified with fifty-seven bastions, and the nobility had their houses to begin a second time. However the death of the czar put a stop to the execution of this plan; and the stone buildings which had been erected went to ruin. The reluctance of the Russian nobility to settle at Petersburg was no more than what was natural; as they can neither live so cheap nor so commodiously here as they did at Moscow. The country about Petersburg is none of the most fertile; so that provisions are brought to that city from a great distance, and must be paid for in ready money, which was no small grievance to the nobility, who chiefly subsisted on the produce of their estates, but seldom abounded in money. Besides, Moscow seemed much fitter for the imperial seat; being in the centre of the empire, from whence justice might be more easily administered, and the national revenue be received and dis-

bursed

burſed with more conveniency and diſpatch. Peterſburg, beſides other inconveniences, ſeemed to them to lie too near the Swediſh frontiers. However, this city in the time of Peter I, became large and ſplendid; and under his ſucceſſors received additional improvements; ſo that it is now ranked among the largeſt and moſt elegant cities in Europe. Peterſburg lies partly on the continent, and partly on ſeveral iſlands formed by the branches of the Neva. The low and ſwampy ſoil on which it ſtands, has been conſiderably raiſed with trunks of trees, earth, and ſtone. Its ſituation, however, is pleaſant, and the air ſalubrious. The city is about ſix Engliſh miles in length, and about as many in breadth, and has neither gates nor a wall. The river Neva is about eight hundred paces broad, near Peterſburg, but has not every where a proportionate depth of water; ſo that large merchant ſhips are cleared at Kronſtadt; but the men of war, built at Peterſburg, are conveyed to Kronſtadt by means of certain machines called camels. Succeeding ſovereigns have continued to embelliſh Peterſburg, but none more than the late empreſs; who may, without exaggeration, be called its ſecond foundreſs. Notwithſtanding, however, all theſe improvements, it bears every mark of an infant city, and is ſtill, as Mr. Wraxal juſtly obſerves, "only an immenſe outline, which will require future empreſſes and almoſt future ages to complete." The ſtreets in general, are broad and ſpacious, and three of the principal ſtreets, which meet in a point at the admiralty, and reach to the extremities of the ſuburbs, are at leaſt two miles in length. Moſt of them are paved, but a few of them are ſtill ſuffered to remain floored with planks. Dr. Buſching ſays there are 600 houſes built of ſtone, the reſt of timber. Mr. Coxe, on the contrary, ſays, that the brick houſes are ornamented with white ſtucco only, and that there are only two ſtone buildings in Peterſburg, the church of St. Iſaac, and a place given by the empreſs to prince Orlov. This city, from its low ſituation, is ſubject to inundations, and in the year 1777, the waters of the Neva overflowed, and in ſeveral ſtreets roſe four feet and a half in depth, and deſtroyed ſeveral buildings. An academy is eſtabliſhed at Peterſburg, for the inſtruction of 200 ſtudents, deſigned to be maſters of the provincial ſchools. The Imperial Academy of Sciences owes its inſtitution to Peter the Great. The number of inhabitants is eſtimated at about 126,700. The value of the exports in Britiſh ſhips, in the year 1777, amounted to 1,508,782l. ſterling, and the goods imported in the ſame year were eſtimated at 423,942l. The government of Peterſburg is bounded on the north by the Gulf of Finland, the government [illegible] borg, the Lake of Ladoga, and [illegible] ment of Olonetz, on the ſouth-[illegible] government of Novgorod, on [illegible] the government of Pſkov, and [illegible] by the Gulf of Finland, the [illegible] Revel, and the Tchudſkoe Lake, [illegible] parates it from the government [illegible] Its form is an irregular triangle, [illegible] miles in circumference. Peterſ[illegible] miles NNE. Warſaw. *Long.* 4[illegible] Warſaw. *Lat.* 59. 56. N.

Petersburg, a town of Germ[illegible] circle of Weſtphalia, and biſhop[illegible] nabruck: one mile S. Oſnabruck.

Petersburg, a town of the U[illegible] of America, in Virginia, on the [illegible] tox: eighteen miles S. Richm[illegible] 77. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 3[illegible]

Petersburg, a town of the U[illegible] of America, in Pennſylvania: [illegible] SW. York.

Petersburg, a town of the Unite[illegible] America, in Georgia: forty [illegible] Auguſta. *Long.* 82. 20. W. G[illegible] *Lat.* 33. 55. N.

Petersburgh, a town of the Un[illegible] of America, in Kentucky, on the [illegible] tucky: twelve miles SE. Franckf[illegible]

Peterſdorf, a town of Pruſſia, [illegible] vince of Samland: twenty-four m[illegible] nigſberg.

Peterſdorf, or *Petramſtorff*, ſee [illegible] *dorf*.

Petersfield, a town of Engla[illegible] county of Hants, with a weekly [illegible] Saturday. It is a borough town, [illegible] two members to the Britiſh par[illegible] 19 miles NE. Portſmouth, and [illegible] London.

Peterſhagen, formerly *Hockele*[illegible] of Germany, in the circle of W[illegible] and county of Minden: 14 miles N[illegible] den.

Peterſham, a town of the Unite[illegible] of America, in Maſſachuſets: [illegible] W. Boſton.

Peterſhauſen, a princely Benedict[illegible] Germany, in the circle of Swa[illegible] the protection of the houſe of [illegible] founded in the year 980: the Rom[illegible] is twenty florins, and the tax to [illegible] rial chamber 40 rix-dollars, fifty-f[illegible] zers: ſituated near Conſtance, [illegible] rated from it by a branch of the [illegible]

Peterſkirchen, a town of Germ[illegible] archduchy of Auſtria: 5 miles N. [illegible] berg.

Peter's Point, a cape of England, [illegible] coaſt of Lincolnſhire: four miles S[illegible] the mouth of the Witham.

Peterſwald, a town of Bohemia, [illegible] circle of Leitmeritz: eighteen miles N[illegible] Leitmeritz.

er-Wardein, a fortreſs of Hungary, on orth ſide of the Danube, oppoſite Peardein, in Sclavonia.

r-Wardein, a town of Sclavonia, on anube, ſtrongly fortified. In the year the Turks made themſelves maſters ut quitted it in 1687, when the Hunrs took poſſeſſion of the place. It is remarkable for the glorious victory d near it over the Turks, in the year by prince Eugene. This diſtrict is rtied quarters of the Peterwardein nt of foot: 216 miles SSE. Vienna, 38 NW. Belgrade. *Long.* 37. 5. E. *Lat.* 45. 20. N.

rton (North), a town of England, in nty of Somerſet, with a weekly marSaturday: eight miles NE. Taunton, 40 W. London.

rton (South), a town of England, in nty of Somerſet, with a weekly marn Thurſday, on the Parret: eight miles Ilcheſter, and 131 W. London.

liano, a town of Italy, in the duchy ſcany: 50 miles SE. Sienna, and 27 Orbitello.

xa (La), a town of Italy, in the kingof Naples, and province of Principato : ſix miles SW. Cangiano.

ſiaquit, a river of Canada, which runs he river St. Lawrence. *Long.* 66. 26. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. N.

ute Pierre, ſee *Lutzelſtein*.

kum, a town of Germany, in the of Weſtphalia, and county of Eaſt eland: three miles SE. Embden.

ouné Hotun, a town of Chineſe Tar, in the government of Kirin Oula: miles NE. Peking. *Long.* 142. 20. E. o. *Lat.* 45. 15. N.

touné Kiamen, a poſt of Chineſe Tar: nine miles NW. Petouné Hotun.

tra, a town of Aſia, and at one time pital of Arabia Petrea, now in ruins.

tra, a river of Italy, in the kingdom Naples, which runs into the ſea, thirteen s NE. Bova.

tra, a town of Sicily, in the vally of tra: two miles NNW. Girgenti.

ta, a ſeaport town, in the iſland of ſica, ſituated on an almoſt inacceſſible k.

traſitta, a town of Italy, in the kingm of Naples, and province of Calabria ra: five miles ESE. Coſenza.

traſtrumia, a town of Italy, in the kingm of Naples, and province of Principato ra: nine miles S. Benevento.

tſchen, a town of Pruſſian Lithuania: r miles WSW. Ragnitz.

trella, a town of Italy, in the kingdom Naples, and province of Moliſe: eleven les E. Moliſe.

trella, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Albania: twenty-ſix miles SE. Durazzo.

Petri, or *Petieri*, a town of Africa, on the Ivory coaſt.

Petricow, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: nine miles S. Chrudim.

Petrikow, or *Peterkau*, or *Peotrkow*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Siridia. It is a commercial, but not a large town, in which the kings of Poland were formerly elected, and diets held. In the years 1641, and 1731, it was conſumed by fire: forty-eight miles ESE. Siradia.

Petrinia, a ſtrong town of Croatia, on the ſouth ſide of the Kulpa, built in the year 1592, by Aſſan Pacha. In the year 1594, it was taken, and the fortifications deſtroyed, by the archduke Maximilian. In the year 1595, while the Turks were repairing it, it was taken by Robert de Eggenburg. In the year 1696, the Turks attempted to retake it, but were repulſed. They were more ſucceſsful in the year 1702, but it was afterwards reſtored to the emperor: 37 miles E. Carlſtadt, and 156. S. Vienna. *Long.* 33. 47. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 47. N.

Petrinia, a river of Croatia, which riſes near Puſta Petrinia, and runs into the Kulpa, near Petrinia.

Petrinia (Puſta), a town of Croatia, near the ſource of the Petrinia: ten miles S. Petrinia.

Petrizzi, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Ultra: five miles from Squillace.

Petrona, a town of Croatia: fourteen miles N. Carlſtadt.

Petropavlovskaia, a fort of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk: ſixteen miles SSW. Seleginſk.

Petropavlovskaia, a fort of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha: fifty-two miles ENE. Verchouralſk.

Petropavlovskoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, on the Iſchim: 40 miles E. Iſchin.

Petropskoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Perm: fifty-ſix miles ESE. Kraſnouphimſk.

Petroskol, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Perm: 24 miles S. Perm.

Petrovatz, a town of Croatia: twenty miles SSE. Carlſtadt.

Petrovsk, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Jaroſlavl: fifty-two miles S. Jaroſlavl. *Long.* 58. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 56. 45. N.

Petrovsk, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Saratov, on the Medveditza: forty miles NW. Saratov. *Long.* 62. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 40. N.

Petrovskaia, a town and fort of Ruſſia, ſituated on a bay of the Sea of Aſoph, with a harbour: twenty-four miles SW. Mariupol.

Petrowskaia, a bay on the north coaſt of Ruſſia, in the Frozen Ocean. *Long.* 124. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 76. 10. N.

Petrowitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: eight miles ENE. Konigingratz.

Petrozavodſk, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Olonetz, ſituated on the weſt coaſt of the Onezſkoe Lake: 224 miles SSW. Archangel, and 132 NE. Peterſburg. *Long.* 52. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 61. 40. N.

Petſchaken, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin: eight miles S. Pilgram.

Petſchanoi, a fort of Ruſſia, in the government of Kolivan: 188 miles WSW. Kolivan. *Long.* 94. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. N.

Petſchanoi, a cape on the north coaſt of Ruſſia, in the Frozen Sea. *Long.* 183. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 75. 25. N.

Petſchnecza, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: twelve miles SW. Clagenfurt.

Petſka, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: 11 miles ENE. Gitſchin.

Pettapolly, a town of Hindooſtan, in the circar of Guntoor, ſituated on the coaſt of the Bay of Bengal: forty-two miles SW. Maſulipatam, and forty-two NE. Ongole.

Pettaw, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria, on the Drave, containing one pariſh church, and three cloiſters. The manufactories of this town are conſiderable. It is a very old place, being frequently mentioned as well by the Roman as other ancient authors. Towards the year 1042 or 1043, the Hungarians were defeated near this place by the Stirian marggrave, Ottacar III: thirteen miles ESE. Marpurg, and 100 S. Vienna. *Long.* 33. 46. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 34. N.

Pettenaw, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol, near the Inn: twelve miles WSW. Inſpruck.

Pettèrel, a river of England, in the county of Cumberland, which runs into the Eden, near Carliſle.

Pettinco, a river of Sicily, in the vally of Mazara, which runs into the ſea, ſix miles NW. Miſtretta.

Petty Harbour, a bay on the eaſt coaſt of Newfoundland. *Long.* 52. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 47. 39. N.

Pettycur, a landing place on the coaſt of Fife, in Scotland, on the north ſide of the Forth, a little to the weſt of Kinghorn.

Petturano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Citra: four miles S. Solmona.

Petworth, a town of England, in the county of Suſſex, with a conſiderable weekly market on Saturday: twelve miles NE. Chicheſter, and forty-nine SSW. London.

Petzenkirchen, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: eight miles E. Ips.

Petzenſtein, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and territory of Nuremberg: thirty-five miles NNE. Nuremberg and twenty-eight SSW. Bayreuth.

Petzen, a mountain of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: four miles S. Prevald.

Pevenſey, or *Pemſey*, a town of England, in the county of Suſſex, ſituated on a river, which runs into a bay in the Britiſh Channel, called *Pevenſey Harbour*. It is an ancient caſtle, belonging to the earl of Moreton, and thought by an antiquarian to be the greateſt and moſt perfect remains of Roman building to be ſeen in Great Britain. Its name ſhows it to be ſufficiently in an iſland, by the ſea; and it makes a figure in our early hiſtory. Duke Berthold gave it to the abby of St. Denis, in the year 952. Here Swain landed, in the year 1049, when he carried off his couſin Beorn, and murdered him. Godwin and his ſon Harrold, ravaged it afterwards, and took away many ſhips, and three years before ſheltered himſelf and fleet here. Here William of Normandy landed, to conquer England, as is expreſsly marked in the Bayeux tapeſtry, which calls it *Pevenſe*. At preſent it is near two miles from the ſea. It is circular, and encloſes ſeven acres: four miles WSW. Haſtings, and ſixty-three London.

Peverel Point, a cape or point of land on the coaſt of Dorſetſhire, on the Britiſh Channel, ſouth of Pool Harbour: four leagues WSW. from the Needles.

Pever, a river of England, in the county of Cheſter, which runs into the Weever, near Northwich.

Peuplingue, a town of France, in the department of the Straits of Calais, and the place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Calais: one league and a half SW. Calais.

Pewet Iſland, a ſmall iſland in the German Sea, near the coaſt of Eſſex: five miles SSW. from the entrance into Harwich Harbour.

Pewſum, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and county of Eaſt Friſland, the principal place of a bailiwick: three miles NNW. Emden.

Peyerbach, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: ſeven miles W. Efferding, and ſixteen W. Lintz.

Peyerſon's Point, a cape on the north coaſt of the iſland of Antigua. *Long.* 61. 32. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 18. N.

Peyrac, a town of France, in the department of the Lot, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Gourdon: one league and three quarters NW. Gourdon, and three and a quarter SW. Martel.

Peyrat, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Vienne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Leonard:

ır leagues ESE. St. Leonard, and ſeven E. noges.

Peyrebourade, a town of France, in the artment of the Landes, and chief place a canton, in the diſtrict of Dax: 3½ gues S. Dax, and 5½ E. Bayonne.

Peyrei, a town of France, in the depart- nt of the Vienne: five leagues SW. iers.

Peyrelau, a town of France, in the depart- nt of the Aveiron, and chief place of a ton, in the diſtrict of Milhau: three gues NE. Milhau.

Peyrillat, a town of France, in the depart- nt of the Upper Vienne: four leagues V. Limoges.

Peyrins, a town of France, in the depart- nt of the Drôme, and chief place of a ton, in the diſtrict of Romans: four miles Romans.

Peyrolles, a town of France, in the depart- nt of the mouths of the Rhône, and chief ce of a canton, in the diſtrict of Aix, cele- ted for its medicinal waters: three leagues . Aix.

Peyroux, a town of France, in the depart- nt of the Vienne: three leagues SW. Iſle Jourdain.

Peyruis, a town of France, in the depart- nt of the Higher Alps: five leagues SW. ine, and two and a half NE. Forcalquier.

Peyruſſe, a town of France, in the depart- ent of the Aveiron, and chief place of a nton, in the diſtrict of Albin: two leagues V. Albin, and three SE. Figeac.

Peyſtorf, a town of Germany, in the arch- chy of Auſtria: 12 miles WSW. Feldſ- rg.

Pe-yu, a ſmall iſland near the coaſt of hina, in the Eaſtern Sea. *Long.* 138. 6. Ferro. *Lat.* 30. 20. N.

Peza, a river of Ruſſia, in the govern- ent of Archangel, which riſes in Lake arzeſkoi, and runs into the Mezen, twelve les SE. Oſokolſkoi.

Pezenas, a town of France, in the depart- ent of the Herault, and chief place of a nton, in the diſtrict of Beziers, on the erault. It is a handſome commercial wn, and contains about 7000 inhabitants: ½ poſts NE. Beziers, and 101½ SSE. Paris. *ng.* 21. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 27. N.

Pezilla, a town of France, in the depart- ent of the Eaſt Pyrennées, and chief place f a canton, in the diſtrict of Perpignan: two agues W. Perpignan.

Pezos, a town of Spain, in the province of Aſturias: forty miles W. Oviedo.

Pfaff, a mountain of Germany, in the uth part of the archduchy of Auſtria, bor- ering on Stiria.

Pfaffenberg, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria: fourteen miles NW. Dingelfingen, and ſixteen N. Landſhut.

Pfaffenhauſen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and biſhopric of Augſburg, on the Mindel: three miles N. Mindelheim, and twenty-one SW. Augſburg.

Pfaffenhauſen, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria: thirteen miles NNW. Landſhut, and nine SSE. Abenſperg.

Pfaffenheim, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Rhine: two leagues S. Colmar.

Pfaffenhofen, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria, on the Ilm: fourteen miles SSE. Ingolſtadt, and twenty-four N. Munich. *Long.* 29. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 29. N.

Pfaffenhofen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and Upper Palatinate: thirteen miles SW. Amberg, and twenty-eight NNW. Ratiſbon.

Pfaffenhofen, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Rhine: three leagues W. Haguenau.

Pfaffenhoven, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemberg: eight miles W. Heilbronn, and eighteen N. Stuttgart.

Pfaffenſchlag, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: four miles WNW. Bohmiſch Waidthoven.

Pfafroda, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: ſixteen miles S. Freyberg.

Pfalzel, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Treves, in which was formerly a palace of the kings of the Franks, now a convent: 3 miles NE. Treves, and 10 SSE. Kylburg.

Pfanberg, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: ten miles N. Graz.

Pfarchirchen, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 5 miles NW. Putzeinſtorf.

Pfeddersheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and palatinate of the Rhine: twenty-four miles NNW. Spire, and twenty-three S. Mentz.

Pfedelbach, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Hohenlohe: one mile S. Ohringen.

Pfeffers, an abby of Swiſſerland, in the county of Sargans, founded in the year 720; and in the year 1196, the abbot was made a prince of the empire. Near it are ſome celebrated baths, which belong to the abby: four miles S. Sargans.

Pfeffikon, a town of Swiſſerland, in the canton of Zurich: ten miles E. Zurich.

Pfeffingen, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and biſhopric of Bâle: four miles S. Bâle.

Pfeter, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria, on a ſmall river of the ſame name: nine miles NW. Straubing, and fourteen E. Ratiſbon.

Pfeter, a river of Germany, which runs

into the Danube, near the town of the same name, in Lower Bavaria.

Pfeuterbach, a river of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which runs into the Rhine, 5 miles W. Ettlingen, in the marggraviate of Baden.

Pfin, a town of Swisserland, in the Valais: twelve miles E. Sion.

Pfinz, a river of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, which rises about a mile north from Wildbad, passes by Durlach, &c. and runs into the Rhine, about a mile above Germersheim.

Pflau, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: sixteen miles W. Bolzano.

Pforing, a town of Germany, in Upper Bavaria, surrounded with walls, on the Danube: fourteen miles E. Ingolstadt, and seven W. Abensperg.

Pforta, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Thuringia, on the Saal. In it was formerly a considerable cistertian monastery, now turned into a charity-school: two miles SW. Naumburg.

Pforten, a town of Lusatia: twelve miles S. Guben, and sixty-two NNE. Dresden.

Pforzheim, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and marggraviate of Baden, seated on the Entz, which at this place receives the Nagold and Wurm. Pforzheim was formerly the residence of the youngest branch of the marggraves. In it is a special superintendency, a grammar-school, and an orphan-house. In the year 1689, it was destroyed by the French: eight miles SE. Durlach, and twenty WNW. Stuttgart. *Long.* 26. 18. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 53. N.

Pframa, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: 6 miles SSW. Marckeck.

Pfreimbt, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and principality of Leuchtenberg, on the Nab: fifteen miles SW. Leuchtenberg, and twenty-eight E. Amberg.

Pfulingen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, and duchy of Wurtemberg: 2 miles S. Reutlingen, and 20 S. Stuttgart.

Pfullendorf, an imperial town of Germany, in the circle of Swabia, formerly governed by counts of its own, but in the year 1180, transfered to the emperor Frederick I. Its assessments to the matricula is forty-six florins, and the tax to the chamber of Wetzlar, thirty-three rixdollars 69½ kruitzers: fourteen miles WNW. Ravenspurg, and eighteen NNE. Constance. *Long.* 26. 55. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 52. N.

Pfunt, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: fifteen miles W. Bolzano.

Pfyn, a town of Swisserland, in the canton of Zurich, and capital of a bailiwick: 7 miles W. Constance, and 28 NE. Zurich.

Phalempin, a town of France, in the department of the North: 3 leagues SW. Lille.

Phalsburg, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Sarrebourg [illegible] in the year 1570, and fortified by V[illegible] in the year 1680: 1½ league ENE. S[illegible]bourg, and 1¼ W. Savern.

Phanagara, a town of Russia, in [illegible]vernment of Caucasus, at the m[illegible] Kuban, on the coast of the Black S[illegible] miles E. Theodosia.

Pharan, a town of Arabia Petræa, [illegible] Gulf of Suez, once the see of a [illegible] which little remains at present b[illegible] convent: forty miles N. Tor.

Pharkova, a town of Russia, in the [illegible]ment of Tobolsk, on the Niznei Tu[illegible] 528 miles ESE. Turuchansk. *Long.* 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 61. 35. N.

Pharrkirchen, a town of Germ[illegible] Lower Bavaria: nineteen miles SW. D[illegible]fingen, and twenty-four W. Passau.

Phaschin, a small island in the [illegible] Ocean, near the south coast of Nova Z[illegible] *Long.* 75. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 72. [illegible]

Phasis, or *Phase*, a river of Asia, [illegible] crosses the country of Mingrelia, a[illegible] into the Black Sea.

Phatez, a town of Russia, in the [illegible]ment of Kursk, on the Usoza: forty m[illegible] Kursk.

Pheasant's Island, or *Island of Co[illegible]* an island situated in the river Bid[illegible] tween France and Spain.

Phedorovka, a town of Russia, in t[illegible]vernment of Ekaterinoslav, on the [illegible] sixty miles NW. Cherson.

Phedosievka, a town of Russia, in [illegible] country of the Cosacks, on the C[illegible] forty-four miles W. Archadinskaia.

Phelschanetz, a town of Russia, in [illegible]vernment of Caucasus: 20 miles SE. [illegible]

Phelin, a town of Russia, in the [illegible]ment of Riga, on the river Phelin: [illegible] six miles N. Riga. *Long.* 43. E. [illegible] *Lat.* 58. 10. N.

Phellin, a river of Russia, which [illegible] from Lake Virtz to the Baltic, wh[illegible] enters at Pernov.

Phervinterskoi, a cape of Russia, [illegible] east coast of Nova Zembla. *Long.* 95. [illegible] Ferro. *Lat.* 77. 30. N.

Philadelphia, a city of the United S[illegible] of America, capital of Pennsylvania, a[illegible] the United States, first founded in the [illegible] 1682, by the great Mr. Penn, by whom [illegible] town was incorporated, in the year [illegible] and endowed with a privilege of choo[illegible] mayor, recorder, aldermen, comm[illegible] sheriff, and town-clerk. It is situ[illegible] neck of land, at the confluence of th[illegible] fine rivers Delaware and Schulkil. It [illegible] laid out in the form of a parallellogram [illegible] long square, and designed to extend [illegible] miles from river to river, and to co[illegible] eight long streets, which are to be interse[illegible] at right angles, by sixteen others, ex[illegible]

in length, broad, ſpacious, and even; proper ſpaces left for the public build- churches, and market-places. In the e is a ſquare of ten acres, round which ublic buildings are diſpoſed. The two ipal ſtreets, called High-ſtreet, and d ſtreet, are each 100 feet in breadth, moſt of the houſes have a ſmall garden orchard; from the rivers are cut ſmall s, equally agreeable and beneficial. The rſ are fine and ſpacious; the principal reet wide, and the water ſo deep, that a of 500 tons' burden may lay her broad- to it. The warehouſes are large, nu- s, and commodious; and the docks ip-building are ſo well adapted to their poſes, that twenty ſhips have been ſeen ne ſtocks at the ſame time. In the year o, a new charter of incorporation was ned, in ſome reſpects different from the . The churches or places ſet apart for e worſhip, are twenty-ſix for Chriſtians ifferent perſuaſions, and a ſynagogue for s. The number of houſes in Philadel- , in the year 1792, was 5000, and the ber of inhabitants 40,000. In the year 6, 910 veſſels, great and ſmall, were en- d at the cuſtom-houſe, in Philadelphia, in the year 1787, the number was 780. e principal exports are wheat, flour, In- n corn, flax-ſeed, beef, and rice. *Long.* 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 39. 57. N.

Philinſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the go- rnment of Tobolſk, on the Irtiſch: 120 es N. Tobolsk.

Philip Iſlands, two iſlands in the South ne Ocean, diſcovered by captain Hun- r, in the year 1791 on his return from w South Wales, to England. He ſays, on e 14th (of July) in the morning, we ſaw d, bearing north, this we found to be two ds, joined together, or nearly ſo, by a long w ſpit, above water, which reached for t two-thirds of the diſtance from the almoſt or largeſt iſland, to the weſtmoſt, ch is ſmall. All round the largeſt is a w bank, above water, which extends from e foot of the higher land about half a mile m ſea, and may have ſhoal water from t. We ſaw on the beach a few natives run- g along ſhore, as the ſhip ſailed paſt. ſe iſlands are dangerous to people in the at, on account of the ſandy ſpits, which ject from them; they were covered with es, and had but few tall trees on them, nd the land is but low; the latitude of the rge or eaſtmoſt iſland is, 8. 6. N. and longi- de 140. 3. E. I did at firſt ſuppoſe them have been a part of the New Carolines, but ey ſeem to lie quite alone, and are about ve miles aſunder. I called them Phillip lands, after Arthur Phillip, the governor of New South Wales. *Long.* 140. 3. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 8. 6. N.

Philip Szalaz, ſee *Szalas*.

Philipeau, an iſland, twenty-four miles in circumference, ſituated in the north-weſt part of Lake Superior.

Philipova, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutsk, on the Angara: forty-eight miles WSW. Ilimsk.

Philipperville, a town of France, in the department of the Ardennes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Rocroy, anciently called *Corbigny*, till Mary of Auſtria fortified it, in the year 1577, when it received its preſent name, in honour of Philip II, king of Spain. The fortifications were ſtrengthened by Louis XIV: 4 leagues NW. Givet, and 9 N. Charleville.

Philippine, a town of Flanders, ſtrongly fortified, ſituated on an arm of the Scheldt. The Dutch ſeized it in 1633, and greatly augmented the fortifications. In the year 1747, it was taken by the French, under comte Lowendal, and reſtored at the peace of Aix la Chapelle. On the 23d of October, 1794, it was taken by the republican troops of France, under general Michaud: twenty miles ENE. Bruges, and fifteen N. Ghent.

Philippine Iſlands, a cluſter of iſlands in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, firſt diſcovered by Ferdinand Magellan, in the year 1521, where this celebrated navigator loſt his life, after having taken poſſeſſion of them in the name of the king of Spain. They are ſaid to be 1200 in number, of which 500 or 600 are ſaid to be of importance. No attempt was made by the Spaniards to ſubdue or plant the Philippine Iſlands, until the year 1564, in the reign of Philip II, king of Spain, when Don Louis de Velaſco, viceroy of Mexico, ſent Michael Lopez Delagaſpes thither, with a fleet, from Mexico, and a force ſufficient to make a conqueſt of theſe iſlands, which he named the Philippines, in honour of Philip II, ſon of Charles V, who was then upon the throne of Spain, and they have ever ſince been ſubject to that crown. The principal iſlands are noted under their reſpective heads.

Philippines (New), or *Palaos*, a cluſter of iſlands in the Eaſt Indian Sea, ſituated 150 leagues to the eaſt of Mindanao; ſaid to be upwards of eighty in number; they are but little known.

Philippopel, ſee *Filippopoli*.

Philip's Norton, or *Norton St. Philip*, a town of England, in the county of Somerſet: ſeven miles S. Bath.

Philipsburg, a town of the United States of America, in Jerſey: thirty-five miles W. Morriſtown.

Philipsburg, a town of the United States of America, in New York: twenty-five miles N. New York.

Philipsburg, a town and fortreſs of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and biſhopric

biſhopric of Spire, near the Rhine. It was formerly called *Udenheim*, but being purchaſed by the biſhop, it was ſurrounded with walls, and fortified: Proteſtants and Roman Catholics enjoy a free exerciſe of their religion: five miles SSE. Spire, and and fifteen E. Landau.

Philipſtadt, a town of Sweden, in the province of Warmeland, ſurrounded with lakes and mountains. It was built by, and had its charter of privileges from Charles IX, who called it after the name of his ſon, Charles Philip. When this town was conſumed by fire, in 1694, its privileges were revoked, and the inhabitants were included under the juriſdiction of the provincial court. But, in 1720, it obtained the privileges of a trading place; and a juſticiary, with an aſſiſtant, was alſo appointed to preſide in the court of judicature that was erected here. In the year 1775, it was again conſumed by fire, but has been ſince rebuilt: thirty miles NE. Carlſtadt.

Philipſtown, a town of Ireland, in King's County, where the aſſizes for the county are held. It is a borough town, and ſends two members to the Iriſh parliament: ſeventeen miles N. Maryborough, and thirty-eight W. Dublin.

Phirſova, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolsk: 20 miles ENE. Iſchim.

Phirſova, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutsk, on the Amur: twenty miles N. Stretenſk.

Phonia, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea: 32 miles WSW. Corinth.

Phridrieſgam, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Viburg, on the north coaſt of the Gulf of Finland: 60 miles W. Viburg. *Long.* 44. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 60. 35. N.

Pirolichino, a lake of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutsk: ſixty miles N. Barguzinsk.

Pi, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: 12½ miles NW. Tching-tou.

Piacenza, or *Placenza*, a city of Italy, and capital of a duchy, which belongs to the duchy of Parma, on the ſouth ſide of the Po. The ſtreets are handſome, broad, and ſtraight, one in particular, called the Stradone, is reckoned the longeſt and moſt beautiful in Italy, being 3000 feet in length. The fortifications are inconſiderable, the citadel is large, and capable of ſome defence; it is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Bologna, and contains, beſides the cathedral, one collegiate, twelve parochial, and thirty-eight other churches, eight abbies, ſixteen convents, and an univerſity. In ſeveral of the churches are ſome excellent paintings; the city hardly contains 20,000 ſouls, in which are reckoned 2000 eccleſiaſtics. This city has always challenged the precedence with Parma. The Piacentin, or duchy of P... is about thirty miles in length, from ... ſouth, and from eight to fifteen ... from eaſt to weſt; and in its political ſy... nexed to the duchy of Parma. Th... fertile, equal to any in Italy; in it ar... mines of iron, copper, and vitri... two miles SE. Milan, thirty-tw... Parma, and forty-ſeven W. Mantua. ... 27. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 3. N.

Piadella, a town of Italy, in the ... of Milan: twenty miles N. Como, ... S. Gravedona.

Pialitz, a river of Ruſſia, which ru... the White Sea, near Pialitza. *Lo...* 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 66. 10. N.

Pialitza, a town of Ruſſia, in the g... ment of Archangel, on the coaſt ... White Sea: 100 miles N. Archan...

Pialay, a town of Hindooſtan, ... country of Dindigul: twenty-three ... WNW. Dindigul, and forty-eight ... Coimbetore.

Piana, a town of the iſland of Co... nine miles NW. Vico.

Piana, a river of Ruſſia, which ru... the Sura, near Yadrin, in the governm... Kazan.

Piana, a ſmall iſland near the coaſt ... iſland of Sardinia: two miles E. fro... iſland of St. Pietro.

Pianeg, a town of Ruſſia, in the gov... ment of Viatka: 16 miles ENE. Yara...

Pianello, a town of the iſland of Cor... eighteen miles E. Corte.

Pianezza, a town of Italy, in the pr... cipality of Piedmont, on the Doza: four... W. Turin, and ten NE. Rivalta.

Piano delle Corte, a town of Italy, ... kingdom of Naples, and province of P... cipato Citra: 12 miles NNW. Cangi...

Piano Picola, a town of Italy, in the ... dom of Naples, and province of Capita... two miles W. Vieſte.

Pianoſa, a ſmall iſland in the Mediter... nean, near the coaſt of Tuſcany, ancie... called *Planaſia*, and uſed as a place of e... ſeven miles SSW. from the iſland of E...

Piaſanſkoi (Nazuei), a town of Ruſſia, ... the government of Tobolsk, near the F... Sea: 488 miles N. Turuchansk. *Lo...* 105. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 69. 16. N.

Piaſanſkoi (Verchnei), a town of R... in the government of Tobolsk, near ... Frozen Ocean: 460 miles N. Turuchan... *Long.* 105. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 68. 30. N.

Piaſky, a town of Poland, in the palati... of Lublin: twelve miles ESE. Lublin.

Piatek, or *Piontek*, or *Prontko*, a to... Poland, in the palatinate of *Lenczicz*: ei... miles NNE. Leuczicz.

Piatia, a town of Italy, in the ... of Naples, and province of Calabria U... eight miles SW. Girace.

P...

...iger, a town of Ruſsia, in the govern- of Viatka: ſixteen miles E. Kaj.

...nitzka, a town of Ruſsia, in the go- ment of Tobolsk: twenty-eight miles W. Eniſeisk.

...zina, a town of Ruſsia, in the govern- of Olonetz: thirty-two miles NW. ...pol.

...a, a river which riſes in the moun- of the Tyroleſe, croſſes the Feltrin and ...an, and runs into the Adriatic, ſixteen ... NE. Venice.

...veſella, a river of Italy, which joins ...le, at Trevigio.

...vo, a lake of Ruſsia, in the govern- of Archangel. *Long.* 48. E. Ferro. 66. 30. N.

...zida, a river of Ruſsia, which riſes in Piazinskoi, and runs into the Kargskoi at Verchnei Piazinskoi. *Long.* 105. Ferro. *Lat.* 73. 30. N.

...zinſkoi, a lake of Ruſsia, in the go- ment of Tobolsk: 252 miles N. Turu- ...sk. *Long.* 107. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 69. N.

...zza, a town of Italy, in the kingdom ...ples, and province of Principato Citra: ...en miles ENE. Salerno.

...zza, a town of Sicily, in the vally of ..., ſituated almoſt in the centre of the ...d, and containing 18,000 inhabitants: ...en miles NW. Calata Girone, and ſix- ... S. Caſtro Giovanni.

Piazzola, a town of the iſland of Corſica: ... miles ESE. La Porta.

Piberſtain, a town of Germany, in the ...duchy of Auſtria: ten miles W. Frey- ...t.

Pibrac, a town of France, in the depart- ...t of the Upper Garonne: three leagues ... Toulouſe.

Pica de Regalados, a town of Portugal, in ... province of Entre Duero e Minho: 1½ ... NNE. Braga.

Picardy, before the revolution, a conſide- ... province of France, bounded on the ... by Champagne, on the ſouth by the Iſle France, on the weſt by Normandy and the ...annel, and on the north by Hainaut, ...ois, and the German Ocean; the land, general, is fertile, and is watered by a ...at number of rivers, the principal of ...hich are the Somme, the Oiſe, the Authie, ... Canche, the Deule, the Lis, and the ...re. Amiens is the principal city. It now ...ms the department of the Somme, part of ... department of the Straits of Calais, and ... department of the Aiſne.

Picauville, a town of France, in the de- ...rtment of the Channel, and chief place of ...canton, in the diſtrict of Carentan: three ...gues NW. Carentan.

Picberie, a town of France, in the depart- ...ent of the Aude: 3 leagues E. Carcaſſonne.

Pichincha, a mountain of South America, in the juriſdiction of Piura, and biſhopric of Truxillo, whoſe height is ſaid to be 2432 toiſes above the level of the ſea.

Pichmanskoi, a town of Ruſsia, in the government of Olonetz, on the lake Latcha: thirty-two miles SSW. Kargapol.

Picierno, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: eight miles WNW. Potenza.

Piciotti, a river of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, which runs into the ſea, fifteen miles SE. Reggio, in the province of Calabria Ultra.

Pickering, a town of England, in the county of York, with a weekly market on Monday; ſituated in a vale, to which it gives name. Here are the remains of an ancient caſtle: twenty-ſix miles NE. York, and 223 N. London.

Pickerſgill Iſland, an iſland in the South Atlantic Ocean, near Cape Diſappointment, in South Georgia. *Long.* 36. 58. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 41. S.

Pickets, a town of the United States of America, in Virginia: thirty-five miles SSW. Waſhington.

Pickouagamis, a river of Canada, which runs from Lake Shabamouſhwan to Lake St. John.

Pico, one of the Azores, ſo called from a very high mountain, terminating, like Teneriffe, in a peak, and reputed by ſome writers equal to it in height. The mountain Pico, which gives name to the iſland, is filled with diſmal dark caverns or volcanos, which frequently vomit out flames, ſmoke, and aſhes, to a great diſtance. At the foot of this mountain, towards the eaſt, is a ſpring of freſh water, generally cold, but ſometimes ſo heated with the ſubterraneous fire, as to ruſh forth in torrents, with a kind of ebullition like boiling water, equalling that in heat, and ſending forth a ſtream of ſulphureous fœtid vapours, liquefied ſtones, minerals, and flakes of earth all on fire. The circumference of Pico is computed at about fifteen leagues, and its moſt remarkable places are Pico, Lagoas, Santa Cruce or Cruz, San Sebaſtian, Peſquin, San Rocko, Playa, and Magdalena; the inhabitants of which live wholly on the produce of the iſland, in great plenty and comfort. The cattle are various, numerous, and excellent in their ſeveral kinds; it is the ſame with the vine and its juice, prepared into different wines, the beſt in the Azores. Beſides cedar and other timber, they have a kind of wood which they call teixo, ſolid and hard as iron, and veined, when finely poliſhed, like a rich ſcarlet tabby, which colour it has in great perfection. The longer it is kept, the more beautiful it grows; hence it is, that the teixo-tree is felled only for the king's uſe, or by his order,

and is prohibited from being exported as a common article of trade. *Long.* 10. 30. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 38. 30. N.

Pico, a mountain of Spain, on the confines of New and Old Castile and Estremadura.

Pico, or *Puerto de Pico*, a town of Spain, in Old Castile, on a mountain, near the source of the Tormes.

Pico Sacro, a mountain of Spain, in the province of Galicia: nine miles S. Santiago.

Pico Teneriffe, a mountain of the island of Barbadoes: one mile S. Cuckold's Point.

Pictou, an island near the north coast of Nova Scotia. *Long.* 62. 13. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 45. 46. N.

Picts' Wall, an ancient wall, built by the Romans, to defend the Britons from the incursions of the Scots and Picts, from Carlisle to Newcastle. There are still some remains visible in the counties of Northumberland and Cumberland.

Pidaura, a town of European Turkey, in the Morea, anciently called *Epidaurus*, situated on the west coast of the Gulf of Engia: twenty-five miles E. Napoli di Romania. *Long.* 41. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 40. N.

Piddle, or *Trent*, a river of England, in the county of Dorset, which runs into Pool Harbour, a little below Wareham.

Piede, or *Piete (La)*, a town of North America, in the audience of Mexico.

Piedi Orezza, a town of the island of Corsica: twelve miles ENE. Corte.

Piedicorte, a town of the island of Corsica: twelve miles ESE. Corte.

Piedmont, a country and principality of Italy, part of the dominions of the king of Sardinia; bounded on the north by the Valais, on the east by the duchies of Milan and Monferrat, on the south by the county of Nice and the territories of the Genoese, and on the west by Savoy; about 120 miles in length from north to south, but considerably less from east to west. The first inhabitants of this country are supposed to have been the Umbrians, Hetrurians, Ligurians; and afterwards Gauls, when they established themselves in Italy, under Brennus, &c. from whom it was called *Cisalpine Gaul*, or *Gaul on this side of the Alps*, with respect to Rome: it afterwards became a part of Lombardy, and, in the 13th century, was annexed, by conquest, to Savoy. Its present name it has acquired, probably from its situation, *ad Pedem Montium*, at the bottom of the Alps, about six centuries. The country, in general, is the most fertile in Italy. In the mountains are mines of gold, silver, copper, and iron: the rivers abound with excellent fish, and the forests with game. In a word, Piedmont produces all the necessaries of life, and particularly corn, wine, fruits of most kinds, hemp, and flax, and the most valuable silk in Italy. It contains a great number of cities and towns, almost united to each other [illegible] immense number of villages, [illegible] the whole country has been [illegible] city. The principal towns are [illegible] part fortified, and garrisoned with [illegible] In it is one archbishopric (Turin) [illegible] bishoprics: Vercelli, Asti, Ivrea, [illegible] Mondovi, Saluzzo, and Fossano. [illegible] the capital. There above thirty [illegible] in Piedmont, besides a great number [illegible] ries, commanderies, and monasteries. [illegible] principal rivers are the Po, the Tanaro [illegible] Sturia, and the Doria.

Piemonte, a town of Istria: eleven [illegible] S. Capo d'Istria.

Pienin, a town of Poland, in the pa[illegible] of Cracow: thirty-six miles SE. Cra[illegible]

Pienza, a town of Italy, in the [illegible] Tuscany; the see of a bishop, imm[illegible] under the pope: four miles WSW. P[illegible]

Piera, a town of Spain, in the pro[illegible] Catalonia: sixteen miles NW. Barce[illegible]

Pierbach, a town of Germany, in the [illegible] duchy of Austria: 8 miles NNW. Gre[illegible]

Pierfond, a town of France, in [illegible] partment of the Oise, and chief plac[illegible] canton, in the district of Compiegne [illegible] leagues SE. Compiegne, and 2½ N. Cr[illegible]

Pierre, a town of France, in the de[illegible] ment of the Saône and Loire, and chief [illegible] of a canton, in the district of Louhans: [illegible] leagues N. Louhans.

Pierre Buffière, a town of France, [illegible] department of the Upper Vienne, and [illegible] place of a canton, in the district of Li[illegible] three leagues SSE. Limoges, and [illegible] SW. St. Leonard.

Pierre Pertuis, a pass in Mount Ju[illegible] out of the rock, in the bishopric of [illegible] eight miles NW. Bienne.

Pierrefeu, a town of France, in the [illegible] partment of the Var, and chief place [illegible] canton, in the district of Hieres: 2 leag[illegible] N. Hieres.

Pierrefitte, a town of France, in the [illegible] partment of the Allier, and chief place [illegible] canton, in the district of Le Donjon [illegible] miles N. Le Donjon.

Pierrefitte, a town of France, in the [illegible] partment of the Meuse, and chief place [illegible] canton, in the district of St. Mihiel: 2½ leag[illegible] W. St. Mihiel, and 3½ NE. Bar le Duc.

Pierrefitte, a town of France, in the [illegible] partment of Paris, and chief place of a can[illegible] ton, in the district of St. Denis: two leag[illegible] N. Paris.

Pierreforte, a town of France, in the [illegible] partment of the Cantal, and chief place [illegible] canton, in the district of St. Flour: 4 leag[illegible] SW. St. Flour, and six E. Aurillac.

Pierrelatte, a town of France, in the de[illegible] partment of the Drôme, and chief place [illegible] canton, in the district of Montelimart: [illegible] leagues S. Montelimart, and five N. Orang[illegible]

Pi[illegible]

...es de Lecq, ſee *Paternoſters*.
...ate, a town of Lithuania, in the ...te of Wilna: ſixty miles E. Lida.
..., a town of Lithuania, in the pala... of Novogrodek: forty miles WSW. ...rodek.
...ach, a river of Germany, in the ...ny of Auſtria, which joins the Rei... Schwadorf: both emptying them... together into the Danube, twelve ... below Vienna.
... Caſtello, a town of Italy, in the ...m of Naples, and province of Capita... ſix miles NW. Volturara.
... Corbara, a town of the iſland of ...a: eleven miles N. Baſtia.
... Galla, a town of Italy, in the king... of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: ...les SSW. Acerenza.
...a Malara, a town of Italy, in the ...om of Naples, and province of Lavora: ... miles N. Capua.
... Maura, a town of Italy, in the ...m of Naples, and province of Capita... four miles NW. Lefina.
...ra Paula, a town of Italy, in the ...om of Naples, and province of Calabria ...: four miles WNW. Cariati-Vecchia.
...tra Puleina, a town of Italy, in the ...m of Naples, and province of Princi... Ultra: three miles N. Benevento.
...tra Petroſa, a town of Italy, in the ...dom of Naples, and province of Baſili... : ſixteen miles S. Acerenza.
...tra Pulema, a town of Italy, in the ...m of Naples, and province of Princi... Ultra: nine miles NNE. Benevento.
...tra Santa, a town of Italy, in the duchy ...Tuſcany: ſix miles SE. Maſſa.
...tra Vairan, a town of Italy, in the ...om of Naples, and province of Lavora: ...en miles E. Sezza.
...trafeza, a town of Italy, in the king... of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: ...en miles SW. Potenza.
Pietralbo, or *Petralbo*, a town of the iſland Corſica: ten miles S. St. Fiorenzo.
Pieve, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of ...a: nine miles NW. Albenga.
Pieve di Cadora, ſee *Cadora*.
Pieve di Sacco, a town of Italy, in the ...an: ſeven miles ESE. Padua.
Pieux (Les), a town of France, in the partment of the Channel, and chief place a canton, in the diſtrict of Cherburg: ...ee leagues and a quarter SW. Cherburg, ...d four and a quarter W. Valognes.
Pigeon Iſland, an iſland near the eaſt coaſt ... the iſland of Ceylon. ten miles NNW. ...rinkamaly.
Pigeon Houſe, a hill on the coaſt of New ...ealand. *Long.* 209. 42. W. Greenwich. ...*at.* 35. 19. S.
Pigmatka, a town of Ruſſia, in the govern... ment of Olonetz, on the north coaſt of Lake Onezſkoe: ſixteen miles SE. Povenetz.
Pigna, a town of Piedmont, in the county of Nice: twenty miles NE. Nice, and nine NE. Vintimiglia.
Pignan, a town of France, in the department of the Herault, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Montpellier: 1¼ leagues W. Montpellier, and 2¼ N. Frontignan.
Pignans, a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Brignoles: ſix leagues NE. Toulon.
Pignerola, or *Pinerola*, a town of Piedmont, in the province of the Four Vallies, of which it is the capital, near the Cluſon, formerly fortified with great care, and conſidered as the key of Italy. It was a long time in poſſeſſion of the French, who ceded it to Savoy, in the year 1713, after having deſtroyed the fortifications: it is at preſent only ſurrounded by a wall. In the year 1748, it was erected into a biſhopric, under the archbiſhop of Turin: ſixteen miles SW. Turin, and twenty-ſeven NNW. Coni.
Pigwakket, a river of the United States of America, which runs into the Saco: five miles S. Pigwakket, in the diſtrict of Main.
Pigwakket, a town of the United States of America, in the diſtrict of Main: twenty-ſeven miles NW. Portland.
Piblern, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: three miles SW. Steyr.
Pilayo, and *Paſpaya*, a juriſdiction of South America, in the government of Buenos Ayres, and archbiſhopric of La Plata.
Pilbowitz, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Oppeln: ſix miles SSW. Gleiwitz, and twenty-eight ESE. Ober Glogau.
Pilgram, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin: thirty-one miles ENE. Bechin, and fifty-two SSE. Prague.
Piliatchin, a cape of the eaſt coaſt of Ruſſia, in the Penzinſkoi Sea: 372 miles ENE. Ochotſk. *Long.* 173. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 60. 10. N.
Pilio, a town of Aſia, in Thibet: ſixty-ſeven miles N. Tourfan Hotun.
Pilis, a town of Hungary: eight miles SE. Gran, and eighteen NW. Buda.
Pilkallen, a town of Pruſſian Lithuania: ſixty-four miles E. Konigſberg.
Pilkopen, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Samland, ſituated on a mountain, where the ancient Pruſſians placed an idol, called *Pilkob*, which they worſhipped: thirty miles N. Konigſberg.
Pillage Bay, a bay on the ſouth coaſt of Labrador. *Long.* 62. 58. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 17. N,
Pillau, a ſeaport town of Pruſſia, in the province of Samland, ſituated on a tongue of land that projects into the Baltic, at the entrance

Pin-ho, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Fo-kien: forty miles SW. Tchang-tcheou.

Pinkuselt, a town of Hungary: ten miles W. Steinam Anger.

Pinkzow, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz: fifty-two miles W. Sandomirz.

Pin-li, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chen-si: fifteen miles S. Hing-ngan.

Pin-lon, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chang-si, on the Hoang river: fifteen miles SE. Kai.

Pinnacle Island, an island in the North Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 172. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 60. 25. N.

Pinnaw, a river of Germany, which runs into the Elbe: twenty miles below Hamburg, in the duchy of Holstein.

Pinne, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Posnan: twenty-four miles W. Posen.

Pinneberg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Holstein, capital of a lordship. The administration of the lordship is independent of that of Holstein, and it is exempted from the imperial and circular taxes: eight miles NW. Hamburg, and nineteen ESE. Gluckstadt.

Pinnow, a lake of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg, near Oranienburg.

Pinola, or *Pingola*, a town of North America, in Mexico, and province of Guatimala: 25 leagues E. Guatimala.

Pinos, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada: five miles E. Grenada.

Pinos, an island situated near the south coast of Cuba, in its form resembling a horse-shoe, about twenty-five leagues in circumference, mountainous, and covered with pines. *Long.* 83. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 21. 32. N.

Pinosa, a town of the Island of May.

Pinsk, a town of Russian Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzesc, surrounded by Morasses. There are a great number of Jews among the inhabitants, and the Greeks have a bishop here: the chief manufacture is dressing Russian leather: eighty-four miles E. Brzesc, and 100 SSE. Grodno.

Pin-tciang, a town of China, of the second rank, in the province of Quang-si: 1212 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 123. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 22. 9. N.

Pinto, a town of Spain, in New Castile: nine miles S. Madrid.

Pin-yang, a city of China, of the first rank, in the province of Chan-si: 337 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 128. 46. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 6. N.

Pin-yang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Tche-kiang: twenty miles S. Ouen-tcheou.

Pin-yao, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-si: [illegible] miles ESE. Fuen-tcheou.

Pin-yuen, a town of China, of the [illegible] rank, in the province of Chan-tong: [illegible] ty miles SSE. Te.

Piolen, a town of France, in the [illegible] ment of the Drôme, and county of [illegible] sin: seven leagues S. Montelimart, [illegible] NW. Orange.

Piombino, a seaport town of Ita[illegible] capital of a principality to which [illegible] name, situated in a bay of the Me[illegible] nean called the *Gulf of Piombino*. [illegible] built on the ruins of Populonium, an [illegible] Etruscan town, of which no traces [illegible] It is situated on a peninsula, and is [illegible] ed by a citadel: 33 miles SW. Sienna, 47 SSW. Florence. *Long.* 28. 17. E. [illegible] ro. *Lat.* 42. 57. N.

Pionnas, a town of France, in the [illegible] partment of the Creuse, and chief [illegible] a canton, in the district of Gueret. [illegible] leagues E. Gueret.

Pionsat, a town of France, in the [illegible] ment of the Puy-de-Dôme, and chief [illegible] of a canton, in the district of M[illegible] 2¼ leagues SW. Montaigu, and 7½ [illegible] Riom.

Piossasco, a town of Italy, in the [illegible] pality of Piedmont: ten miles WSW. [illegible] rin, and seven N. Pignerolo.

Piperno, a town of Italy, in the C[illegible] pagna di Roma, situated on a mounta[illegible] the Pontine marshes; the see of a [illegible] united to Terracina: nine miles N[illegible] Terracina, and thirty-eight SE. Rome.

Piping Tree, a town of the United [illegible] of America, in Virginia: nine m[illegible] Newcastle.

Pipley, a town of Hindoostan, in the [illegible] glana country: six miles NW. Bali[illegible]

Pipley, a town of Hindoostan, in the [illegible] try of Berar: 18 miles N. Jaffierabad.

Pipley, a town of Hindoostan, in the [illegible] try of Bengal, on the borders of O[illegible] twenty-two miles NE. Balasore.

Pipriac, a town of France, in the de[illegible] ment of the Ille and Vilaine, and [illegible] place of a canton, in the district of R[illegible] three leagues and a half N. Redon, [illegible] three and a half W. Bain.

Pique, or *Piquemontvallier*, the [illegible] mountain among the Pyrennées.

Pira, a town of Germany, in the [illegible] duchy of Austria: 6 miles SSE. St. P[illegible]

Piraginen, a town of Prussian Lithu[illegible] two miles NE. Insterburg.

Pirano, a seaport town of Venetian I[illegible] nine miles SW. Capo d'Istria. *Long.* [illegible] 26. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 40. N.

Pirazzeta, a town of Italy, in the k[illegible] dom of Naples, and province of Ba[illegible] fourteen miles NE. Tursi.

Piré, a town of France, in the dep[illegible]

ent of Tobolſk. *Long.* 114. 40. E. *Lat.* 58. 20. N.

-chun, a town of China, of the third in the province of Chan-ſi: ſeventeen and a half E. Lou-ngan.

-o, a town of South America, in the on of Atun-xauxa.

eſti, a town of European Turkey, in province of Moldavia: twenty-eight V. Jaſſy.

e Iſland, a ſmall iſland in the Gulf of , near the ſouth coaſt of Weſt da. *Long.* 88. 18. W. Greenwich. 0. 18. N.

da, a town of Spain, on the ſouth-coaſt of the province of Catalonia: e miles NE. Mataro. *Long.* 19. 21. ak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 41. 37. N.

ega, a town of Ruſſia, in the govern-t of Archangel, on the Pinega: forty-r miles E. Archangel. *Long.* 59. 12. E. o. *Lat.* 64. 30. N.

nega, a river of Ruſſia, which riſes in province of Uſtiug, and runs into the na: eight miles E. from Cholomgori, e government of Archangel.

nel, a town of France, in the depart-t of the Iſere: 3 leagues from Vienne.

nes (Iſland of), a ſmall iſland near the t of Terra Firma. *Long.* 77. 36. W. enwich. *Lat.* 8. 35. N.

Pinetzkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the govern-nt of Archangel, on the Dwina: ſixty s SSE. Archangel.

Piney, a town of France, in the depart-nt of the Aude, and chief place of a n, in the diſtrict of Troyes: 4 leagues . Troyes, and 4½ SE. Arcis-ſur-Aube.

Pines (Bay of), a bay on the coaſt of Weſt da. *Long.* 88. 21. W. Greenwich. 0. 30. 20. N.

Pines (Iſland of), an iſland in the South ific Ocean, near the coaſt of New Cale-nia. *Long.* 167. 38. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 38. S.

Ping, or *Pin*, a town of China, of the ond rank, in the province of Chen-ſi, on e Kincha river: 612 miles SW. Peking. g. 125. 26. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 35. 5. N.

Ping, or *Pin*, a town of China, of the ond rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: 112 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 126. 2. . Ferro. *Lat.* 23. 13. N.

Ping-chan, a town of the kingdom of orea; thirty-five miles S. Hoang-tcheou.

Ping-chan, a town of China, of the third nk, in the province of Se-tchuen, on the Kincha river: three miles W. Mahou.

Ping-chan-po, a ſmall iſland, with a town, near the ſouth coaſt of the kingdom of Corea. *Long.* 144. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 34. 8. N.

Ping-hai, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 115 miles SE. King-ki-tao. *Long.* 146. 27. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 47. N.

Ping-hou, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Tche-kiang: fifteen miles SE. Kia hing.

Ping-in, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-tong: twenty-five miles ESE. Tong-tchang.

Ping-ing, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: forty miles S. Koang-tcheou.

Ping-kiang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Hou-quang: fifty miles SE. Yo-tcheou.

Ping-king, or *Ping-yuen*, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Koei-tcheou: 930 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 124. 42. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 26. 38. N.

Ping-liang, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Chen-ſi: 550 miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 124. 4. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 35. 35. N.

Ping-lo, a city of China, of the firſt rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: 1000 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 127. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 24. 22. N.

Ping-nan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-ſi: twelve miles NE. Sin-tcheou.

Ping-tchai, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 40 miles W. Ou-tchuen.

Ping-tchang, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Corea: 63 miles E. King-ki-tao.

Ping-tchoucn, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Yun-nan: 1187 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 118. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 25. 47. N.

Ping-ting, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Chan-ſi: 187 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 131. 4. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 52. N.

Ping-tcu, or *Pin-tou*, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Chan-tong: 275 miles SE. Peking. *Long.* 137 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 48. N.

Ping-y, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Yun-nan: twenty-five miles E. Kutſing.

Ping-yang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-ſi: thirty miles SW. Yuen-tcheou.

Ping-yuen, a town of China, of the ſecond rank, in the province of Koei-tcheou: 985 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 123. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 26. 38. N.

Ping-yuen, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-tong: eighty-two miles NNW. Tchao-tcheou.

Pinheira de Azere, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, on the Mondego: five leagues SW. Viſeu.

Pinhel, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira, fortified and ſituated on a mountain. It contains ſix pariſh churches, and about 1600 inhabitants: two leagues and a half NE. Almeida, and fifteen SE. Lamego. *Long.* 11. 51. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 33. N.

zoes, Mulattoes, and Blacks; the whites being much the ſmalleſt number. The road of Piſco is capacious enough to hold a royal navy; but open towards the north, though that is of very little conſequence, the wind being rarely in that quarter, and never dangerous; whereas the road is ſheltered from the uſual winds, namely, thoſe between the ſouth weſt and ſouth-eaſt: 110 miles SSE. Lima. *Long.* 58. 25. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 13. 25. S.

Piſco Pagano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Baſilicata: ſeven miles NW. Muro.

Piſcobamba, a town of South America, in the juriſdiction of Guamalies.

Piſcopia, or *Tilo*, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean: ſixteen miles NW. Rhodes. *Long.* 44. 52. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 30. N.

Piſdorff, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 3 miles NE. Entzerſtorf.

Piſek, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Frachatitz, on the Watawa. This town was dreadfully laid waſte, in the thirty years' war: 20 miles N. Prachatitz, and 46 S. Prague.

Piſenberg, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: one mile E. Korn-Neuburg.

Piſin, a town of imperial Iſtria: four miles N. Pedena.

Piſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel, on the river Mezen: 188 miles E. Archangel.

Piſſa, a town of Pruſſian Lithuania: four miles S. Stalluponen.

Piſſer, a mountain of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: four miles SE. Landeck.

Piſſos, a town of France, in the department of the Landes, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Tartas: 9 leagues NW. Tartas.

Piſſpot Bay, a bay in the Straits of Magellan. *Long.* 75. 12. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 14. S.

Piſtol Bay, a bay at the northern extremity of the iſland of Newfoundland.

Piſtoya, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany, formerly the capital of an independent republic. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Florence. There are few towns, in which the ſtreets are ſo large and handſome. The palaces are magnificent, but for the moſt part empty. The inhabitants are loaded with taxes, and in general very poor. There are twenty-ſeven pariſh churches, twenty-ſix convents, and an academy of ſciences, founded in the year 1745. In the neighbouring mountains, which are a part of the Apennines, are found mines of copper, and cryſtals which they call diamonds of Piſtoya: twenty miles NW. Florence, and thirty-eight SSW. Bologna. *Long.* 28. 32. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 43. 57. N.

Piſtrina, a town of Servia: forty miles SW. Niſſa, and 100 E. Raguſa.

Piſtritzer, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which runs into Elbe, near Wittenberg, in the electorate Saxony.

Piſuerga, a river of Spain, which rises the north part of Old Caſtile, and runs to the Duero: ten miles SW. Valla

Pitcairn's Iſland, an iſland in the Pacific Ocean, without a river or h. *Long.* 133. 21. W. Greenwich. *Lat.*

Pe-teou, a ſmall iſland, near the China. *Long.* 137. E. Ferro. *La* 20. N.

Pitbea, or *Pitea*, a ſeaport town of den, in Weſt Bothnia, ſituated on iſland, at the mouth of a river of name. It is joined to the continent wooden bridge, at the end of which gate. The ſtreets run in parallel lines the church ſtands a conſiderable diſtance the town, ſo that the bridge muſt be ed to go to it. This town has a commodious harbour, and a good ſchool. Pitea firſt built in the year 1621, by Gu Adolphus, about three miles higher the country; but the town being totally ſtroyed by fire in 1666, it was removed preſent ſituation. Old Pitea is now a village, conſiſting of a great number houſes, ſcattered irregularly on a fine mon. *Long.* 39. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 6

Pithiviers, or *Pluviers*, a town of F and principal place of a diſtrict, in the partment of the Loiret: ſeven leagues Orleans, and 7¼ NW. Montargis. 19. 55. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 10. N.

Piti, a town of Aſia, in the country Thibet: ſixty-eight leagues S. Latac

Pitigliano, a town and fortreſs of I in the duchy of Tuſcany: twenty miles ENE. Orbitello.

Pitibempo, a mountain of Aſia, w bounds the country of Thibet to the n weſt.

Pitlar, a town of Ruſſia, in the gover ment of Tobolſk: forty-eight miles S. C dorſkoi.

Pitoc, a town of Aſia, in the country Thibet: eight leagues WNW. Latac.

Pitolo, a town of Italy, in the duc Mantua, anciently called *Andes*, where V gil was born: two miles SE. Mantua.

Pitum Hotun, a town of Chineſe Tart 438 miles E. Peking. *Long.* 143. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 18. N.

Pitquin, a town of North America, New Mexico, and province of New Navarre: ninety leagues NW. Cinaloa.

Pitriowin, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lublin: thirty-two miles SW. Lublin.

Pitſchen, or *Bitſchen*, a town of Silesia

principality of Brieg. In the year this town was pillaged and burnt by les, after they had defeated Maxi- of Auſtria: and in the years 1627, 1633, it was again ſacked. It was at e the ſee of a biſhop, afterwards re- to Breſlau: it contains two churches, a college, and is ſurrounded with thirty miles NE. Brieg, and forty- Breſlau.

ſfe, a town of China, of the third in the province of Koei-tcheou: 20 WNW. Taiting.

t, a county of North Carolina.

t Fort, a fort of United America, built e ſide of the Ohio, now formed into n called *Pittsburg*.

t Iſland, an iſland in the North Pacific n, near the weſt coaſt of North Ame- etween Norfolk Sound, and Saliſbury d; about fifty miles long, and three .

ten, a town of Germany, in the arch- y of Auſtria: 8 miles S. Ebenfurth.

tenweem, a ſeaport town of Scotland, e county of Fife, on the north ſide of mouth of the Forth: ten miles N. Ber- k, and twenty-one NE. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 12. N.

tersberg, a town of Germany, in the y of Carinthia: 3 miles N. Mauten.

tſburg, a town of the United States of erica, in Pennſylvania, on the weſtern of the Allegany Mountains; is beauti- ly ſituated on a point of land between the egany and Monongahela rivers, and t a quarter of a mile above their con- ence. It contained, in 1781, 140 houſes 700 inhabitants, who are preſbyterians d epiſcopalians. The ſurrounding coun- is very hilly, but fertile, and well ſtored h excellent coal. The rivers abound h fine fiſh, ſuch as pike, perch, and cat- , which are all much larger than the e ſpecies on the eaſtern ſide of the moun- s. This town is laid out on Penn's plan, d is a thoroughfare for the incredible mber of travellers from the eaſtern and dle ſtates, to the ſettlements on the Ohio, d increaſes with aſtoniſhing rapidity. This ce was formerly in the hands of the nch, and then called *Fort du Queſne*, af- rwards called *Fort Pitt*, and now *Pittsburg*. neral Braddock, at the head of a party of itiſh troops, as he was advancing to take in the year 1756, fell into an ambuſcade, as defeated and killed. The French aban- d it in the year 1758: 220 miles W. Philadelphia. *Long.* 80. W. Greenwich. 40. 26. N.

Pittsfield, a town of the United States of America, in Maſſachuſetts: twenty-ſeven miles W. Northampton.

Pittſylvania, a county of Virginia.

Pittſylvania, a town of the United States of America, in Virginia: 110 miles SW. Richmond.

Pitty, a river of Hindooſtan, an arm of the Indus, which runs into the ſea.

Pitzenberg, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: two miles NW. Schwannaſtatt.

Piura, a town of South America, and capital of a juriſdiction of the ſame name, in the biſhopric of Truxillo. This was the firſt Spaniſh ſettlement in that country, and was founded in the year 1531, by Don Franciſco Pirrano, who alſo built the firſt church in it. It was originally called *St. Miguel de Piura*, and ſtood in the vally of Targaſala, from whence it was removed on account of the badneſs of the air, to its preſent ſituation, which is on a ſandy plain. The houſes are built either of a brick dried in the ſun, or a kind of cane called quincas, and few of them have any ſtory. The corrigidor and an officer for the royal revenue reſide here and at Payta ſix months alternately. The town of Piura contains about 1500 inhabitants, among which are ſome families of rank. The climate is hot and very dry, rains being ſeldom known here; notwithſtanding which it is very healthy. It has a river of great advantage to the inhabitants, as well as to the adjacent country, the ſoil of which is ſandy, and therefore penetrated with greater eaſe by the water, and the country being level, the water is eaſily conveyed to different parts by canals. But in ſummer the river is dry, the little water that then deſcends from the mountains being abſorbed by the ſoil before it reaches the city; when the inhabitants have no other method of procuring water than by digging wells in the bed of the river, the depth of which muſt be proportioned to the the length of time the drought has continued. Piura has an hoſpital under the care of the Bethlehemites; and is remarkable for the great number of patients cured of the venereal diſeaſe: 25 miles SSE. Payta.

Pixendorff, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 3 miles SSW. Tulln.

Pi-yang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Ho-nan: fifty-two miles WSW. Yun-hing.

Pizzighitone, a town of Italy, in the Cremoneſe, on the Adda, where Francis I. king of France, was kept priſoner in a ſtrong caſtle: nine miles NW. Cremona, and thirteen SE. Lodi.

Pizzo Ferrato, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Citra: thirteen miles ESE. Solmona.

Pizzo di Gotto, a town of Sicily, in the vally of Demona: ſix miles S. Melazzo.

Pla, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: five miles S. Urgel.

Plabennec,

Plabennec, a town of France, in the department of the Finiſterre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Breſt: 1¼ league SW Leſneven, and 2¼ NE. Breſt.

Placentia Bay, a ſpacious bay, on the ſouth coaſt of Newfoundland, which forms a good harbour for veſſels, and is greatly frequented by ſhips employed in the cod-fiſhery. The entrance of it is a narrow channel, through which but one ſhip can paſs at a time: but the water is deep enough for the largeſt, and the harbour capacious enough to hold 150 ſail of ſhips, which are there ſecure againſt all winds, and can fiſh as quietly as in a river. Before the narrow channel is a road of a league and a half in extent; but expoſed to the weſterly winds, which here often blow with great violence. What renders the channel ſo narrow, is a ridge of dangerous rocks, which muſt be left on the ſtarboard ſide in going into the bay, and on this ridge the French had formerly a fort, called *St. Louis*. The currents are very ſtrong, ſo that ſhips muſt be towed through the channel. The great ſtrand, or drying place for fiſh, which is about a league in extent, lies between two very ſteep hills, one of which on the ſouth-ſouth-weſt, is ſeparated from the ſtrand by a ſmall rivulet, which runs out of the channel, and forms a kind of lake, called the *Little Bay*, in which plenty of ſalmon is caught. The great ſtrand is large enough to dry fiſh ſufficient to load threeſcore ſhips. Beſides this, there is another called the *Little Strand*, uſed by the inhabitants in drying their fiſh, which they catch all along the coaſt. On both theſe places fiſh may be laid to dry without any danger. Along the above-mentioned rivulet, the French built little huts, with branches of pine-trees, for drying their fiſh in rainy weather. Near this are the houſes of the inhabitants, which form a town, called *Placentia*. *Long.* 54. to 55. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 47. to 47. 50. N.

Placenza, ſee *Piacenza*.

Pladia, or *Eladia*, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Natangen: twenty-two miles SW. Konigſberg.

Pladling, a town of Germany, in Lower Bavaria, ſituated on the Iſer: eight miles NW. Oſterhofen, and 5 SW. Deckendorf.

Plaiar, a town of European Turkey, in Romania: ſix miles S. Gallipoli.

Plailly, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Senlis: two leagues S. Senlis.

Plain, a town of Germany, in the circle of Bavaria, and archbiſhopric of Salzburg: two miles N. Salzburg.

Plain, a town of France, in the department of the Maine and Loire: five ... SW. Montreuil Bellay.

Plainfield, a town of United America, in the ſtate of Conecticut.

Plainville, a town of France, in the department of the Oiſe, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Breteuil: ... leagues E. Breteuil.

Plaiow, a town of the iſland of Banjar, 150 miles N. Banjar-Maſſin.

Plaiſance, a town of France, in the department of the Gers, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Nogaro: 3½ SSE. Nogaro, and 7½ W. Auch.

Plak, a town of Hungary: five ... Caſchau.

Plan, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Pilſen: 17 miles S. Einboger... WSW. Pilſen.

Plan (El), a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon: 15 miles N. A...

Plan (Le), a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne: ... S. Rieux.

Plan de Bais, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Creſt: ... leagues NE. Creſt.

Plana, a town of Sweden, in the province of Weſt Gothland: thirty miles ... Uddevalla

Plana (La), a town of Spain, in the province of Valencia: twenty-two miles ... Segorbo.

Planches (Les), a town of France, in the department of the Jura, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Poligny: ... leagues SE. Poligny, and 2¼ SE. Nozeroy.

Plancoe, a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſts, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Dinan: ... NW. Dinan, and 3¼ ENE. Lamballe.

Plancy, a town of France, in the department of the Aube, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Arcis: 2½ leagues W. Arcis-ſur-Aube.

Planitz, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: three miles S. Zwickaw.

Plankenberg, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: four miles SSE. Tulln.

Plankenſtein, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: four miles S. Wind... Weiſtritz.

Plankenward, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: eight miles W. G...

Planſchwitz, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the Voigtland: three miles W. Oelſnitz.

Plaſchken, a town of Pruſſian Lithuania: nine miles NW. Tilſit.

Plaſencia, a town of Spain, in the pro...

of Guipuscao: twenty miles N. Vito-
nd forty E. Bilbao.

ncia, a town of Spain, in the pro-
of Estramadura: the see of a bishop,
an of Compostella. This town was
in the year 1170, by Alphonso IX,
of Castile: forty-eight miles W. To-
and ninety-five WSW. Madrid. *Long.*
48. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 40.

Tac, a town of France, in the depart-
of the Lower Charente: eight miles
Mirambeau.

ndal, a fortress of Flanders, situated
e canal cut from Bruges to Ostend: one
e E. Ostend.

ssey, a town of Hindoostan, in the
ry of Bengal, near which colonel
defeated the troops of Surajah Dow-
in the year 1757: twenty-five miles S.
rshedabad.

ata (La), a river of South America,
h seems to be formed by the union of
rivers Parana and Paraguay, in *Lat.* 27.
S. It was first discovered by Juan Dias de
s, in the year 1515, who sailed up it as
as an island which lies in 34. 40. S.
e mouth, near sixty leagues in breadth, is
posed to have been called the river of
ta, from the great quantity of silver
nd by those who first visited the coun-
es lying on its banks; for it was original-
called *The River Salis*, from its first
coverer; who seeing some Indian huts,
he sailed up the river, imprudent-
went on shore, with ten men, who were
l murdered by the savages. The river
ata receives several considerable streams in
course, so that it sometimes swells to
ch a prodigious degree, that the lands on
ch side, for several leagues, are overflow-
d, and, like those of Egypt, rendered re-
rkably fertile by the inundation. The
urrent of this river, where it falls into the
a, is so rapid, that the water is fresh
me leagues distant from its mouth. The
ater is also very clear, sweet, and whole-
me. The river abounds with surprising
enty and variety of fish, and the banks are
requented by a great number of very beau-
ful birds. The distance from the conflux
f the Paraguay and Parana, to the mouth
f the river, is near 200 leagues, and all
the way interspersed with delightful islands,
and navigable by the largest ships.

Plata (La), a city of South America, in
the viceroyalty of Buenos Ayres; the see of
an archbishop, and capital of a province of
the same name, built in the year 1539, by
captain Pedro Anzures, by order of Gonsalo
Pizarro. It stands in a plain, environed by
eminences, which defend it from all winds.
The temperature of the air in summer is
very mild; nor is there any considerable
difference throughout the year, except in
the winter, when tempests of thunder and
lightning are common, and the rains of
pretty long continuance, but all the other
parts of the year the air is bright and se-
rene. The houses have one story besides
the ground floor: they are covered with
tiles, and are very roomy and convenient,
with delightful gardens planted with Euro-
pean fruit-trees; but water is so scarce, that
they have hardly enough to supply the neces-
sary purposes of life; and the little they
have is fetched from the several public foun-
tains dispersed in different parts of the city.
The inhabitants consist of Indians and Spa-
niards, and amount to about 14,000. The
town has the name of La Plata from its be-
ing built near silver-mines. Plata was
erected into a bishopric in the year 1551,
the place having then the title of city;
and, in the year 1608, was raised to an arch-
bishopric. The cathedral is large, of good
architecture, and finely adorned with paint-
ings and gildings. The city of La Plata
has also an university, dedicated to St. Fran-
cis Xavier, the chairs of which are filled
indifferently with secular, clergy, or laymen,
but the rector was formerly always a Jesuit.
The magistracy, or corporation, as in all
other cities of this country, consists of regi-
dores, who are people of distinction with
the corregidor at their head; and from them
are annually chosen two ordinary alcades, for
maintaining order in the city. *Long.* 49.
W. Ferro. *Lat.* 19. 30. S.

Plata (La), a province and archbishopric
of South America, in the government of
Buenos Ayres. It is divided into fourteen
jurisdictions. It is an extensive country, si-
tuated on the banks of the river Plata, ex-
tending itself on each side of that famous
stream about 200 leagues in length, from
north to south, and about 100 in breadth,
from east to west. The boundaries, how-
ever, must not be considered as absolutely
fixed, because large parts of it are uninha-
bited, and some of them hardly known.
The climate is very moderate and healthy,
being chiefly in the southern temperate zone.
The winter months are those of May,
June, and July, when the nights are in-
deed very cold, but the days moderately
warm; the frost is neither violent nor last-
ing, and the snows very inconsiderable: but
the country is greatly infested by serpents,
especially near the banks of the river Plata.

Platamone, a town of European Tur-
key, in the province of Macedonia, at the
mouth of the river Jenicoro: forty-four
miles SSE. Edessa.

Platani, a river of Sicily, which rises ne
Castro Nuovo, and runs into the sea, ten
miles S. Sacca.

Plate, a town of Germany, in the circle

of Upper Saxony, in Hinder Pomerania, on the Rega: twenty-two miles S. Colberg, and ſeventeen ESE. Camnin. *Long.* 33. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 49. N.

Platoberg, a mountain of Germany, in the duchy of Deux Ponts, fortified by the Pruſſians, which the French troops carried by aſſault, in July, 1794: 4 miles N. Landau.

Platten, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz: four miles E. Kamnitz.

Plattenburg, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Mark of Prignitz: four miles E. Wilſnack.

Plattsburg, a town of the United States of America, in New York: five miles W. Ticonderoga.

Platz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Bechin: ſeven miles W. Fiſtritz.

Plau (La), a town of France, in the department of the Correze, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Tulle: 6 leagues E. Tulle.

Plau, or *Plauen*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg, on a lake called the *Plauer See*: fifteen miles E. Parchim and thirty-two S. Roſtock.

Plauen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the Vogtland, on the Elſter, with a manufacture of cotton and cloth: twenty-two miles SW. Zwickau, and ſeventy-two WSW. Dreſden. *Long.* 29. 52. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 24. N.

Plauen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and county of Schwartzburg, on the Gera. In the year 1640, this town was ſet on fire by the Swedes: four miles S. Arnſtadt, and 16 NW. Schwartzburg.

Plauen, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg, ſituated on a lake formed by the Havel, which gives name to a canal which runs from thence to the Elbe. In this town is a porcelain manufacture: ſix miles W. Brandenburg.

Plauer See, a lake of Germany, in the duchy of Mecklenburg, about twenty miles in circumference, ſituated to the eaſt of Plau.

Plauſchnitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Boleſlaw: three miles ESE. Turnau.

Plauzat, a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dôme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Clermont Ferrard: ten miles S. Clermont.

Pleaſant River, a river of United America, in the diſtrict of Main, which runs into the ſea, and forms a bay at its mouth, to which it gives name, *Long.* 67. 49. W. Greenwich; *Lat.* 44. 35. N.

Pleaux, a town of France, in the department of the Cantal, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Maurac: [illegible] leagues and a half SW. Maurac, [illegible] NW. Aurillac.

Plech, a town of Germany, in the [illegible] of Franconia, and principality of Culm[illegible] ſeven leagues S. Pegnitz.

Plechatel, a town of France, in the partment of the Ille and Vilaine, and place of a canton, in the diſtrict of [illegible] one league and a half NW. Bain, [illegible] and a quarter S. Rennes.

Pleleliac, a town of France, in the partment of the North Coaſts, and place of a canton, in the diſtrict of [illegible] balle: one league and three quarters Lamballe, and four and a quarter W.

Pledran, a town of France, in the partment of the North Coaſts, and place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Brieux: one league and a quarter S Brieux, and three W. Lamballe.

Pleiberchriſt, a town of France, in the partment of the Finiſterre, and chief pla canton, in the diſtrict of Morlaix: [illegible] SSW. Morlaix, and five E. Landerne.

Pleiguien, a town of France, in the partment of the Ille and Vilaine, and place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St lo: one league and three quarters E. [illegible] and four S. St. Malo.

Pleinfeld, or *Bleinfeld*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and ſhopric of Aichſtatt: 16 miles N. Aich.

Pleinting, a town of Germany, in Bavaria, on the Danube: three miles Vilſhofen, and five SSE. Oſterhof.

Pleiſnitz, a town of Hungary: two five miles W. Caſchau.

Pleiſſa, or *Pleiſſen*, a lordſhip of Germany in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and cipality of Heſſe Rhinfels, inſulated in duchy of Brunſwick. The aſſeſſment the Roman month is twelve florins, and pays to the imperial chamber eight rix nine kruitzers. It takes its name from old caſtle ſituated on a mountain.

Pleiſtain, ſee *Bleiſtein*.

Pleiſvedel, a town of Bohemia, in the cle of Leitmeritz: eight miles SW. Leip

Plelan, a town of France, in the department of the Ille and Vilaine, and chief p of a canton, in the diſtrict of Monfort poſts ENE. Vannes, and 4¼ WSW. Renn

Plelo, a town of France, in the departme of the North Coaſts, and chief place of canton, in the diſtrict of St. Brieux: t leagues and a half WNW. St. Brieux, a two and a half E. Guingamp.

Plemet, a town of France, in the depart ment of the North Coaſts, and chief place a canton, in the diſtrict of Loudeac: two leagues E. Loudeac, and 5¼ S. Lamballe.

Plemont, a cape of the iſland of Jerſey eight miles NW. St. Helier.

Pler-

…n, a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſts, and chief place of …on, in the diſtrict of Loudeac: 3¼ … N. Loudeac, and 3¼ S. St. Brieuc.

…ec, a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſts, and chief place of …on, in the diſtrict of Broons: 2 leagues … Broons, and 2¼ SE. Lamballe.

…ef, a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſts, and chief place of …on, in the diſtrict of Lamballe: 2¼ … N. Lamballe, and 6¼ WNW. Dinan.

…, a town of Ruſſia, in the government …trom, on the Volga: ſixteen miles S. …m. *Long.* 59. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 57. 15. N.

…, or *Pſczyna*, a town of Sileſia, in the …pality of Ratibor, the capital of a lord-

It is ſurrounded with walls, flanked towers, and contains two churches: …es E. Loſſau, and 28 ESE. Ratibor.

…ſevitza, a mountain of Croatia: twelve … NW. Bihacs.

…ſſis Piquel, a town of France, in the …rtment of Paris: 1¼ league SSW. Paris.

…eſtin, a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſts, and chief place of …nton, in the diſtrict of Lannion: 6¼ … WSW. Guingamp, and 2¼ SW. …nion.

…tchberg, a mountain of Swiſſerland, in canton of Berne: 22 miles SSE. Thun.

…ttenberg, a town of Germany, in the …e of Weſtphalia, and county of Mark, …he Elſe and the Oeſter; governed by its … magiſtracy. The pariſh church belongs …ommon to the Lutherans and Calviniſts. …e inhabitants apply themſelves partly to …iculture, and the breeding of cattle, partly …he making of coarſe cloths, and ſmith's …k, in particular of ſcythes, and partly carry …ther handicrafts: twenty-eight miles S. …mm, and twenty-ſeven E. Lennep.

…leven, a town of European Turkey, in …garia, on the Vid: 28 miles S. Nicopoli.

Pleumangat, a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſts, and chief …ace of a canton, in the diſtrict of Broons: … leagues SSW. Dinan, and 1¼ S. Broons.

Pleumartin, a town of France, in the department of the Vienne, and chief place of a …nton, in the diſtrict of Chatellerault: 3¼ …agues SE. Chatellerault, and 6¼ N. Mont…morillon.

Pleumaudan, a town of France, in the department of the North Coaſts, and chief …ce of a canton, in the diſtrict of Dinan: … leagues ESE. Lamballe, and two SSW. Dinan.

Pleurs, a town of Swiſſerland, in the …ague of the Griſons, ruined by an earthquake which happened the 25th of Auguſt, 1618: four miles NE. Chiavenna.

Pleurs, a town of France, in the department of the Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Sezanne: two leagues SE. Sezanne.

Pleurvault, a town of France, in the department of the Côte-d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Jean de Loſne: four leagues SE. Dijon.

Pleyben, a town of France, in the department of the Finiſterre, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Chateaulin: one league and three quarters NE. Chateaulin, and five W. Carhaix.

Pleyberg, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia, belonging to the biſhopric of Bamberg, and formerly called *Auffenſtein*: twenty miles E. Clagenfurt, and ſix SW. Lavamund.

Pliml.mmon, or *Surwdon*, a mountain of South Wales, in the north part of the county of Cardigan, on the borders of Montgomeryſhire.

Pliſa, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Minſk: twenty-two miles E. Minſk.

Pliva, a river of Boſnia, which runs into Verbas.

Pliuſa, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Baltic, between Narva and Ivangorod.

Pliuſkina, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk: twenty miles NE. Verchnei Udinſk.

Pliwiſchen, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Samland: 28 miles E. Konigſberg.

Plocken Alben, a mountain of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: ſix miles SE. Mauten.

Plocko, a town of Poland, in a palatinate of the ſame name, in Maſovia, ſituated on an eminence, near the Viſtula. It is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan to the archbiſhop of Gneſna. This city is alſo the reſidence of a palatine, a caſtellan, and a ſtaroſta. Here are ſeveral churches richly ornamented; the principle among which are thoſe which belong to the nuns of St. Mary Magdalen, and the Benedictine monks in the caſtle. The latter is the cathedral, and the revenues of the chapter are almoſt equal to the biſhop's. The provoſt, or dean, is ſovereign of the nobility who reſide there; and accordingly is ſtyled prince of that territory. The Jeſuits had a college here, and in the caſtle is a gymnaſium or ſeminary. The provincial court of judicature is held in this town; and its inhabitants carry on a good trade: ſixty-four miles WNW. Warſaw, and ninety-ſix S. Dantzig.

Ploen, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein, inveſted with the ſame rights as Lubeck, in the year 1236; this town has been ſeveral times deſtroyed by fire: twenty-three miles NNW. Lubeck, and forty NE. Hamburg.

Ploermel, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Auray: one league

and a quarter W. Auray, and four SE. l'Orient.

Ploermel, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Morbihan: 9 posts E. Hennebon, and 54¾ W. Paris. *Long.* 15. 16. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 57. N.

Ploesti, a town of Walachia: 128 miles E. Orsova, and 200 E. Belgrade.

Ploeuc, a town of France, in the department of the North Coasts, and chief place of a canton, in the district of St. Brieuc: 3¼ leagues S. St. Brieux, and 3¼ N. Loudeac.

Plogastel, a town of France, in the department of the Finisterre, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Pontcroix: 2¼ leagues W. Quimper, and three ESE. Pontcroix.

Plogonnec, a town of France, in the department of the Finisterre, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Quimper: two leagues NNW. Quimper, and one and three quarters E. Douarnenez.

Plombieres, a town of France, in the department of the Vosges, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Remiremont: two leagues SW. Remiremont, and 4 S. Epinal.

Plombières, a town of France, in the department of the Côte-d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Dijon: 1 league NW. Dijon.

Plomelin, a town of France, in the department of the Finisterre, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Quimper: 1¼ league S. Quimper, and 3¼ NW. Concarneau.

Plomeur, a town of France, in the department of the Finisterre, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Quimper: 3½ leagues SSW. Quimper, and 4¼ S. Douarnenez.

Plomion, a town of France, in the department of the Aisne, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Vervins: two leagues ESE. Vervins.

Plomodiern, a town of France, in the department of the Finisterre, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Chateaulin: 1¼ league W. Chateaulin, and 4 N. Quimper.

Plonceur, a town of France, in the department of the Finisterre, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Pontcroix: 2¾ leagues SW. Quimper, and 3¼ SE. Pontcroix.

Plondiry, a town of France, in the department of the Finisterre, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Landerneau: 1¼ league E. Landerneau, and 1½ SW. Landivisiau.

Plongonvert, a town of France, in the department of the North Coasts, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Guingamp: 3¼ leagues WSW. Guingamp, and 1¼ S. Bellisle-en-Terre.

Plonsk, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Ploczko: twenty-two miles N. Ploczko.

Plosewo, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Belcz: 28 miles WSW. Belcz.

Plottnitz, a lake of Silesia, in the [illegible] cipality of Oels: four miles E. Mi[illegible]

Plottnitz, a town of Silesia, in the [illegible] cipality of Neisse: 3 miles W. Pa[illegible]

Plotzkau, a town of Germany, in [illegible] of Upper Saxony, and duchy of [illegible] Bernberg: five miles SSW. Bern[illegible] twenty-four WSW. Dessau.

Plouay, a town of France, in the [illegible] ment of the Morbihan, and chief pla[illegible] canton, in the district of Hennebo[illegible] leagues N. Hennebon, and 3 SSE. Le F[illegible]

Ploubalay, a town of France, in [illegible] partment of the North Coasts and [illegible] place of a canton, in the district of D[illegible] 2¾ leagues N. Dinan, and 2 SW. St [illegible]

Ploucadeuc, a town of France, in [illegible] partment of the Morbihan, and chief [illegible] of a canton, in the district of Roche[illegible] league N. Rochefort, and one S. Ma[illegible]

Ploudalmezeau, a town of France, [illegible] department of the Finisterre, and chief [illegible] of a canton, in the district of Bre[illegible] leagues NNW. Brest, and 4¼ W. Le[illegible]

Ploudamel, a town of France, in [illegible] partment of the Finisterre, and chief [illegible] a canton, in the district of Lesneven [illegible] league S. Lesneven.

Plouer, a town of France, in the [illegible] ment of the North Coasts, and chief [illegible] of a canton, in the district of Dinan [illegible] league NNE. Dinan, and 7 ESE. La[illegible]

Plouerdat, a town of France, in [illegible] partment of the Morbihan, and chief [illegible] of a canton, in the district of Le F[illegible] four leagues W. Pontivy.

Plouezoch, a town of France, in the [illegible] partment of the Finisterre, and chief [illegible] of a canton, in the district of Mor[illegible] league and a quarter N. Morlaix, and [illegible] and a half SE. St. Pol-de-Leon.

Plougastel, a town of France, in the [illegible] partment of the Finisterre, and chief [illegible] of a canton, in the district of Lander[illegible] 2 leagues SE. Landerneau, and 1¼ E. B[illegible]

Plougonven, a town of France in the [illegible] partment of the Finisterre, and chief [illegible] of a canton, in the district of Morlaix [illegible] league and three quarters SE. Morlaix [illegible] five N. Carhaix.

Plougonvert, a town of France, in the [illegible] partment of the North Coasts, and [illegible] place of a canton, in the district of G[illegible] gamp: five leagues WSW. Guingamp.

Plouguenas, a town of France, in [illegible] partment of the North Coasts, and [illegible] place of a canton, in the district of Lo[illegible] two leagues and a quarter NNE. Lo[illegible] and four and a quarter SSW. Lamballe.

Plougnerneau, a town of France, in [illegible] department of the Finisterre, and chief [illegible] of a canton, in the district of a Lesne[illegible] two leagues NNW. Lesneven, and four [illegible] a quarter N. Brest.

...ba, a town of France, in the depart-
t of the North Coasts, and chief place
canton, in the district of Pontrieu: three
es ESE. Pontrieu, and three and three
ters NNW. St. Brieuc.

...neventer, a town of France, in the
rtment of the Finisterre, and chief place
canton, in the district of Lesneven: one
e and three quarters SE. Lesneven.

...nevez, a town of France, in the de-
ment of the Finisterre, and chief place
canton, in the district of Lesneven:
eagues NE. Lesneven, and three leagues
a quarter WSW. St. Pol-de-Leon.

...nevez du Faou, a town of France, in
epartment of the Finisterre, and chief
of a canton, in the district of Carhaix:
agues W. Carhaix, and 3½ E. Chateaulin.

...uvara, a town of France, in the de-
ment of the North Coasts, and chief place
a canton, in the district of St. Brieuc:
leagues W. St. Brieuc, and two and a
rter ESE. Guingamp.

...uvorn, a town of France, in the de-
rtment of the Finisterre, and chief place
a canton, in the district of Landerneau:
r leagues NE. Landerneau, and two and
alf W. Morlaix.

...louzane, a town of France, in the de-
rtment of the Finisterre, and chief place of
canton, in the district of Brest: 1½ leagues
. Brest, and one S. St. Renan.

Plouzevede, a town of France, in the
partment of the Finisterre, and chief
ce of a canton, in the district of Lesne-
n: two leagues and three quarters E. Les-
ven, and 2 and a half SW. St. Pol-de-Leon.

Plozevet, a town of France, in the de-
rtment of the Finisterre, and chief place
a canton, in the district of Pont Croix: 4
gues W. Quimper, and 1¼ SE. Pont Croix.

Pludentz, a town of Germany, and capi-
al of a county of the same name, situated
n the Ill, sold with the county, in the year
1376, to Leopold, duke of Austria. In
e year 1533, it was almost destroyed by an
arthquake, and in the year 1638, was wholly
burnt down: sixty-two miles W. Innspruck,
and eighty-five NNW. Trent.

Pludesch, a town of Germany, in the
county of Pludentz: six miles N. Pludentz.

Plue (La), a lake of North America.
Long. 93. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 48. 50. N.

Plue (La), a river which forms a commu-
nication between Lake la Plue, and the Lake
of the Woods.

Plumau, a town of Germany, in the arch-
duchy of Austria: 7 miles NW. Hooren.

Plumb Island, a small island in the Atlan-
tic, near the coast of Massachusetts, in Unit-
ed America, on the south side of the Merri-
mack river. *Long.* 70. 48. W. Greenwich.
Lat. 42. 45. N.

Plume (La), a town of France, in the de-
partment of the Lot and Garonne, and chief
place of a canton, in the district of Agen:
seven miles SW. Agen.

Plumelec, a town of France, in the de-
partment of the Morbihan, and chief place
of a canton, in the district of Josselin: 2½
leagues SSW. Josselin, and 3¼ NE. Vannes.

Plumeliau, a town of France, in the de-
partment of the Morbihan, and chief place
of a canton, in the district of Pontivy: 2
leagues S. Pontivy, and 6¼ NE. l'Orient.

Plumentaal, a town of Germany, in the
archduchy of Austria: four miles W. Zis-
tersdorf.

Pluneret, a town of France, in the de-
partment of the Morbihan, and chief place
of a canton, in the district of Auray: half
a league E. Auray, and 2½ W. Vannes.

Pluviers, see *Pithiviers*.

Pluvigner, a town of France, in the de-
partment of the Morbihan, and chief place
of a canton, in the district of Auray: two
leagues N. Auray, and 4½ E. l'Orient.

Plym, a river of England, in the county
of Devon, which becomes navigable at Ply-
mouth, and falls into Plymouth Sound, a
little below Plymouth.

Plymouth, a sea-port town of England, in
the county of Devon, situated on the English
Channel, at the conflux of the two rivers,
Tamer and Plym, which form a harbour,
capable of receiving a thousand vessels. Ply-
mouth is defended by several forts, and a
citadel. The inlet of the mouth of the Ta-
mer, is called Hamoaze, and the mouth of
the Plym, Catwater. Up the Hamoaze, are
docks for the building of vessels, with large
magazines and store-houses. Here are spa-
cious and commodious barracks for soldiers,
with houses for the officers, clerks, &c. with
arms, stores, and all things necessary to
equip a fleet; this is called Plymouth Dock,
or Dock only. In the reign of Edward III,
part of this town was burned by the French;
and in the reign of Henry IV, 600 houses
were burnt by the same enemy. During the
civil wars of the last century, Plymouth ad-
hered to the Parliament, and stood a siege of
the royal army for some months. At the
restoration, Charles II built a fort between
the sea and the town, which keeps the inha-
bitants in awe, and defends the harbour.
The inhabitants carry on the pilchard fishery,
and a considerable trade to the Straits of
Newfoundland. Plymouth is governed by a
mayor, aldermen, &c. and sends two mem-
bers to the British parliament. Here are
three markets weekly, on Monday, Thurs-
day, and Saturday. Plymouth Dock lies
two miles below Plymouth, and is almost as
large as Plymouth itself: forty-three miles
SW. Exeter, and two hundred and sixteen
WSW. London. *Long.* 4. 6. W. Green-
wich. *Lat.* 50. 20. N.

Plymouth,

Plymouth, a ſeaport town of United America, in the State of Maſſachuſetts, on the weſt ſide of Cape Cod: fifteen miles SE. Boſton. *Long.* 70. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 41. 57. N.

Plymouth, a town of the iſland of Tobago.

Plympton, a town of England, in the county of Devon, ſituated on the river Plym, with a market, on Saturday. It is a borough town, and ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament: five miles ENE. Plymouth, and two hundred and eleven WSW. London.

Po, a river of Italy, which riſes in Mount Viſo, at the north-weſt part of the marquiſate of Saluzzo, ſeven miles N. Chateau-Dauphin, croſſes a part of the marquiſate of Saluzzo, the province of Chieri, the duchy of Montferrat, the Milaneſe, Mantuan, Ferrareſe, and runs into the Gulf of Venice, by a great number of mouths. This river, whoſe floods are often dangerous, paſſes by Villafranca, Polonghera, Carmagnola, Carignano, Moncalier, Turin, Chivaſſo, Verua, Caſal, Brema, Valencia, Borgo Franco, Piacenza, Cremona, Viadana, Borgo Forti, St. Benedetto, Ferrara, Ariano, Comachio, &c.

Po, a town of China, of the ſecond rank in the province of Kiang-nan: 260 miles SSW. Peking. *Long.* 133. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 33. 45. N.

Po, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-ton: 262 miles S. Peking. *Long.* 133. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 35. 48. N.

Pobeda (La), a town of Spain, in old Caſtile: thirteen miles N. Soria.

Pobetten, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Samland: ſixteen miles NW. Konigſberg.

Pobla de Lillet, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: 20 miles ESE. Urgel.

Poblacion, a town of Spain, in the province of Navarre: 12 miles W. Eſtella.

Pobniz, a river of Bohemia, which riſes near Culmbach, on the borders of Siluſia, and runs into the Elbe, near Tetſchen, in the circle of Leitmeritz.

Pocar, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra: ſeven miles W. Salerno.

Pocblarn, or *Pechlarn*, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, belonging to the biſhop of Ratiſbon: ſix miles E. Ips, and fifteen W. St. Polten.

Pockeſo, a town of Africa, in the diſtrict of Axem, on the Gold Coaſt, populous and commercial.

Pocklington, a town of England, in the county of York, with a weekly market, on Saturday: twelve miles E. York, and one hundred and ninety-ſix N. London.

Pocomoke, a river of the United States of America, in Maryland, which empties itſelf into the Cheſapeak Bay. *Long.* 75. 50. W. Greenwhich. *Lat.* 37. 50. N. The mouth is called *Pocomoke Bay*.

Pocontallaboſſe, a town of the United States of America, in Georgia: twenty-two miles NW. Oakfuſkee.

Podemzo, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk: 44 miles E. Kerg.

Podenſac, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Cadillac, in the Gironde: one league NW. Cadillac.

Podenſee, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 8 miles W. Vienna.

Podenies, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: 3½ leagues NE. Coimbra.

Podenzana, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Piacenza: five miles S. Piacenza.

Podginok, a town of Ruſſia, in the province of Uſtiug: 100 miles ESE. Uſtiug.

Podgorodkoi, a fort of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha, on the Ural: about two miles E. Orenburg.

Podiebrad, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: 14 miles SE. Buntz.

Podkamnen, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tobolſk, on the Tchona: thirty-two miles N. Atchinſk.

Podlachia, a county or palatinate of Poland, bounded on the north by Pruſſia Lithuania, on the eaſt by Lithuania, on the ſouth by the palatinate of Lublin, and on the weſt by Maſovia; annexed by the conqueſt of Poland, in the year 1596. It is alſo called the palatinate of Bielsk, from its capital.

Podmaſchefchnaia, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel: forty-eight miles SW. Mezen.

Podlek, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Braclaw: 30 miles NW. Braclaw.

Podol, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: five miles WSW. Chrudim.

Podolia, a province of Poland, bounded on the north by Volhynia, on the eaſt by the palatinate of Kiov, on the ſouth by Moldavia, and on the weſt by the palatinate of Lemberg, now the kingdom of Galicia. This is a very fertile country, but has in ages been expoſed to the inroads of barbarous nations, who live on plunder, and have often ravaged it in the moſt cruel manner. Podolia abounds with a fine breed of horſes and horned cattle. The inhabitants are of a warlike diſpoſition, and were formerly governed by their own dukes or ſovereigns. In the fifteenth century, the country was the ſubject of violent contention between the Lithuanians and the Poles, till at length, by a diet, held at Lubart, it was annexed to Poland, in the year 1569. Podolia conſiſts of two palatinates, namely that of Podolia, and the palatinate of Braclaw.

Podolicz, a town of Hungary, on the river

Pod-

: : twelve miles SW. Palotza, and one
ed and fourteen NNW. Zatmar.
..jk, a town of Ruſſia, in the govern-
of Moſcow: 28 miles S. Moſcow.
s. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. 16. N.
..yb, a town of Bohemia, in the circle
nigingratz: twelve miles WNW. Ko-
ratz.
..r, a fortreſs of Africa, on the river
al, built by the French, and ceded to
nglish in the year 1763. It was after-
retaken by the French, and kept by
ace of 1783.
Ireljkoe, a town of Ruſſia, in the go-
ent of Viatka: thirty-two miles NNE.
a.
..rus, a river of Walachia, which runs
ne Syl, about three miles E. Motril.
..ſpuſknoi, a fort of Ruſſia, in the go-
ment of Kolivan: two hundred and
ty miles SW. Kolivan. *Long.* 96. 20.
erro. *Lat.* 51. 20. N.
..ſtepnoi, a fort of Ruſſia, in the govern-
t of Kolivan: 196 miles SW. Kolivan.
g. 95. 26. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 52. 10. N.
..dulung, a town of European Turkey,
ne province of Moldavia: twenty-eight
es SW. Jaſſi.
Podurueva, a town of Ruſſia, in the go-
ment of Irkutsk, on the Lena: twelve
es NNW. Vercholensk.
Poe, a river of Ireland, which runs into
Shrule, about one mile and a half N.
agh, in the county of Tyrone.
Poelſbroeck, a town of Holland: ſeven
es SE. Gouda.
Poſig, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of
ſchlaw: ten miles NW. Jung Buntzel.
Po-gan, a town of China, of the third
nk, in the province of Koei-tcheou: ſeven-
en miles and a half E. Pou-ngan.
Pogar, a town of Ruſsia, in the govern-
ent of Novgorod Sieverskoi: twenty miles
. Novgorod Sieverskoi. *Long.* 51. E. Ferro.
at. 52. 18. N.
Pogarova, a town of Ruſsia, in the go-
ernment of Archangel: 92 miles SE. Oneg.
Pogen, a town of Germany, in Lower
avaria, on a river of the ſame name, which
oon after runs into the Danube: ſix miles E.
traubing, and eleven NW. Deckendorf.
Poggio, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of
Genoa: ſeven miles W. Genoa.
Poggio, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of
Genoa: fifteen miles SW. Genoa.
Poggio, or *Villa Imperiale*, a town of Italy,
in the duchy of Tuſcany, where the grand
duke has a palace: eight miles SE. Florence.
Poggiobonzi, a town of Italy, in the du-
chy of Tuſcany: 21 miles S. Florence.
Poginſk, a town of Ruſsia, in the go-
vernment of Pskov, on the Louvat: ſixteen
miles NNW. Veliki Luki.
Pogny, a town of France, in the depart-
ment of the Marne, and chief place of a can-
ton, in the diſtrict of Chaalons, on the Marne:
three leagues SSE. Chaalons.
Pagoiana, a town of European Turkey,
in the province of Macedonia: nine miles
N. Saloniki.
Pagore, a town of Germany, in the coun-
ty of Goritz: four miles W. Goritz.
Poblen, a town of Germany, in the cir-
cle of Upper Saxony, in the Vogtland: four
mile NNE. Plauen.
Poig, a river of Germany, which runs
into the Gulf of Trieſte, about a mile N.
from Trieſte.
Poile Bay (La), a bay on the ſouth of
Newfoundland: 32 miles E. Cape Rav.
Poilly, a town of France, in the depart-
ment of the Loiret, and chief place of a can-
ton, in the diſtrict of Gien, on the weſt ſide
of the Loire, oppoſite Gien.
Point Arafuck, a cape on the weſt coaſt of
Scotland, and county of Inverneſs. *Long.*
2. 47. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 56. 54. N.
Point Ardnamurchan, a cape on the weſt
coaſt of Scotland, and county of Argyle.
Long. 3. 10. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 56. 42. N.
Point Ardroſan, a cape on the weſt coaſt of
Scotland, and county of Ayr. *Long.* 1. 38.
W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 54. 40. N.
Point Aſynt, or *Row Stoir*, a cape of Scot-
land, on the weſt coaſt of the county of
Sutherland: fifty-two miles WNW. Dor-
nock.
Point Banks, a cape on the weſt coaſt of
North America. *Long.* 207. 9. E. Green-
wich. *Lat.* 58. 42. N.
Point Barſullach, a cape of Scotland, on the
coaſt of Wigtonſhire, in Luce Bay. *Long.* 1.
26. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 54. 48. N.
Point Breakers, a cape on the weſt coaſt of
North America. *Long.* 233. 20. E. Green-
wich. *Lat.* 49. 15. N.
Point Charlotte, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of
Kerguelen's Land: two miles S. from the
Prince of Wales's Foreland.
Point Chimachin, a cape on the weſt coaſt
of the iſland of St. Lucia. *Long.* 60. 56.
W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 13. 36. N.
Point Corſil, a cape of Scotland, on the
weſt coaſt of the county of Wigton. *Long.*
1. 59. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 55. 7. N.
Point Covalligi, a cape on the north weſt
coaſt of the iſland of St. Vincent. *Long.*
61. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 13. 23. N.
Point Danger, a cape on the weſt coaſt of
New Holland. *Long.* 206. 24. W. Green-
wich. *Lat.* 28. 9. S.
Point Diamond, a cape on the weſt coaſt of
the iſland of Martinico. *Long.* 61. W.
Greenwich. *Lat.* 14. 25. N.
Point Dunure, a cape of Scotland, on the
weſt coaſt of the county of Ayr. *Long.* 1.
36. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 55. 28. N.
Point Ferolle, a cape on the weſt coaſt of
Newfoundland.

Newfoundland. *Long.* 57. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 2. N.

Point Five Fingers, a cape on the coaſt of New Zealand, at the north of the entrance into Dusky Bay.

Point Garron, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Scotland, and county of Kincardine: two miles N. Stonehaven.

Point Gaules, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Newfoundland. *Long.* 55. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 46. 50. N.

Point Hommet, a cape of France, on the North Coaſt of the department of the Channel: half a league NNW. Cherburg.

Point Hound, a cape of Scotland, on the north-eaſt coaſt of the county of Linlithgow, in the Frith of Forth: two miles NE. Queenſferry.

Point Jaquet, the northern extremity of the iſland of Dominica.

Point Judith, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of Rhode Iſland, in United America. *Long.* 71. 25. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 41. 17. N.

Point Kellerneſs, a cape of Scotland, on the weſt ſide of Luce Bay, in the county of Wigton: three miles N. from the Mull of Gallowav.

Point Kirkcolm, a cape of Scotland, on the coaſt of Wigtonſhire. *Long.* 1. 55. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 55. 7. N.

Point Knap, a cape of Scotland, on the weſt coaſt of Argyleſhire. *Long.* 2. 27. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 55. 51. N.

Point Lagen, a cape on the coaſt of the iſland of Ila, with a village and bay of the ſame name. *Long.* 3. 10. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 54. 46. N.

Point Lake, a lake of North America. *Long.* 110. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 64. 30. N.

Point Lance, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of Newfoundland, at the ſouth-weſt extremity of St. Mary's Bay.

Point Look-out, a cape at the ſouth extremity of the State of Maryland, at the north coaſt of the mouth of the Potomack river. *Long.* 76. 26. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 38. 9. N.

Point Mary, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of Newfoundland, and ſouth-weſt extremity of a peninſula, between Fortune Bay and Placentia Bay. *Long.* 55. 55. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 47. N.

Point Mulgrave, a cape on the north-weſt coaſt of North America, in the Frozen Sea. *Long.* 194. 51. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 67. 45. N.

Point Palmiras, a cape on the eaſt coaſt of Hindooſtan, in the bay of Bengal, and eaſtern extremity of the country of Cattack. *Long.* 87. 3. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 20. 43. N.

Point Pedro, or *Pedras*, a cape or headland on the coaſt of Braſil. *Lat.* 7. 43. S.

Point Percl, a cape on the coaſt of France, in the Engliſh Channel: two leagues E. Cherburg.

Point Pines, a cape on the north ſide Lake Erie. *Long.* 81. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 42. 45. N.

Point Pocock, a cape of the coaſt of New Zealand: four leagues from Cape Brett.

Point Polo, a cape in Lake Erie: two miles SW. Point Pines.

Point Poſſeſſion, a cape in the Straits of Magellan. *Long.* 69. 38. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 52. 35. S.

Point Poſſeſſion, a cape on the weſt coaſt of North America, and eaſt coaſt of Cook's River. *Long.* 209. 12. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 61. 3. N.

Point Pringle, a cape on the coaſt of Terra del Fuguelen's Land. *Long.* 69. 4. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 48. 48. S.

Point Rich, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Newfoundland. *Long.* 57. 12. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 42. N.

Point Riff, a cape of Scotland, on the eaſt coaſt of the county of Roſs. *Long.* 2. 5. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 58. 1. N.

Point Rodney, a cape of New Zealand, on the north-weſt point of the river Thames. *Long.* 175. 7. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 36. 15. S.

Point Rodney, a cape on the weſt coaſt of North America. *Long.* 191. 40. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 64. 30. N.

Point Rumore, a cape of Scotland, on the weſt coaſt of the county of Roſs. *Long.* 5. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 58. 3. N.

Point Shallow, a cape on the weſt coaſt of North America. *Long.* 197. 8. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 63. N.

Point Skipneſs, a cape of Scotland, in the county of Argyle, at the ſouthern extremity of Loch Fine. *Long.* 2. 9. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 56. 50. N.

Point Slate, the ſouthern extremity of the iſland of Skye. *Long.* 2. 47. W. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 56. 58. N.

Point Smith's, a cape on the ſouth ſide the mouth of the river Potomack, at its junction with the Cheſapeak. *Long.* 76. 22. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 38. N.

Point Stephens, the ſouth-weſt point of Port Stephens, on the eaſt coaſt of New Holland.

Point Tentſmoor, a cape of Scotland, on the north-eaſt coaſt of the county of Fife, at the mouth of the Tay: ſix miles ESE. Dundee.

Point Tillydaff, a cape of Scotland, on the north-eaſt coaſt of the county of Aberdeen, four miles NNW. Rattery Head.

Point Tobacco, a cape of the United States of America, in Maryland, in the river Potamak: 37 miles SSW. Annapolis.

Point Toward, a cape of Scotland, at the ſouth end of the county of Argyle, on the firth of Clyde: twenty-four miles S. Inverary.

Troon, a cape of Scotland, on the the county of Ayr: six miles N. Ayr.

Waternish, a cape of Scotland, on the east coast of the island of Skye. *Long.* . Edinburgh. *Lat* 57. 40. N

Upright, a cape on the west coast of America. *Long.* 187. 30. E. Green- *Lat.* 60. 17. N.

Upright, a cape in the Straits of n. *Long.* 75. 38. W. Greenwich. . N.

Wood, a cape of Scotland, on the east of the county of Fife: two miles Andrew's.

de Galle, a town and cape of the Ceylon, on the south-west coast, in bay. It was taken by the Dutch, in 1640. *Long.* 80. 17. E. Ferro. N.

sous la Roche sur Yon (Le), a town ce, in the department of the Vendée, ef place of a canton, in the district of -d'Olonne: 2 leagues NNW. La Roche- -sur-Yon, and 4½ SSW. Montaigu.

no, a town of Piedmont, in the prin- y of Chieri: eight miles NE. Car- la, and five SSE. Chieri.

oux (Le), a town of France, in the de- ent of the Vendée, and chief place of on, in the district of Sables-d'Olonne: leagues SE. Sables-d'Olonne.

ons, a town of France, in the depart- of the Upper Marne, and chief place nton, in the district of Joinville: four SE. Joinville.

y, a town of France, in the depart- of the Seine and Oise, and chief place anton, in the district of St. Germain: gue NW. St. Germain, and three S. .

iers, a town of France, and capital of department of the Vienne, large but inhabited; before the revolution, the a bishop, and residence of the governor Poitou. The principal manufactures are ings, woollen caps, gloves, and combs; are some remains of Roman antiquities. he year 1356, a battle was fought near town, between the English and the ch, in which the latter were defeated, the king taken prisoner. Edward the k Prince, led the army of the English, h amounted only to 12,000 men; the y was 60,000. The inhabitants of ou are estimated at 21,000: twenty-two s and a quarter NNE. Bourdeaux, and y-four and a half SSW. Paris. *Long.* 1. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 35. N.

Poitmasdorf, a town of Silesia, in the prin- ity of Neisse: seven miles SW. Grotkau.

Poix, a town of France, in the department the Somme, and chief place of a canton, the district of Amiens: four leagues and f SW. Amiens, and three E. Aumale.

Poitou, before the revolution, a province of France, lying on the south of the Loire, bounded on the east by Marche and Berry, on the south by Limousin, Saintonge, Angoumois, and Aunis, on the west by the sea, and on the north by Bretagne, Anjou, and Touraine: the air is temperate, and the land in general fertile: the principal rivers are the Vienne, the Sevre, and the Clain. It now forms the districts of the Vienne, the Two Sevres, and Vendée. Poitiers was the capital.

Pokflies, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: eleven miles E. Korn Newburg, and twelve NE. Vienne.

Pokoevskoi, a fort of Russia, in the government of Saratov, on the Volga: thirty-two miles ESE. Tzaritzin.

Pokototnoi, a fort of Russia, on the Ural: 140 miles N. Guriev.

Pokra, a river of Sclavonia, which runs into the Save: six miles SW. Craliovavelika.

Pokratz, a town of Sclavonia, on the river Pokra: sixteen miles E. Craliovavelika.

Pokropskoe, a town of Russia, in the government of Perm: 20 miles SW. Kungur.

Pokrov, a town of Russia, in the government of Vladimir, on the Kliazma: forty-four miles WSW. Vladimir. *Long.* 57. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 24. N.

Pokrova, or *Bogoroditz*, a town of Russia, in the province of Ustiug, on the river Sula: sixty miles E. Lalsk.

Pokrovskaia, a town of Russia, in the government of Saratov, on the east side of the Volga, opposite Saratov.

Pokrovskaia, a fort of Russia, in the government of Tobolsk: 48 miles W. Omsk.

Pokrovskoe, a town of Russia, in the government of Ekaterinoslav: sixteen miles WSW. Slavensk.

Pokrovskoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Irkutsk: thirty-two miles SW. Yakutsk.

Pokrovskoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Archangel, on the Baga: thirty-six miles S. Schenkursk.

Pokrovskoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Vologda: sixteen miles WSW. Totma

Pokrovskoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Vologda: 32 miles N. Totma.

Pokucia, a palatinate of Poland, on the borders of Hungary, incorporated in the new kingdom of Galicia.

Pola, a town of Istria, situated upon a mountain, near a bay of the Adriatic, the see of a bishop, suffragan of Udina. Pola is the residence of a Venetian governor, and was formerly a place of great consequence, though at present it contains hardly 800 inhabitants: forty-four miles S. Trieste, and thirty-nine S. Capo d'Istria. *Long.* 31. 43. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 5. N.

Pola, a river of Ruſſia, in the government of Novgorod, which runs into Lake Ilmen: eight miles E. Stara Ruſa.

Pola de Lena, a town of Spain, in the province of Auſtria: twelve miles S. Oviedo.

Polaberg, or *Polaperg*, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: eleven miles SW. St. Polten.

Poland, a country of Europe, but, probably, before this article makes its appearance in the world, no nation; and, while we are deſcribing things as they are, the indignant Pole may ſay, with a ſigh, ſuch things were! Poland is bounded on the north by Pruſſia, Courland, and Ruſſia, on the eaſt by Ruſſia, on the ſouth by Hungary and Moldavia, and on the weſt, by Sileſia, Pomerania, and Moravia; about 800 miles in length, and 560 in breadth. Poland, in its utmoſt latitude, included thirteen provinces, or countries; 1. Great Poland, or Wielkopolſka Prowincya, called alſo Lower Poland, which included the palatinates of Poſen, or Poſnania, Kaliſh, Siradia, Lenczicz, and Rawa; 2. Cujavia, including the palatinates of Brſeſkie and Wladiſlaw; 3. Maſovia, containing the palatinates of Czerſk, and Ploczko; 4. Poliſh Pruſſia, including Pomerelia, the palatinate of Culm, the government of Marienberg and Ermeland; 5. Little Poland, containing the palatinates of Cracow, Sandomir, and Lublin; 6. Podlachia, or the palatinate of Bielſk; 7. Little Ruſſia, or Red Ruſſia, including the palatinates of Chelm, Belz, and Lemburg; 8. Podolia, in which are included the palatinates of Podolia and Braclaw; 9. Palatinate of Kiov; 10. Volhynia. Beſides theſe, Lithuania has been conſidered a part of Poland; as likewiſe Samogitia and Courland. Of theſe Great Poland, Poliſh Pruſſia, and part of Lithuania, have been ſeized by Pruſſia. Little Poland and Red Ruſſia were annexed to Auſtria: while the remainder and greater part of Lithuania, Courland, Poleſia, Podolia, palatinate of Kiov and Volhynia, were ſeized by Ruſſia; ſo that, in the year 1793, only Samogitia, Maſovia, and Podlachia, were left to conſtitute the kingdom of Poland. The air is ſomething cold, but ſalubrious; and the country is, for the moſt part, level, and has but few hills. On the Krapack mountains, which ſeparate Poland from Hungary, the air is very cold, for it ſnows there frequently in the midſt of ſummer, and, in ſome parts of them, the ſnow never melts. The ſoil of this country is exceedingly fertile, and yields plenty of grain, of which there cannot be a greater proof than that near 4000 veſſels and floats, moſt of which are laden with corn, annually paſs down the Viſtula to Dantzick. In Podolia, Volhynia, the Ukraine, and the province of Ruſſia, corn grows in vaſt plenty, at little culture or manure. In Great Little Poland, agriculture requires attention and labour; but the ... make ample amends for the pains of ... duſtrious peaſant. The ſoil of L... is as fruitful as that of Podolia: and ... gitia produces abundance of grain, hemp and flax. Poliſh Pruſſia is a fertile country: here are likewiſe ex... paſtures. The following is a re... inſtance of the fertility of the ſoil, plenty of all kinds of proviſions country: namely, that from the ye... to 1718, during which time there ... ſeveral armies in Poland, there was ... leaſt ſcarcity of bread. Peat, other kinds, chalk, belemnites, agate, ... dony, cornelians, onyxes, opals fine rock cryſtal, amethyſts, ... topazes, ſapphires, and even ru... diamonds are found in Poland. country likewiſe affords marie... muſcovy glaſs, talc, alum, ſal-petre pit-coal, and an inexhauſtible q... ſalt, which is hewn out of the rock ... blocks, and ſalt ſprings; alſo ſp... ſilver, lapis calaminaris, iron, lead, a quantity of tin, gold and ſilver; but are no mines of the two laſt metals w... in Poland. The Poliſh manna is pr... by an herb that grows in the meado... fenny grounds; and it is gathered ... quantities, from the twentieth of J... the end of July. The Poliſh kerme... ries are always gathered in May, ... they are quite ripe; for, in the m... July, they ſwarm with inſects, which a kind of protuberance behind the... that the berries are rendered unfit ... for dying or medicine. Here are ... woods of oak, beech, pine, and fir... Poland alſo yields abundance of hone... wax. Horned cattle are bred in ... country in ſuch numbers, that 80,... 90,000 oxen are driven every year ... Poland. The Poliſh horſes are very fi... ſwift, and beautiful. Of theſe there ... great numbers in this country, and ... wiſe of wild beaſts: as the elk, calle... the Poliſh language, los, or a wild ram ... one horn; the biſon, called zubr by Poles; the hyena, in the Poliſh lang... called roſomak; the ſuhak, which re... bles a wild goat; and, laſtly, the aur... are very common in Poland. The P... when conſidered as members of the c... munity, are either nobles, citizens ... which claſs merchants, artiſts, and me... nics are included) or peaſants, w... moſtly vaſſals to the nobles. The P... towns are for the moſt part built ... wood; and the villages conſiſt of ... cottages, or huts. The nobles of P...

rom time immemorial, reſided in the
. Every nobleman lives in his own
ſeat, or caſtle; manages his eſtate
aſſals, or hired ſervants; and main-
mſelf and whole family by agricul-
ceding of bees, grazing, and hunt-
Some of the nobility alſo ſpend part
r time in the cities or towns. A
an in the Poliſh language is called
c, and the dignity is termed Shlak-
There are among the Poliſh
y certain gentes, or tribes, and theſe
are divided into diſtinct families;
ſtinction, however, is not owing to
fferent places or provinces where
ive, but they are ranked according
names and arms they bear. Though
l has its princes, counts, and barons,
e whole nobleſſe are naturally on a
excepting the difference ariſing from
ſts ſome of them enjoy: hence all
who are of noble birth call one an-
brothers. However, noblemen whoſe
mſtances are low, ſubmit to enter into
ervice of the richer ſort, eſpecially if
tter are in any eminent poſts, either
a comfortable ſubſiſtence, or to learn
neſs and addreſs, and, perhaps, to
their fortunes; and this is accounted
disgrace. The Poliſh nobility enjoy a
t many conſiderable privileges; and,
ed, the ſo much boaſted Poliſh liberty
r perly limited to the nobles only:
they have the power of life and death
r their vaſſals, who, on that account,
n under an oppreſſive vaſſalage, or
r ſlavery. Every nobleman is abſolute
of his eſtates; ſo that the king can
ve no ſubſidy from him, nor is he
ged to maintain, or find quarter for any
iers. If a foreigner dies on a noble-
n's eſtate in Poland, without leaving
heirs, his effects fall to the lord of the
nor, as an eſcheat; but on the demiſe
a nobleman without heirs, his eſtate
s not eſcheat to the king, whilſt there
any perſons living who are related, in
eighth degree, to the deceaſed; and,
a nobleman dies without heirs, or any
h relations, the king cannot appropriate
eſtate to himſelf, but is obliged to beſtow
on ſome other nobleman of merit. The
ouſe of a nobleman is a ſecure aſylum for
rſons who have committed any crime;
none muſt preſume to take them from
nce by force. The judges in the town
are not cauſe a nobleman's vaſſal to be
reſted, or his effects to be ſeized. Noble-
en and their vaſſals pay no toll, or duty,
for the cattle, corn, &c. which they ſend
out of the kingdom for ſale: they have
alſo the liberty of working any mines or
ſalt works on their own eſtates. No magi-
ſtrate, not even the king himſelf, can cauſe
a nobleman to be arreſted, without ſignify-
ing the crime he is guilty of, and a pre-
vious citation; unleſs he be a robber, and
have been three times impeached by his
aſſociates; or be ſurpriſed in any other
crime, *ipſo facto*; or, laſtly, when he can-
not, or will not, put in bail. A nobleman
is ſubject to none but the king; however,
he is not obliged to appear before his ma-
jeſty out of the kingdom, when cited on
any cauſe, unleſs it relate to the royal trea-
ſury, but muſt be judged in Poland. All
eccleſiaſtical dignities, and civil poſts, in
this kingdom, are to be held only by the
nobility. None but noblemen are quali-
fied to be proprietors of eſtates, except the
burghers of the cities of Thorn, Cracow,
Wilna, Lemberg, and Lublin, who have
the privilege of purchaſing lands. Any
nobleman may purchaſe a houſe, and live
in a city, or town: but he muſt then ſub-
mit to ſerve municipal offices; and, if he
is concerned in trade, or commerce, he for-
feits the privileges of a noble Pole. Every
nobleman has a vote in the election of a
king; and is even qualified to wear the
crown, if he be raiſed to it by the free
choice of the reſt of the nobility. The
Poliſh nobility has alſo ſome excluſive ad-
vantages in purchaſing ſalt: theſe, and
other important privileges, the nobles of
Poland enjoy, partly by the indulgence of
their kings, and partly by ancient cuſtom
or preſcription. A perſon deſcended from
noble anceſtors is much more honoured
than one that is newly ennobled. All
civil cauſes relating to the nobility are
tried in the provincial courts of judicature;
but if a nobleman commence a ſuit with
the farmers of the royal demeſnes, a com-
miſſorial court is appointed to terminate
the diſpute. The Poliſh burghers alſo
enjoy ſome valuable privileges. The
Poliſh language is derived from the old
Sclavonic; however, it differs extremely
from all the other languages which come
from the ſame ſource. The German lan-
guage is very much in vogue in Poland.
The Latin tongue is alſo commonly ſpoken
in Poland, even by the lower claſs of peo-
ple, but without any regard to accent,
quantity, or purity of language. There are
no manufactures in Poland; but all the
commodities of the country are exported,
unwrought, out of the kingdom. The
Poles, indeed, export grain of all kinds,
flax, hemp, linſeed, hops, honey, wax,
tallow, hides, leather (dreſſed in the
Ruſſian manner) pitch, pot-aſh, maſts,
deal-boards, ſhip and houſe timber horned
cattle, horſes, and other home commodi-
ties; but theſe are greatly over-balanced
by the imports, namely, wine (that of
Hungary alone carrying ſome millions an-

nually out of the kingdom) ſpices, cloths, ſilk ſtuffs, fine linen, pearls, precious ſtones, plate copper, braſs, ſteel, furs, &c. As for the religion profeſſed in this country, it was decreed by the conſtitutions of the Pacification Diet, held in the year 1736, that no perſon ſhould be elected king of Poland, and great duke of Lithuania, without firſt making a ſolemn profeſſion of the Roman Catholic religion; and that the queen muſt either have been brought up in that community, or publicly declare herſelf a member of it: hence it appears that the Roman Catholic is the eſtabliſhed religion. The diſſidents, i. e. the Lutherans, Calviniſts, and Greeks, by the treaties concluded with the ancient confederations, and particularly the conſtitution of the year 1717, are promiſed ſecurity as to their effects, and an equality with the other ſubjects as to their perſons; and, for this end, ſeveral other powers intereſted themſelves in their behalf. This procured them many fair promiſes; which, however, were not fulfilled. The Jews are indulged with great privileges, and are very numerous in Poland: hence this country is ſtyled the paradiſe of the Jews. It is ſuppoſed that there are, at leaſt, two millions of Jews only in the villages; and here it muſt be obſerved that there are, at leaſt, one, two, or three Jewiſh families in every village, excluſive of the great number of Jews in the towns. Their annual capitation, or poll-tax, amounts to 220,000 Poliſh guilders in the kingdom of Poland, and 120,000 in Lithuania, which makes, in the whole, the ſum of 56,666 rix-dollars; and this over and above the general impoſts and taxes All the writers who have treated of the ancient hiſtory of Poland, are of opinion, that the preſent inhabitants were not the original poſſeſſors of this country, but emigrated hither as colonies from other parts; it is alſo the general opinion, that they came from Sarmatia, and ſettled on the banks of the Viſtula. Poland was formerly an hereditary kingdom; but afterwards, the acceſſion of a new king to the government was always preceded by a declaration of the nobility; however, the kings did not only ſtyle themſelves ſovereigns of Poland by the conſent of the people, but alſo heirs to the kingdom, and its dependencies, by right of ſucceſſion. Sigiſmund Auguſtus was the laſt who aſſumed this title. After his deceaſe it was enacted by a law, That no king ſhould, in his life-time, appoint or chooſe a ſucceſſor; nor convoke a diet for the election; nor, laſtly, in any manner intermeddle with the ſucceſſion to the crown: but that, on the deceaſe of a king, the choice ſhould perpetually remain free and open to all the nobles of the kingdom; this law has, accordingly, been [illegible] obſerved: thus Poland became [illegible] kingdom. The place of elect[illegible] common, or open field, near the [illegible] Wola, not far from Warſaw. T[illegible] reign is elected by the ſpiritual [illegible] poral counſellors of ſtate; the [illegible] ſend their repreſentatives, or [illegible] though every nobleman may attend [illegible] ſon if he pleaſes; by the cities of [illegible] Poſnan, Vilna, Lemberg, and W[illegible] whoſe choice always coincides w[illegible] of the nobility; and likewiſe [illegible] Elbing, and Dantzic, the three [illegible] cities of Poliſh Pruſſia: none but [illegible] Catholics dare appear at the [illegible] The king elect is obliged, either [illegible] ally, or by his ambaſſador or [illegible] ſwear to the obſervance of the P[illegible] venta, which are drawn up in t[illegible] language, and adminiſtered by [illegible] after this he is proclaimed [illegible] crowned in the cathedral of Cric[illegible] archbiſhop of Gneſna. Poland, in [illegible] tion with the great duchy, which [illegible] ed to it, conſtitutes a republic, [illegible] indeed, the king is conſidered as [illegible] but moſt of the power is lodged [illegible] ſenate, or council of ſtate, and the [illegible] The king is not permitted to en[illegible] war, to aſſemble an army, to [illegible] peace, or to make any public [illegible] neither is he inveſted with the [illegible] ſending envoys on important [illegible] impoſing taxes, contributions, or [illegible] or of coining money, without the [illegible] the ſtates: he is to make no laws, [illegible] mine no religious diſputes, nor [illegible] any of the royal demeſnes; nor, [illegible] he to undertake, and carry into ex[illegible] any matters of importance that con[illegible] kingdom, without the conſent of [illegible] duly convened. Among his r[illegible] gatives, the chief is, that the king [illegible] diſpoſal of the poſts of honour, [illegible] royal demeſnes; but, without the [illegible] of the ſtates, he is neither to dim[illegible] increaſe, the honorary poſts, nor [illegible] above one office on one perſon, n[illegible] prive any one of his poſt. The [illegible] Poland has little or no property [illegible] called the royal eſtates, but is [illegible] beſtow them on private perſons; [illegible] conſideration-money does not com[illegible] king's coffers, but is applied to the [illegible] the republic. The other royal pre[illegible] are as follows: the chief care of the [illegible] welfare is committed to the king, [illegible] to conſult with the ſtates about ever[illegible] The Poliſh ſenate, or council of [illegible] ſiſts of 144 members, who are all [illegible] nators of the kingdom, counſellors [illegible] and have the title of excellency; [illegible] they have no appointments, or per[illegible]

ors. The ſenate conſiſts of two archps. fifteen biſhops, thirty-ſeven woieſ or palatines, including the three ians and the ſtaroſta of Samogitia, rank with the palatines. The office woiewoda, or palatine, is to march at d of the nobility of his woiewodzwo, latinate, in time of war. Every palais a prince by his office. Eighty-two ani, or caſtellans, who in time of are only ſenators, without any juriſn; but in time of war, by general ons, they act as palatines, whoſe nants they in ſome meaſure are, and at the head of the nobility, under woiewodas The great caſtellans, to- r with the other ſpiritual and tempoſenators, are admitted into the moſt ſe councils, from which the others are etimes excluded; and, laſtly, the crown ers. The diets are uſually held on accounts; namely, to conſider on the lations of the ſenate relating to the welfare, and for the adminiſtration ice. No ſuch thing as a ſtanding kept in conſtant pay, was formerly n in this country; but all that were le of bearing arms in the nation took held on any emergency. In the year , the Lithuanians firſt began, for the urity of their frontiers, to keep on foot, pay, a certain number of troops. Their mple was followed by the Poles, who ed an army to defend their frontiers the ravages of their roving, lawleſs ghbours, who live on plunder. The th part of the produce of the royal taſe lands, as they are called, are appropriſed to maintain theſe troops; hence they re called quartians, and the money apointed for the payment of them is depoſed in the caſtle of Rawa. But as theſe artians were found not to be ſufficient for defence of the kingdom, the army was augmented, and divided into cavalry and fantry; but the former was more nuerous than the foot. The troops are now vided into the crown army, and that of Lithuania; but ſome of the troops in both armies are clothed and exerciſed in the Poiſh, and others in the German manner. Beſides this ſtanding army, which receives conſtant pay, Poland, on any preſſing exergency, is provided with another, which can be ſpeedily got together, and is of no charge to the public. For on any ſudden and imminent danger, the whole body of the nobility are ſummoned to appear in the field on horſe-back; and ſuch a general ſummons of the nobles is, in the Poliſh language, called Poſpolite Ruſzenie. This is concluded upon in a diet, after having been previouſly propoſed in the provincial meetings; and is done by royal letters, with the ſeals of the kingdom and the great duchy of Lithuania. Theſe being faſtened to poles by the ſummoners, are carried to the principal noblemen, ſtate-officers, and perſons of rank, in every palatinate, and read in the market-places of the cities and towns. When this has been three times repeated, the nobility, after holding their aſſemblies in their palatinates and diſtricts, appear in the field on horſeback. The univerſities of Poland are, Cracow, Wilna, and Poſen. The proteſtants and Greeks, under name of diſſidents, were deprived of many of their privileges by the Roman catholics, contrary to the treaty of Oliva; and notwithſtanding the remonſtrances of the court of London, Peterſburgh, Berlin, and Copenhagen, a diet aſſembled in the year 1766, did not ſeem inclined to reſtore them, or repeal ſome of the exceptionable laws. Such was the ſituation of the diſſidents at the election of Staniſlaus, in the year 1764, and was the occaſion of great diſturbances, and almoſt a civil war, and was the occaſion of introducing troops of Ruſſia, Pruſſia, and Auſtria. The partition of Poland was firſt projected by the king of Pruſſia. Poliſh, or Weſtern Pruſſia, had long been an object of his ambition: excluſive of its fertility, commerce, and population, its local ſituation rendered it highly valuable to that monarch; it lay between his German dominions and Eaſtern Pruſſia, and while poſſeſſed by the Poles, cut off, at their will, all communication between them. During the courſe of the laſt general war, he experienced the moſt fatal effects from this diſjointed ſtate of his territories. By the acquiſition of Weſtern Pruſſia, his dominions would be rendered compact, and his troops, in time of war, be able to march from Berlin to Konigſberg, without interruption. The period was now arrived, when the ſituation of Poland ſeemed to promiſe the attainment of this favourite object; and by political management, brought over Ruſſia and Auſtria to his ſcheme. By the firſt diſmemberment, in the year 1772, the portion taken by Ruſſia was the largeſt, the Auſtrian the moſt populous, and the Pruſſian the moſt commercial. The population of the whole amounts to near 5,000,000 of ſouls; the firſt containing 1,500,000, the ſecond 2,500,000, and third 860,000. Weſtern Pruſſia was the greateſt loſs to Poland, as by the diſmemberment of that province, the navigation of the Viſtula entirely depends upon the king of Pruſſia; by the loſs, conſequently, of this diſtrict, a fatal blow was given to the trade of Poland; for his Pruſſian majeſty laid ſuch heavy duties upon the merchandize paſſing to Dantzic, as greatly

greatly to diminiſh the commerce of that town, and to transfer a conſiderable portion of it to Memmel and Koniſberg; and in the year 1793, the ſecond partition took place. Some attempts were made by a few patriotic noblemen, to deliver their country from their oppreſſors, and they were at firſt ſucceſsful, but the brave Koſciuſko being taken priſoner, and his army defeated, no farther efforts were made. Koſciuſko was carried into Ruſſia, and the king formally reſigned his crown at Grodno, in the year 1795. What is the preſent ſtate of Poland, or if any part yet remains undivided, is not come to the knowledge of the author.

Poland, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola: ſix miles SSE. Gottchee.

Polangen, a town of Samogitia: forty-four miles NW. Medniki.

Polaniecz, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz: twenty-eight miles SW. Sandomirz.

Polcenigo, a town of Italy, in the country of Friuli, on the borders of the Trevisan: 32 miles W. Udina, and 23 N. Trevigio.

Polder, a town of Africa, on the Gold Coaſt, in the canton of Agouna.

Poldnevſkaia, a fort of Ruſſia, in the province of Ekaterinburg: thirty-two miles SW. Ekaterinburg.

Poledniſkoi Stanitz, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Irkutſk, on the Lena: twelve miles NE. Utimiſkoi.

Poleron, one of the Spice Iſlands, in the Eaſtern Indian Ocean: twenty leagues S. Ceram.

Poleſia, the palatinate of Brzeſc ſo called, ſee *Briſeſtz*.

Poleſino de Rovigo, a province of Italy, belonging to Venice, between the Ferrareſe and Paduan, fourteen leagues in length, and four in breadth, ſurrounded or intercected by the Po and the Adige, and ſubject to inundations; it is fertile, and abounds in hemp, grain, fruits, and proviſions of all kinds. Rovigo is the principal place.

Poleto, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua: eleven miles ESE. Mantua.

Policandro, an iſland in the Grecian Archipelago. The ſurface is rocky, and the ſoil ſhallow; however, it produces corn and wine ſufficient for the inhabitants; it has no harbour. The town is about three miles from the ſhore, and contains about 120 Greek families. *Long.* 42. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 35. N.

Policaſtrella, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria Citra: fifteen miles NW. Biſignano.

Policaſtro, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Citra, on the coaſt of the Mediterranean: the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Salerno: 64 miles NNW. Raſſano, and 71 S. Naples.

Policaſtro, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of C. Ultra: nine miles WSW. St Severa.

Policaſtro, or *Paleo Caſtro*, a town on the north coaſt of the iſland of Candy: 18 miles ESE. Settia.

Polignac, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Loire: two leagues Puy.

Poliguano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of B. on the coaſt of the Adriatic; the ſee of a ſuffragan of Bari: ſix miles NW. Caſtano.

Poligny, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of Jura: three leagues NNE. Lons le Saunier and 6¼ SSW. Beſançon. *Long.* 23. 22. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 50. N.

Polinara, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of C. Citra: eleven miles N. Biſignano.

Polino, an iſland in the Grecian Archipelago: three miles NE. Milo.

Polliſtene, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Calabria: ſixteen miles SE. Nicotera.

Politſchano, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: four miles S. W. Weiſtritz.

Politz, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Anterior Pomerania, near the Friſch Haff, celebrated for its trade, eight miles N. New Stettin.

Pohitz, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Konigingratz: four miles W. Braſa.

Politzka, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: twenty-one miles SE. Chrudim and forty WNW. Olmutz.

Polizzi, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazzara: twenty miles ENE. Caſtro N.

Polkowitz, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Glogau, containing two churches: ten miles S. Gros Glogau, and twenty-SW. Guhrau.

Polla, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: ſix miles WNW. Hardeberg.

Polla, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato C. 3¼ miles S. Cangiano.

Pollaberg, a citadel of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: 4 miles NW. Hardeberg.

Polle, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and principality of Calenberg, on the Weſer, with a ferry: twenty miles S. Hameln.

Pollenza, a town of the iſland of Majorca: ſeven miles WNW. Alcudia.

Pollina, a river of Sicily, which runs to the ſea: ten miles WNW. Miſtretta.

Pollina, ſee *Polonia*.

Pollock, a town of the United States of Ameri-

erica, in North Carolina: thirty-five s ESE. Halifax.

Pollock, a town of the United States of erica, in North Carolina: thirteen miles . Newbern.

Pollockſhaws, a town of Scotland, in the nty of Renfrew: five miles E. Paiſley, four SW. Glaſgow.

Polls, a town of Germany, in the duchy Stiria: five miles N. Judenburg.

Polniſch Wette, a town of Sileſia, in the ipality of Neiſſe: five miles S. Neiſſe.

Polnovatskoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the ernment of Tobolſk: thirty-ſix miles E. zov.

Polo, a town of China, of the third rank, he province of Quang-tong, on the Tong er: ten miles WNW. Hoei-tcheou.

Polok, a town of Poland, in the palati- e of Podolia: fifty-four miles NW. Ka- niecz.

Pololamoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the go- rnment of Olonetz: 100 miles WSW. mi.

Poloma, a town of Africa, in the king- m of Aweri, on the ſea coaſt, at the uth of the river Formoſa, inhabited by hermen.

Polongbera, a town of Italy, in the prin- pality of Piedmont, on the Po: 13 miles Turin, and five SW. Carmagnola.

Polonbir, a river of Aſia, in the country Thibet, formed by the union of ſeveral all ſtreams, twenty miles E. Tchontori, d loſes itſelf in lake Hara.

Polonia, a river of European Turkey, hich runs into the Adriatic, at Pirgo, in e province of Albania.

Polonia, a town of European Turkey, in e province of Albania; the ſee of a Greek ithop: twenty miles N. Valona.

Polore, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Car- atic: twenty-ſix miles SSW. Arcot, and ity-five NW. Pondicherry.

Polorotova, a town of Ruſſia, in the go- ernment of Irkutſk: twenty-four miles S. Kirenſk.

Polotſk, a city of Ruſſia, and capital of a government, to which it gives name, ſituated on the Duna: 168 miles SE. Riga, and 272 S. Peterſburg. *Long.* 46. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. 32. N.

Polotſkoe, a government of Ruſſia, bound- ed on the north-eaſt by the government of Pſkov, on the north-weſt by the government of Riga, on the ſouth-eaſt by the govern- ments of Smolenſko and Mogilev, and on the ſouth-weſt by Lithuania, about 160 miles in length, and ſixty in breadth. This coun- try formerly made part of Lithuania. Po- lorſk is the capital. *Long.* 43. 30. to 49. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. 10. to 56. 16. N.

Polſterau, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: three miles E. Fridaw.

Poltava, or *Pultawa*, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Ekaterinoſlav, on the Vorekla, the fortifications of which are not very ſtrong. This town, with the regular fort belonging to it, is ſubject to a command- ant, who reſides here. The burghers carry on a conſiderable trade to the Crimea, and through Poland to Germany. This is but an indifferent town, being built in the man- ner of the Coſak towns; but was rendered famous by the Swedes beſieging it in 1709. At laſt it fell into the hands of the Ruſſians, after the defeat of Charles XII, near this place. A monaſtery ſtands upon an emi- nence, without the town, where the king of Sweden had his head-quarters: eighty-four miles NNW. Ekaterinoſlav. *Long.* 52. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 30. N.

Polzin, a town of Germany, in the cir- cle of Upper Saxony, in Pomerania, near which are ſome medicinal ſprings and baths: forty-ſix miles NE. Stargard, and thirty- two SE. Colberg.

Poludennaia, a fort of Ruſſia, in the go- vernment of Tobolſk: 180 miles S. To- bolſk, and ſixty-eight SSE. Iſchim.

Polyadden Point, a cape in the Engliſh Channel, on the ſouth coaſt of Cornwall: eight miles W. Deadman's Point.

Polyſtilo, an iſland in the Grecian Archi- pelago: four miles N. Thaſos.

Polzano, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: five miles SE. Tarento.

Pomard, a town of France, in the depart- ment of the Côte d'Or, celebrated for its wine: one league SW. Beaune.

Pomares, a town of France, in the depart- ment of the Landes: five leagues SW. St. Sever.

Pomarico, a town of Italy, in the king- dom of Naples, and province of Baſicata: eleven miles SSW. Matera.

Pombal, a town of Portugal, an pro- vince of Eſtramadura, containing about 3700 inhabitants: five leagues and a half NE. Leyria, and ſeven S. Coimbra.

Pombas, a town of Portugal, in the pro- vince of Eſtramadura: four leages S. Abrantes.

Pombo, a province of Africa, in the kingdom of Anziko.

Pomblſdorf, a town of Sileſia, in the prin- cipality of Neiſſe: 3 miles NW. Pachau.

Pomegue, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterra- nean, near the coaſt of France, at the en- trance into the harbour of Marſeles, de- fended by a tower, with a ſmall gariſon.

Pomerania, a country of Germany bound- ed on the north by the Baltic, on the eaſt by Pomerelia, on the ſouth by Poland and the marggraviate of Brandenburg, and on the weſt by the duchy of Mecklenburg. The country is level, with few hills. In ſome

pas

parts indeed the ſoil is ſandy, but in moſt pretty cloſe and good, ſo that the inhabitants have not only every year a ſufficiency of wheat, rye, barley, and oats, for home conſumption, but export great quantities. They likewiſe cultivate buck-wheat, vetches, flax, and hemp. It produces alſo a ſufficiency of fruit. In ſeveral parts of the country are fine heaths and foreſts, and among the latter, divers of oak. The wood of theſe foreſts is uſed not only for fuel, and the building of houſes and veſſels, but ſerves alſo for making tar and charcoal. Many parts yield turf for fuel. Thoſe parts which do not anſwer for tillage, are made uſe of for grazing. Its geeſe are famous for their largeneſs, and in general the dried Pomerania geeſe, hams, ſauſages, and ſalmon paſs for the beſt in all Germany. The ſituation of his country on the Baltic, is very advantagous for trade and navigation; though the coaſt of Pomerania, eſpecially about the Odr, is very dangerous to veſſels, unleſs they have the good fortune of meeting with a havn, of which indeed there are ſeveral. The uſual payment of ſhoreage was aboliſhed by logiſlaf X: but in 1743, confirmed again in Ruſſian Pomerania, namely, that after paying a reaſonable ſalvage, all ſtranded goods ſhould, without any expence or moleſtation, be delivered to the owner. Amber is found on the coaſts of Hither Pomerania, but not in ſuch quantities as on thoſe of Pruſia. The whole duchy of Pomerania conſiſts of ſixty eight towns, which are divided into immediate and mediate. The former of theſe are immediately under the ſupreme tribunals of the country, chooſe their own magiſtrates, and out of the three capital towns of every province, the governing burgo-maſters are appointed as ſtates of the country, and ſit in the diets thereof. On the other hand, the mediate cities are under the king's agents, or noblemen; take the oath of fidelity and allegiance to their lords and patrons; attend their courts, and have the proceſſes of townſen, on appeal, moved from their magiſtrates to the courts of thoſe agents or noblemen under whom they are. Their magiſtrates are likewiſe appointed by their lords, and confirmed by the regency. The greateſt part of the inhabitants, ſince the years 1534 and 15, in which the reformation took place, have profeſſed Lutheraniſm, though in ſome parts there are Calviniſts and Catholics. Theſe parts were anciently inhabited by the Suevi and Vandals, under whom were comprehended the Goths, the Rugi, the Lemovi, and other nations. Theſe quitting it about the middle of the fixth century, the Slavi or Wendi entered the country, and meeting with an amicable reception, ſettled there in great numbers, diffuſing themſelves all over the country. The firſt record in which the name of Pomerania occurs is in a bull of pope Innocent, bearing date the year 1140, for the confirmation of the erected biſhopric of Pomerania. The appellation, in all appearance, is of Sclavonic etymology, being compounded of the words Po, Marski, that is, on, or near, the ſea, and in proceſs of time was extended to the country on the weſt ſide of the Oder. Pomerania is divided by the Oder into Anterior, or Hither Pomerania, and Poſterior, or Farther Pomerania; the former on the weſt, the latter on the eaſt ſide of the river. The duchy of Pomerania was firſt ſubdued by prince Suantibor, in the year 1107, and at his death divided his poſſeſſions among his four ſons. As this family became extinct, the eſtates were taken poſſeſſion of by the marggrave of Brandenburg and Poland; and in the year 1637, by the death of the laſt duke, Bogiſlaus XIV, Sweden became poſſeſſed of a part which had been already obtained by conqueſt. By the treaty of Weſtphalia, the Swedes were left in poſſeſſion of Anterior Pomerania, with the principality of Rugen, the city of Stettin, the iſland of Wollin, the mouths of the Friſch Haff, &c.; but after an unſucceſsful war, the principal part was ceded to Pruſſia, ſo that the Peene is the boundary of Hither Pomerania. In the college of princes the votes are given at the diet for Pomerania, one in the name of the king of Sweden, as duke of Anterior Pomerania; the other in the name of the king of Pruſsia, as duke of Hinder Pomerania; and the like takes place in Upper Saxony. The crown of Sweden is aſſeſſed in the ſum of one hundred and twenty-three rix-dollars twelve kruitzers and two-thirds to the chamber at Wetzlar, and Brandenburg, or Pruſsia, pays to it the ſum of two hundred and ſeventy rix-dollars forty-nine kruitzers and a half.

Pomerelia, a country bounded on the north by the Baltic, on the eaſt by Pruſſia, on the ſouth by Poland, and on the weſt by Pomerania; about ninety miles in length and fifty in breadth. This country was formerly a part of the duchy of Pomerania, and was governed by its own princes of the Pomeranian line. The laſt of theſe, who was called Meſtowyn, dying without children, in the year 1295, left his dominions to Premiſlaus II, prince of Great Poland. But the marggrave of Brandenburg and this country, aſſiſted by the knights of the Teutonic Order, who afterwards united to their dominions, and kept poſſeſſion of them from the year 1310 to 1466. After this it fell under the dominion of Poland. It has lately been annexed to the dominions of Pruſsia. The principal places are Dantzic and Stargard.

Pomero, a town of Iſtria: ſix miles S.E. of Pola.

Pom-

.fret, a town of the United States of ca, in Connecticut: ten miles NE. .h am.

.marez, a town of France, in the de- ent of Landes: ten miles SE. Dax.

.meraye (La), a town of France, in partment of the Mayne and Loire, .ief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of rent: one league W. Chalonne, and . St. Florent-le-Viel.

.merieux, a town of France, in the de- nt of the Mayenne, and chief place canton, in the diſtrict of Craon: one : SE. Craon.

.merit-le-Vicomte, a town of France, department of the North Coaſts, and place of a canton, in the diſtrict of a: 1½ league NE. Guingamp, and E. Pontrieu.

.miers, a town of France, in the de- ent of the Gironde: two leagues W. .ole.

.mozdinſkoi, a town of Ruſſia, on the ega: 108 miles NE. Uſt Siſolsk.

.mpadour, a town of France, in the de- ent of the Correze: two leagues and a SW. Uzerches.

Pompidour, or *St. Flour de Pompidour*, a n of France, in the department of the .re, and chief place of a canton, in d ſtrict of Florac: 3 leagues S. Florac.

.mpignac, a town of France, in the de- ment of the Gironde, and chief place of .ron, in the diſtrict of Bourdeaux: two es E. Bourdeaux.

.mponeſco, a town of Italy, in the duchy Mantua, on the Po: five miles SE. Sa- etta.

Pompton, a town of United America, in State of Jerſey: twelve miles NE. Mor- wn.

Poncin, a town of France, in the depart- nt of the Ain, and chief place of a can- n, in the diſtrict of St. Rambert, ſituated ar the Ain: two leagues and a half St. Rambert, and three and a quar- r SE. Bourg en Breſſe. *Long.* 23. 4. E. rro. *Lat.* 45. 45. N.

Ponda, a town of Hindooſtan, in the coun- of Soonda: twelve miles SE. Goa, and nty N. Carwar.

Pondicherry, a town of Hindooſtan, on the aſt of Coromandel, in the Carnatic, firſt rſt ed by the French. In the year 1693, it as taken by the Dutch, but reſtored not ng after. The Dutch were no ſooner in ſeſſion of the place, than they raiſed new alls, erected ſeven regular baſtions, and hatever elſe was neceſſary to render it one f the moſt complete fortreſſes in the Indies, n account of its excellent ſituation. In 1696, upon the concluſion of a general peace, the place was reſtored to the French, who thereby acquired the property of Pondicher- y, and all thoſe fine new fortifications, for ſo trifling a ſum as five thouſand pounds, which they paid to the Dutch governor, upon his delivering up all that he poſſeſſed. After which Pondicherry became the chief ſeat and capital reſidence of the French Eaſt India Company. The houſes of the town are regularly laid out, as if it had been all built at once; it is now near four leagues in extent. The Europeans build with bricks; but the Indians, and other nations, uſe only wood, in that manner which we call lath and plaſter: theſe houſes are only one ſtory high, and are uſually eight yards in front, and ſix in depth, and very indifferently lighted. Their roofs are all flat, for the conveniency of lying upon them, which they do, almoſt naked, agreeably to the cuſtom of the country; for Pondicherry lying in the torrid zone, is extremely hot, though the climate is found, by experience, to be very wholeſome. It never rains, except ſeven or eight days at moſt, towards the end of October. The native Indians, or, as they are called here, Gentiles, or Gentoos, are moſt of them weavers or painters; and though the beſt workmen cannot earn above two-pence a day, yet upon this he is able to ſubſiſt himſelf, his wife, and his children; their principal food being rice, boiled in water, or wrought up into a paſte, and baked upon the coals. The adjacent country is extremely well cultivated, and produces rice in abundance; ſo that there is hardly a place in the Indies of greater plenty, or where they have fleſh, fiſh, and fowl, on more reaſonable terms. One diſadvantage it has, and that too very conſiderable, which is, the want of a port; for there is only a road before Pondicherry, and that none of the beſt, the flux and reflux of the ſea is not above a foot or two at the moſt, the landing very difficult and troubleſome, ſhips not being able to come within a leſs diſtance than half a league of the place. It was taken by the Engliſh, in the year 1761, when the fortifications were deſtroyed. In the year 1763, it was reſtored to the French, by the peace of Verſailles, after which orders were given to repair the fortifications. In the year 1778, it was again taken by the Engliſh, and reſtored in 1783: ſeventy-five miles SSW. Madras, and ſeventy-five N. Negapatam. *Long.* 80. 1. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 11. 58. N.

Pondico, a ſmall iſland, in the Grecian Archipelago, uninhabited: two miles N. Negropont. *Long.* 41. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 10. N.

Ponferrada, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: 23 miles W. Aſtorga.

Pong-choui, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: fifty miles SE. Pei-tcheou.

Pongedamy, a river of Hindooſtan, one of the arms of the Indus, which runs into the ſea.

Pong-tse, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Kiang-si, on the Yang-tse river: 30 miles NE. Kieou-Kiang.

Poniemunay, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Troki: 28 miles ESE. Birza.

Poniewiez, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Troki: 36 miles S. Birza.

Ponoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Archangel, on the coast of the Frozen Ocean: 144 miles N. Archangel.

Ponoi, a river of Russia, which runs into the Frozen Ocean, near a town of the same name. *Long.* 58. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 67. 10. N.

Ponomping, a town of Asia, in the kingdom of Cambodia: twenty miles SE. Cambodia.

Pons, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the Lower Charente: 2½ posts S. Saintes, [illegible] 63 SSW. Paris. *Long.* 17. 7. E. Fe[illegible] *Lat.* 45. 34. N.

Pons, a town of Spain, in the provi[illegible] Catalonia: 14 miles N. Cervera.

Pons, a river of England, in the [illegible] of Northumberland, which runs [illegible] German Ocean: seven miles N. T[illegible]

Pont l'Abbé, a town of France [illegible] partment of the Finisterre, a[illegible] of a canton, in the district [illegible] three leagues SSW. Quimpe[illegible] a half SE. Douarnenez.

Pont l'Abbé, a town of [illegible] partment of the Chann[illegible] of a canton, in the distric[illegible] leagues NW. Carentan [illegible] town of [illegible]

Pont l'Abbé, a tow[illegible] Lower Charente, a[illegible] ton, in the district [illegible] a town of NW. Saintes, and [illegible] only [illegible]

Pont d'Ain, [illegible] France, in the [illegible] chief place [illegible] in the Bourg en Br[illegible] Bourg en P[illegible]

Pont d'[illegible] departm[illegible] leagues [illegible]

Po[illegible] of England, depa[illegible] a [illegible] weekly [illegible]

[illegible]

the department of the Isle[illegible] of a canton, in the dist[illegible] Pin, on the borders of S[illegible] being joined by a [illegible] small river: eleven [illegible] thirty-eight ESE[illegible]

Pont de [illegible] the departm[illegible] place of a [illegible] frique, [illegible] a leagu[illegible]

Po[illegible] partr[illegible] Lo[illegible] M[illegible]

[illegible] Dijon, and four [illegible]

[illegible], a town of France, and prin[illegible] of a district, in the department of [illegible] Seine and Oise, situated on a hill, [illegible] Oise, defended by a castle: eleven posts [illegible] Rouen, and four W. Paris. *Long.* [illegible] E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 3. N.

Pontons, a town of France, in the depar[illegible] ment of the Landes: two leagues [illegible] Dax.

Pontorson, or *Pont Orson*, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, [illegible] chief place of a canton, in the district [illegible] Avranches, on the river Coesnon, [illegible] sea, with a tide harbour, the fortifications have been destroyed: three leagues [illegible] quarter SSW. Avranches. *Long.* 16. [illegible] Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 33. N.

Pontremoli, a town of Italy, in the [illegible] of Tuscany: twenty-six miles SSW. [illegible] and seventy-two NW. Florence. *Long.* [illegible] 31. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 25. N.

Pontrieu, a town of France, and principal place of a district, in the department of the North Coasts: two leagues and a half [illegible] Guingamp, and 6¾ NW. St. Brieuc.

Pontvalain, see *Pont Valain*.

Pontypool, a town of England, in the country of Monmouth, celebrated for the [illegible] mills, and manufacture of japanned [illegible] called Pontypool, with a weekly [illegible] Saturday: eighteen miles SW. Monmouth, and 146 W. London.

Ponza, a small island in the Mediterranean, near the coast of Naples, [illegible] trance of the Gulf of Gaeta, [illegible] town, a harbour, and considerable [illegible] belonging to the duchy of Parma [illegible]

…r it. *Long.* 30, 40.

… the duchy of … and eign-

… the …,

bay or at leaſt that part of it which immediately ſurrounds Poole, is called *Luxford Lake*, in ſome maps, and is of very large extent, like a ſea, having a narrow entrance, on the eaſt, from the Britiſh Channel. It contains ſeveral iſlands; on the ſouth lies Brownſea (the largeſt) Furſey, St. Helen's, Long and Round Iſlands, Grove Iſland, Perquain, … Pelham, and Horſe Iſlands. &c. the latter …moſt waſhed away. This bay is full of …nks, interſected by a great number of … by which boats, and other ſmall … The navigation in the bay … …ly confined to the channels, … over the mud banks, even … for boats lightly laden, … ſize. The windings … the way: twenty- …y, and 105 SW. … W. Greenwich. *Lat.*

… a ſmall iſland of America, in … …ak Bay.

…ab, a town of Hindooſtan, in the …ntry of Viſiapour, and capital of the Weſtern Mahrattas: ſeventy-five miles SE. Bombay, and 110 NW. Viſiapour. *Long.* 73. 56. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 32. N.

Poor Knights, a cluſter of iſlands in the South Pacific Ocean, near the north-eaſt coaſt of New Zealand. *Long.* 174. 42. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 35. 30. S.

Poorandar, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Viſiapour: twenty miles SSE. Poonah, and ninety NW. Viſiapour. *Long.* 74. 6. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 18. N.

Poote (La), a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Villaine: two leagues and a half ENE. Villaine, and four WSW. Alençon.

Popachion, a town of the United States of America, in New York: thirty-eight miles WNW. Eſopus.

Popayan, a province of South America, in the government of Terra Firma, bounded on the north by Terra Firma, and the province of Carthagena, on the eaſt by New Grenada, on the ſouth by Quito, and on the weſt by the Pacific Ocean, extending from north to ſouth about 110 leagues, and from twenty-four to eighty from eaſt to weſt. The temperature of this country varies greatly, according as the places are ſituated in the plains, or on the ſides of the mountains; ſome being rather cold than hot, others the reverſe, while others enjoy throughout the year a perpetual ſpring, particularly Popayan, the capital. The ſame may be ſaid of the ſoil, which produces in great abundance the grains and fruits proper to its ſituation: the farmers breed great number of cattle and ſheep, ſome of which they ſell in the towns, and drive others to Quito, where they are

…r
…unty
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…en, &c. It
…s two members
. The harbour is
…ne beſt and ſafeſt in
or merchant-ſhips to lie
… is every where ſoft, and
ſufficient at ſpring-tides, for
…teen feet draught of water to
ro the quay; and there are very
…chorıng-grounds in Swanage Bay, and
…ſe in the Bay of Studland, juſt without
harbour; as alſo oppoſite Brownſea
…ie, at the entrance of the harbour. There
…elonging to this port 230 ſail of ſhip-
…, burthen 21,301 tons, and employing
…t 1500 men, about 140 ſhips are em-
…d in the foreign trade, and the re-
…der in coaſting and fiſhing. There is
…; narrow neck of land which projects
…; the north-eaſt part of the iſland of
…ck, called *South-haven Point*, and
…er ſhoots out of the main land of Dor-
…hire called *North-haven Point*. The diſ-
…ce between theſe is about a quarter of a
…, forming the entrance to the bay and
…r of Pool. Directly facing this en-
…e, lies the entrance of Brownſea, which
…es the ſtream; the largeſt and naviga-
branch flows to the north, and leads to
. The cuſtom-houſe ſtands at the eaſt
… of the great quay. Here is a collector,
…e patent officers, a cuſtomer, a comp-
…er, and, beſides, general tide-waiters,
…-waiters, and other attendants. The
…oms in 1770, amounted to 13,747l. The

Finiſterre: 5 leagues W. Quimper, and 8¾ SW. Douarnenez. *Long.* 13. 11. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 3. N.

Ponte, a town of Italy, in the principality of Piedmont, and county of Canaveſe, at the conflux of the Soana and Orco: 10 miles SW. Ivrea, and 19 NNW. Turin.

Ponte, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: 1½ league S. Montemor o Velho.

Ponte de Barca, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre-Duero-e-Minho: three leagues N. Braga.

Ponte Decimo, a town of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa: eight miles NNW. Genoa.

Ponte Landelfo, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Principato Ultra: eleven miles N. Benevento, and twenty-eight ENE. Capua.

Ponte de Lima, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre-Duero-e-Minho, on the Lima, containing a collegiate church, three hoſpitals, two convents, and about 2000 inhabitants; four leagues NE. Braga, and eleven N. Oporto. *Long.* 10. 19. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 43. N.

Ponte Molino, a town of Italy, in the Veroneſe: twenty-four miles S. Verona.

Ponte de St. Mauro, a town of Germany, in the county of Goritz: 9 miles N. Goritz.

Ponte-Stura, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Montferrat, ſituated at the conflux of the Stura and the Po: four miles W. Caſal, and four SE. Trino.

Ponte Vedra, or *Pontevedra*, a town of Spain, near the weſt coaſt of Galicia: twenty-five miles N. Tuy.

Ponteba, or *Ponte Imperial*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia, only ſeparated by a ſmall river from the Venetian territory, adjoining to Ponteba Veneta.

Ponteba Veneta, a town of Italy, in the country of Friuli, the boundary of the ſtates of Venice, ſeparated by a ſmall river from Ponte Imperiale, belonging to Carinthia: twenty miles NNW. Friuli, and forty-ſeven ENE. Cadora.

Pontefract, or *Pomfret*, a town of England, in the county of York, ſituated at the conflux of the Are and the Dun, with a weekly market on Saturday. In the time of the Saxons, this town was called *Kirkby*. Here are the ruins of a caſtle in which the earl of Lancaſter was beheaded, by order of Edward II. Here Richard II ended his days; and here the earl of Rivers and ſir Richard Gray were both murdered, by Richard III: twenty-three miles SSW. York, and 175 N. London.

Pontevez, a town of France, in the department of the Var: one league S. Hieres.

Pontgoin, a town of France, in the department of the Eure and Loire: two leagues S. Chateauneuf-en-Thimerais.

Ponthieu, before the revolution, a ſmall country of France, in Picardy, ſituated between the rivers Canche and Somme. Abeville was the capital.

Ponti, a town of Italy, in the Veroneſe: two miles S. Peſchiera.

Ponti, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Montferrat: ſix miles SW. Acqui, and eighteen E. Aſti.

Ponticchio, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: 12 miles W. Dragonera.

Ponticuſa, an iſland in the Grecian Archipelago. *Long.* 43. 46. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 36. 33. N.

Pontigny, a town of France, in the department of the Yonne: ten miles N. Auxerre.

Pontivy, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of Morbihan, ſituated on the river Blavet, a linen manufacture, and about 2000 inhabitants: ſeven leagues NNE. Hennebon, and eight and a half N. Vannes.

Pontœillier, a town of France, in the department of the Côte-d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Dijon, on Saône: five leagues E. Dijon, and four SW. Gray.

Pontoiſe, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of Seine and Oiſe, ſituated on a hill, near the Oiſe, defended by a caſtle: eleven poſts E. Rouen, and four W. Paris. *Long.* 19. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 3. N.

Pontons, a town of France, in the department of the Landes: two leagues NE. Dax.

Pontorſon, or *Pont Orſon*, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Avranches, on the river Coeſnon, near the ſea, with a tide harbour, the fortifications have been deſtroyed: three leagues and a quarter SSW. Avranches. *Long.* 16. 8. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 35. N.

Pontremoli, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Tuſcany: twenty-ſix miles SSW. Parma, and ſeventy-two NW. Florence. *Long.* 19. 31. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 25. N.

Pontrieux, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the North Coaſts: two leagues and a half N. Guingamp, and 6¾ NW. St. Brieuc.

Pontvalain, ſee *Pont Valain*.

Pontypool, a town of England, in the county of Monmouth, celebrated for its iron mills, and manufacture of japaned ware, called Pontypool, with a weekly market on Saturday: eighteen miles SW. Monmouth, and 146 W. London.

Ponza, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean, near the coaſt of Naples, at the entrance of the Gulf of Gaeta, containing a town, a harbour, and conſiderable ſalt works, belonging to the duchy of Parma; there are ſeveral

al ſmaller iſlands near it. *Long.* 30, 40. erro. *Lat.* 40. 58. N.

rone, a town of Italy, in the duchy of ferrat: ten miles S. Acqui, and eigh- N. Savoya.

l, a ſeaport town of England, in the ty of Dorſet, ſituated on a large bay, l *Luxford Lake* or *Pool Harbour*, which, ding all its angles, is fifty miles in cir- ference. Pool is a place of great trade, the merchants ſend out a great many ls to the Baltic, Portugal, Newfound- , America, Greenland, Newcaſtle, &c. the mouth of the harbour is an oyſter , and a number of ſmall veſſels are em- d during the ſeaſon, in conveying them e fattening beds in the creeks of Eſſex Kent. This place in the laſt age, from ge plat and a few fiſhing-huts, aroſe to populous town, very rich, and adorned handſome buildings. Henry VI, by of parliament, granted to it the privileges ad taken from Melcombe, and gave the r leave to incloſe it with walls, which e begun next the harbour, by Richard . During the time of the civil wars of laſt century, Pool was garriſoned for parliament. Pool was erected into county itſelf, by charter of queen Elizabeth, and verned by a mayor, aldermen, &c. It borough town, and ſends two members the Britiſh parliament. The harbour is wed to be one of the beſt and ſafeſt in whole channel for merchant-ſhips to lie as the ground is every where ſoft, and er always ſufficient at ſpring-tides, for ſels of ſixteen feet draught of water to ne up to the quay; and there are very d anchoring-grounds in Swanage Bay, and ewiſe in the Bay of Studland, juſt without harbour; as alſo oppoſite Brownſea ſtle, at the entrance of the harbour. There belonging to this port 230 ſail of ſhip- s, burthen 21,301 tons, and employing t 1500 men, about 140 ſhips are em- ed in the foreign trade, and the re- nder in coaſting and fiſhing. There is ng narrow neck of land which projects m the north-eaſt part of the iſland of neck, called *South-haven Point*, and ther ſhoots out of the main land of Dor- ſhire called *North-haven Point*. The diſ- ce between theſe is about a quarter of a e, forming the entrance to the bay and our of Pool. Directly facing this en- ce, lies the entrance of Brownſea, which ides the ſtream; the largeſt and naviga- branch flows to the north, and leads to . The cuſtom-houſe ſtands at the eaſt d of the great quay. Here is a collector, ree patent officers, a cuſtomer, a comp- ler, and, beſides, general tide-waiters, d-waiters, and other attendants. The loms in 1770, amounted to 13,747l. The bay or at leaſt that part of it which immediately ſurrounds Poole, is called *Luxford Lake*, in ſome maps, and is of very large extent, like a ſea, having a narrow entrance, on the eaſt, from the Britiſh Channel. It contains ſeveral iſlands; on the ſouth lies Brownſea (the largeſt) Furſey, St. Helen's, Long and Round Iſlands, Grove Iſland, Perquain, or Pelham, and Horſe Iſlands. &c. the latter is almoſt waſhed away. This bay is full of mud banks, interſected by a great number of channels, by which boats, and other ſmall veſſels can paſs. The navigation in the bay is almoſt wholly confined to the channels. There is no ſailing over the mud banks, even at high water, except for boats lightly laden, or thoſe of the ſmaller ſize. The windings of the channel lengthen the way: twenty-eight miles SSW. Saliſbury, and 105 SW. London. *Long.* 1. 58. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 39. N.

Pool's Iſland, a ſmall iſland of America, in the Cheſapeak Bay.

Poonah, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Viſiapour, and capital of the Weſtern Mahrattas: ſeventy-five miles SE. Bombay, and 110 NW. Viſiapour. *Long.* 73. 56. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 32. N.

Poor Knights, a cluſter of iſlands in the South Pacific Ocean, near the north-eaſt coaſt of New Zealand. *Long.* 174. 42. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 35. 30. S.

Poorandar, a town of Hindooſtan, in the country of Viſiapour: twenty miles SSE. Poonah, and ninety NW. Viſiapour. *Long.* 74. 6. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 18. N.

Poote (La), a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Villaine: two leagues and a half ENE. Villaine, and four WSW. Alençon.

Popachion, a town of the United States of America, in New York: thirty-eight miles WNW. Eſopus.

Popayan, a province of South America, in the government of Terra Firma, bounded on the north by Terra Firma, and the province of Carthagena, on the eaſt by New Grenada, on the ſouth by Quito, and on the weſt by the Pacific Ocean, extending from north to ſouth about 110 leagues, and from twenty-four to eighty from eaſt to weſt. The temperature of this country varies greatly, according as the places are ſituated in the plains, or on the ſides of the mountains; ſome being rather cold than hot, others the reverſe, while others enjoy throughout the year a perpetual ſpring, particularly Popayan, the capital. The ſame may be ſaid of the ſoil, which produces in great abundance the grains and fruits proper to its ſituation: the farmers breed great number of cattle and ſheep, ſome of which they ſell in the towns, and drive others to Quito, where they are

ſure

ſure of a good market. The juriſdiction of Popayan is more ſubject to tempeſts of thunder and lightening than any of the known parts of America; frequent damages are done by theſe ſtorms; nor are earthquakes unfrequent, and ſuppoſed to proceed from the great number of mines. In ſeveral of the vallies of this juriſdiction is a remarkable inſect, particularly famous for the power of the ſmall quantity of venom it contains; it reſembles a ſpider, but is leſs than a bug, and by ſome called coya, by others cayba. It is of a fiery red colour, and, like ſpiders, is frequently found in the corners of walls, and among the herbage. The venom of this ſmall creature is of ſuch malignity, that on ſqueezing the inſect, if any happen to fall on the ſkin either of man or beaſt, it immediately penetrates into the fleſh, cauſing large tumours, which are ſoon ſucceeded by death. The only remedy hitherto known, is on the firſt appearance of a tumour to ſinge the party all over the body, with flames of ſtraw or long graſs growing in theſe plains. In order to this, the Indians of the country lay hold of the patient, ſome by the feet, and others by the hands, and with great dexterity perform the operation, after which the perſon is reckoned to be out of danger. Among the ſeveral plants of this juriſdiction, is that called by the natives coca or coca; an herb ſo eſteemed by the Indians, that they will part with any kind of proviſions, the moſt valuable metals, gems, or any thing elſe, rather than want it. It is ſo nutritive and invigorating, that the Indians will labour whole days without any other proviſions. Great quantities of it are carried to the mine-towns, and uſed by the Indians, who otherwiſe would not be able to perform their work. Popayan is one of the beſt trading countries in the government of Terra Firma, large quantities of Spaniſh goods being ſent thither from Carthagena, when the galleons arrive there. But beſides this traffick by commerce, as it may be called, it has alſo another, reciprocal between it and Quito, to which it ſends horned cattle and mules, and receives in return cloths and bark. Its eſſential commerce conſiſts in ſalted beef, ſalted pork, indico-ſtuffs, hogs-lard, rams, cotton, ribbons, and other ordinary wares. Sugar and ſwift are fetched from Santa Fé, and ſent to Quito. Here is another traffick, which conſiſts in bartering ſilver for gold, there being a conſiderable difference in the value of the two metals.

Popayan, a city of South America, and capital of the province of the ſame name, ſituated in a valley, and on the river Cauca. It is the ſeat of a biſhop, and of a governor, who is preſident of the royal audience of Quito, and is a place of conſiderable trade, from its reſembling that letter. The houſes are all built of unburnt brick, but ſpacious and well-contrived apartments, many of them a balcony towards the ſtreet; but the doors and windows very low and narrow; all the houſes of note have but one ſtory, but the others only a ground floor. The church was erected into a cathedral the year 1547, and is the only parochial church in the city. There are ſeveral convents, and an univerſity. The inhabitants of Popayan conſiſt of Spaniards; caſtes ariſing from the marriage of the Whites with Negroes; Indians, and Mulattoes: but the greateſt part are of the negroe caſte, owing to the multitude of negroe ſlaves employed as labourers in the mines and the plantations in the country, and to do the moſt laborious works in the city; while the number of Indians is very ſmall. The inhabitants of Popayan are computed at about 25,000, among whom are many Spaniſh families, particularly ſixty, known to have deſcended from very noble families in Spain. Popayan is the conſtant reſidence of the governor, whoſe office being purely civil, there is no neceſſity for his being acquainted with military affairs. Within the limits of his government all matters civil, political, and military, are under his direction, but the chief magiſtrate of the city; to whom are the two ordinary alcaldes, choſen annually, and a proper number of regidors, the conſtitution being the ſame as in other cities: 190 miles N. Quito. *Long.* 77. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 2. 50. N.

Popa, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Quang-ſi, on the river Yu: 22½ miles S. Oueï-ling.

Pope's-head, a cape of Scotland, at the extremity of the iſland of Yell. *Long.* 1. Edinburgh. *Lat.* 61. 5. N.

Popringue, a town of Flanders, 5 W. Ypres, and ſeventeen SE. Dunkirk.

Popigan, a river of Ruſſia, which *Long.* 119. E. Ferro; *Lat.* 68. 40 N. into the Chatanga, at Popiganik.

Popiganſkoi, an iſland of Ruſſia, government of Tobolſk, on the Ob, 425 miles NNE. Turuchanſk. *Long.* E. Ferro. *Lat.* 72. N.

Po-pu, a town of China, of the third in the province of Chan-tong: 150 NNE. Tong-chang.

Popy, an iſland in the Cheſapeak the coaſt of Maryland: twenty miles

[illegible] a mountain of South America [illegible] Para, [illegible] of the province of Los Mines.

Porabo Para, a government of [illegible] about eight miles [illegible] Tupinambas and Indians [illegible] other tribes of them.

Popo (Grand), a town of Africa, on the ve Coaſt, ſituated near the ſea, in a fertile , at the mouth of a river which comes m the country of Ardra.

Popo (Little), a town of Africa, ſituated the ſea coaſt, not far from Grand Popo.

Popocatapee, a town of North America, in audience of Mexico: twelve leagues SE. xico.

Popoli, a town of Italy, in the kingdom ples, and province of Abruzzo Citra: en miles NNW. Solmona.

Popornica, a town of European Turkey, the province of Moldavia: thirty-ſix s NE. Stephanowze.

Poppelſdorf, a town of Germany, in the le of the Lower Rhine, and archbiſhopric Cologn, near which the elector has a ce: three miles SSW. Bonn.

Poppen, a town of Germany, in the arch- hy of Auſtria: eight miles S. Bohmiſch hoven.

Poppendorf, a town of Germany, in the dy of Stiria: ten miles NNE. Rackeſ- z.

Poppina, a town of European Turkey, in ria: ſeventeen miles SW. Driſtra.

Poppofori, a town of Italy, in the kingdom Naples, and province of Otranto: two s and a half SW. Oria.

Poprat, a river of Hungary, which riſes r Lurigna, and paſſes by Podolicz, Pa- , Sandek, &c. and runs into the Viſtula, twenty miles below Cracow, in Poland.

Porakat, a town of Hindoſtan, in the coun- of Travancore, on the coaſt of Malabar: ty-five miles NW. Travancore. *Long.* 14. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 9. 15. N.

Porchester Caſtle, a fortreſs of England, the county of Hants, generally uſed as a for foreign enemies: four miles N. ſouth.

Porchof, a town of Ruſſia, in the govern- of Pſkov: ſixty miles E. Pſkov. *Long.* Ferro. *Lat.* 57. 40. N.

Pordenone, a town of Italy, in the country of : ſixteen miles NNW. Concordia.

Porcena, a town of Italy, in the kingdom ; e, and province of Capitanata. eight NE. St. Severo.

Porco, a juriſdiction of South America, in biſhopric of La Plata, ſituated to the Potoſi, about twenty-five leagues from ity of La Plata, and extending about leagues. In this juriſdiction is the n of Porco, whence it has its name, m whoſe mine the ancients extracted all er for their expences and ornaments; ordingly was the firſt worked by the rds after the conqueſt. The colonies ſituation of this diſtrict occaſions a t of grain and fruits; but, on the hand, it abounds in fine cattle of all

Porcuna, a town of Spain, in the province of Jaen: eight miles SSW. Andujar.

Porczow, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodek: ſixty miles WSW. Novogrodek.

Pordenack Point, a cape of England, on the weſt coaſt of Cornwall: two miles S. from the Lands-end.

Porcitch, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Smolenſk: twenty-eight miles NW. Smolenſk. *Long.* 49. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. 5. N.

Pardonone, a town of Italy, in the country of Friuli: twelve miles NNW. Concordia.

Pori, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean: twenty miles SSE. Cerigo.

Porlait, or *Porloyd*, a river of North Wales, in the county of Caernarvon.

Porlock, a ſeaport town of England, in the county of Somerſet, ſituated at the bottom of a commodious bay, in the Briſtol Channel. At the weſt corner of the bay, which forms a concave of near three miles from point to point, the quay is ſituated, and there is a ſmall pier; three or four veſſels belong to the harbour, and are uſually employed in fetching coals and lime from Wales. In the centre of the bay is a decoy for catching wild fowl. A market was formerly held here every Thurſday, but there are now only three markets in a year: thirty miles W. Bridgwater, and 167 W. London.

Pornaſſe, a town of Italy, in the republic of Genoa: thirteen miles WNW. Albenga.

Pornic, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Painbœuf; chiefly inhabited by fiſhermen: eight leagues W. Nantes, and three and a half S. Painbœuf.

Poro, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Albania, near the river Vojuſſa: twelve miles NE. Valona.

Poro, an iſland in the Gulf of Engia, near the coaſt of Greece: twenty-two miles W. Cape Colonni. *Long.* 41. 28. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 31. N.

Poro Hotun, a town of Chineſe Tartary: 108 miles NE. Peking. *Long.* 135. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 22. N.

Porog, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel: twenty miles SE. Oneg.

Poromuſhir, an iſland in the North Pacific Ocean, one of the Kuriles, about forty-four miles in length, and twelve in breadth. *Long.* 174. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 15. to 52. N.

Porozlo, or *Borozlo*, a town of Hungary, on the weſt ſide of the Theyſſe, where is a mazine for ſalt: forty miles E. Waitzen, and eighteen SE. Erlau.

Poroz, a river of Ruſſia, in the government of Viatka, which runs into the Kama, near Kai.

Porpus Point, a cape in the Straits of Magellan.

ture of a good market. The jurisdiction of Popayan is more subject to tempests of thunder and lightening than any of the known parts of America; frequent damages are done by these storms; nor are earthquakes unfrequent, and supposed to proceed from the great number of mines. In several of the vallies of this jurisdiction is a remarkable insect, particularly famous for the power of the small quantity of venom it contains; it resembles a spider, but is less than a bug, and by some called coya, by others cayba. It is of a fiery red colour, and, like spiders, is frequently found in the corners of walls, and among the herbage. The venom of this small creature is of such malignity, that on squeezing the insect, if any happen to fall on the skin either of man or beast, it immediately penetrates into the flesh, causing large tumours, which are soon succeeded by death. The only remedy hitherto known, is on the first appearance of a tumour to singe the party all over the body, with flames of straw or long grass growing in these plains. In order to this, the Indians of the country lay hold of the patient, some by the feet, and others by the hands, and with great dexterity perform the operation, after which the person is reckoned to be out of danger. Among the several plants of this jurisdiction, is that called by the natives coca or coca; an herb so esteemed by the Indians, that they will part with any kind of provisions, the most valuable metals, gems, or any thing else, rather than want it. It is so nutritive and invigorating, that the Indians will labour whole days without any other provisions. Great quantities of it are carried to the mine-towns, and used by the Indians, who otherwise would not be able to perform their work. Popayan is one of the best trading countries in the government of Terra Firma, large quantities of Spanish goods being sent thither from Carthagena, when the galleons arrive there. But besides this transitory commerce, as it may be called, it has also another, reciprocal between it and Quito, to which it sends horned cattle and mules, and receives in return cloths and baize. Its active commerce consists in dried beef, salted pork, roll-tobacco, hogs-lard, rum, cotton, ribbons, and other small wares. Sugar and snuff are fetched from Santa Fé, and sent to Quito. Here is also another traffic, which consists in bartering silver for gold, there being abundance of the latter and very little of the former.

Popayan, a city of South America, and capital of the province of the same name, the see of a bishop, and one of the most ancient cities in these parts. It stands in a large plain, having on the north side an uninterrupted prospect of the country; on the east is a mountain of a middling height called *M*, from its resembling that letter. The [illegible] are all built of unburnt bricks, [illegible] spacious and well-contrived apartments [illegible] many of them a balcony towards the [illegible] but the doors and windows very [illegible] narrow; all the houses of note [illegible] story, but the others only a ground[illegible] The church was erected into a cathedr[illegible] the year 1547, and is the only par[illegible] church in the city. There are seve[illegible] vents, and an university. The inha[illegible] of Popayan consist of Spaniards; cast[illegible] ing from the marriage of the Wh[illegible] Negroes; Indians, and Mulattoes: [illegible] greatest part are of the negroe cast, [illegible] to the multitude of negroe slaves [illegible] labourers in the mines and the p[illegible] in the country, and to do the m[illegible] works in the city; while the num[illegible] Indians is very small. The inhab[illegible] Popayan are computed at about [illegible] among whom are many Spanish fa[illegible] particularly sixty, known to have [illegible] scended from very noble families in [illegible] Popayan is the constant residence of [illegible] vernor, whose office being purely [illegible] is no necessity for his being acquainted military affairs. Within the limits [illegible] government all matters civil, politic[illegible] military, are under his direction, he [illegible] the chief magistrate of the city; the [illegible] are the two ordinary alcaldes, ch[illegible] nually, and a proper number of reg[illegible] the constitution being the same as [illegible] cities: 190 miles N. Quito. *Long.* [illegible] W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 2. 50. N.

Popa, a town of China, of the third [illegible] in the province of Quang-si, on the [illegible] river: 22½ miles S. Ouei-ling.

Popelness, a cape of Scotland, at the extremity of the island of Yell. *Long.* [illegible] Edinburgh. *Lat.* 61. 5. N.

Poperingue, a town of Flanders: [illegible] W. Ypres, and seventeen SE. Dunk[illegible]

Popigan, a river of Russia, which [illegible] *Long.* 119. E. Ferro; *Lat.* 68. 40. N. [illegible] into the Chatanga, at Popiganskoi.

Popiganskoi, an oslrog of Russia, [illegible] government of Tobolsk, on the Chat[illegible] 428 miles NNE. Turuchansk. *Long.* [illegible] E. Ferro. *Lat.* 72. N.

Po-pin, a town of China, of the third [illegible] in the province of Chan-tong: [illegible] NNE. Tong-tchang.

Poplar, an island in the Chesap[illegible] the coast of Maryland: twenty miles [illegible] Annapolis.

Popo, a mountain of South A[illegible] the archbishopric of La P[illegible] of Oruro; celebrat[illegible]

Popo, or *Po*[illegible] the Slave [illegible] extent. [illegible] either [illegible]

Popo (Grand), a town of Africa, on the Slave Coast, situated near the sea, in a fertile plain, at the mouth of a river which comes from the country of Ardra.

Popo (Little), a town of Africa, situated on the sea coast, not far from Grand *Popo*.

Popocatapee, a town of North America, in the audience of Mexico: twelve leagues SE. from Mexico.

Popoli, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Citra: seven miles NNW. Solmona.

Poprnica, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Moldavia: thirty-six miles NE. Stephanoowze.

Poppelsdorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and archbishopric of Cologn, near which are the electoral palace and garden: three miles SSW. Bonn.

Poppen, a town of Germany, in the archbishopric of Aufburg: eight miles S. by E. Munden.

Porendorf, a town of Germany, in the county of Sultz: ten miles S. by E. Baden.

Porbandar, a town of Europeon Turkey, in the province of Servia: ten miles S. by E. Servia.

Porcari, a town of Italy, in the territory of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Citra: seven miles NNW. Aquila.

Porcelain, a town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa: three miles W. by N. Genoa. *Long.* 8. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 44. 30. N.

Porcelain Bay, a bay on the coast of Coromandel, in the Bay of Bengal. *Long.* 80. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 13. 30. N.

Porcelain Point, a cape of England, on the west coast of Cornwall: two miles S. from the Lizard.

Porcheres, a town of Italy, in the territory of Genoa: eight miles W. by N. Genoa.

Porcheux, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Paimbeuf, eighteen miles W. by N. Nantes, and three miles E. by S. Paimbeuf.

Porcia, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Albania, near the river Vojutza: twenty miles NE. Valona.

Porcupine Bay, a bay on the W. coast of Nova Scotia, near the entrance of Shelburne harbour, twenty miles W. by S. Cape Canso. *Long.* 61. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 44. 20. N.

Porcupine Hill, a town of Chinese Tartary: ten miles NE. Peking. *Long.* 115. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 20. N.

Porec, a town of Russia, in the government of Archangel: twenty miles SE. Onega.

Poromushir, an island in the North Pacific Ocean, one of the Kuriles, about forty-four miles in length, and twelve in breadth. *Long.* 154. E. [illegible] 50. N.

[illegible]

Magellan. *Long.* 71. 17. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 8. S.

Porqueriza, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: 13 miles E. Cervera.

Porquerolles, a ſmall iſland of France, and the principal of thoſe called *Hieres*, about ten miles long, and two and a half wide; is defended by an old caſtle, and a ſmall fort.

Porrentrui, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and biſhopric of Bile; the reſidence of the biſhop; populous and well built, in a fertile diſtrict. The principal part of the inhabitants are proteſtants: twenty-one miles SW. Bâle, and twenty-four NW. Soleure. *Long.* 24. 42. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 24. N.

Porrieres, a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Maximin: two leagues NW. St. Maximin.

Poſanger, or *Poſanger*, a town of Norwegian Lapland, ſituated on a bay of the North Sea: 104 miles W. Wardhuys. *Lat.* 70. 50. N.

Porſchenſtein, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: ſixteen miles SSE. Freyburg.

Porſelon, or *Porſelouc*, a town of the kingdom of Siam, rich and commercial, ſituated on a large river, which runs into the Gulf of Siam. It is ſurrounded with fourteen baſtions, conſtructed by ſome French engineers. *Long.* 117. 32. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 17. 48. N.

Port Allan, a harbour of Scotland, on the eaſt coaſt of the county of Wigton: two miles E. Whitehorn.

Port Amherſt, a harbour on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of Nova Scotia. *Long.* 65. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 43. 32. N.

Port Banks, a bay of Cook's River, on the weſt coaſt of North America. *Long.* 152. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 58. 40. N.

Port Barcvell, a bay of the North Pacific Ocean, on the weſt coaſt of North America. *Long.* 149. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 59. 40. N.

Port Cox, a bay of the North Pacific Ocean, on the weſt coaſt of America: ſixty miles SE. Nootka Sound.

Port Dauphin, a bay on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Cape Breton.

Port Egmont, a large and convenient harbour on the north coaſt of Falkland's Iſland.

Port d'Envaux, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Saintes: two leagues N. Saintes, and four SE. Rochfort.

Port d'Eſpagne, a ſmall ſeaport, in the iſland of Trinidada.

Port Famine, ſee *Famine*.

Port Flout, a bay and village of Scotland, in the county of Wigton: ſeven miles S Stranraver.

Port Glaſgow, a town of Scotland, in the county of Renfrew, ſituated on the n ſide of the Clyde: twenty-ſix miles N Ayr, and eighteen WNW. Glaſgow.

Port Gore, a bay of the North Pac Ocean, on the weſt coaſt of North Am ca. *Long.* 150. 20. W. Greenwich. L 59. 10. N.

Port Hanna, a bay of the North Pa Ocean, on the weſt coaſt of North Amer forty miles SE. Nootka Sound.

Port Hawkeſbury, a bay of the N Pacific Ocean, on the weſt coaſt of N America, at the north entrance in Straits of Juan de Fuca. *Long.* 124. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 48. 35. N.

Port Herbert, a bay on the ſouth coa Nova Scotia. *Long.* 65. 55. W. Green *Lat.* 43. 53. N.

Port Hood, a bay on the weſt coaſt of iſland of Cape Breton. *Long.* 61. 15. Greenwich. *Lat.* 46. N.

Port Jackſon, a bay and Engliſh ſettlem on the eaſt coaſt of New Holland: 3 le N. Botany Bay.

Port Iron Point, a cape on the ſouth co of Wales, and county of Glamorgan: t miles W. Oxwich Point.

Port Iſaac, a haven of England, on north-weſt coaſt of the county of C wall. *Long.* 4. 16. W. Greenwich. 50. 37. N.

Port Louis, a ſeaport town on the coaſt of the iſland of Guadaloupe. 43. 47. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 16. 38. N.

Port Louis, a ſeaport of the iſland of M ritius, and chief place of the iſland, th is without walls and fortifications. houſes are built of wood, and each ſur ed ſeparately with palliſades. An int ment is thrown up towards the ſea, fort defends the entrance into the ha *Long.* 75. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 20. 10. S.

Port Louis, a town and fortreſs of iſland of Guadaloupe.

Port Louis (Le), a town of France, department of the Morbihan, and c place of a canton, in the diſtrict of H bon, at the mouth of the Blavet, ſituate the extremity of a peninſula, defended citadel, ſurrounded by the ſea, and difficult to avoid. The road is ſpacio the harbour ſecure. Beſides the cita is otherwiſe fortified; the commerce c ſiderable: one league S. l'Orient.

Port Magot, a town of the iſland of S Domingo: fourteen miles ESE. Port P

Port Mahon, a ſeaport town of the i of Minorca, of which it is the preſent tal, and one of the beſt harbours Mediterranean; built by Mago, the Car ginian. It is not large, but commerca

Popo (Grand), a town of Africa, on the ...e Coaſt, ſituated near the ſea, in a fertile ... at the mouth of a river which comes ... the country of Ardra.

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Poppelſdorf, a town of Germany, in the ...te of the Lower Rhine, and archbiſhopric Cologn, near which the elector has a ...ace: three miles SSW. Bonn.

Poppen, a town of Germany, in the arch... of Auſtria: eight miles S. Bohmiſch ...dhoven.

Poppendorf, a town of Germany, in the ...hy of Stiria: ten miles NNE. Rackeſ...rg.

Poppina, a town of European Turkey, in ...ria: ſeventeen miles SW. Driſtra.

Poppoſori, a town of Italy, in the kingdom ... Naples, and province of Otranto: two ...s and a half SW. Oria.

Poprat, a river of Hungary, which riſes ...r Lurigna, and paſſes by Podolicz, Pa...z, Sandek, &c. and runs into the Viſtula, ...t twenty miles below Cracow, in Poland.

Porab, a town of Hindoſtan, in the coun... of Travancore, on the coaſt of Malabar: ...nty-five miles NW. Travancore. *Long.* ... 19. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 9. 15. N.

Porbeſter Caſtle, a fortreſs of England, ...the county of Hants, generally uſed as a ...m for foreign enemies: four miles N. ...tſmouth.

Porchow, a town of Ruſſia, in the govern... of Pſkov: ſixty miles E. Pſkov. *Long.* ... E. Ferro. *Lat.* 57. 40. N.

Porcia, a town of Italy, in the country of ...li: ſixteen miles NNW. Concordia.

Porcina, a town of Italy, in the kingdom ... Naples, and province of Capitanata. eight ... NE. St. Seviero.

Porco, a juriſdiction of South America, in ...archbiſhopric of La Plata, ſituated to the ...t of Potoſi, about twenty-five leagues from ...e city of La Plata, and extending about ...enty leagues. In this juriſdiction is the ...ntain of Porco, whence it has its name, ...e from whoſe mine the ynças extracted all ...ilver for their expences and ornaments; ...accordingly was the firſt worked by the ...ards after the conqueſt. The coldneſs ...e ſituation of this diſtrict occaſions a ...rcity of grain and fruits; but, on the ...ther hand, it abounds in fine cattle of all ...rts.

Porcuna, a town of Spain, in the province of Jaen: eight miles SSW. Andujar.

Porczow, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Novogrodek: ſixty miles WSW. Novogrodek.

Pordenack Point, a cape of England, on the weſt coaſt of Cornwall: two miles S. from the Lands-end.

Porcitch, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Smolenſk: twenty-eight miles NW. Smolenſk. *Long.* 49. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 55. 5. N.

Pardonone, a town of Italy, in the country of Friuli: twelve miles NNW. Concordia.

Pori, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean: twenty miles SSE. Cerigo.

Porlait, or *Porloyd*, a river of North Wales, in the county of Caernarvon.

Porlock, a ſeaport town of England, in the county of Somerſet, ſituated at the bottom of a commodious bay, in the Briſtol Channel. At the weſt corner of the bay, which forms a concave of near three miles from point to point, the quay is ſituated, and there is a ſmall pier; three or four veſſels belong to the harbour, and are uſually employed in fetching coals and lime from Wales. In the centre of the bay is a decoy for catching wild fowl. A market was formerly held here every Thurſday, but there are now only three markets in a year: thirty miles W. Bridgwater, and 167 W. London.

Pornaſſe, a town of Italy, in the republic of Genoa: thirteen miles WNW. Albenga.

Pornic, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Painbœuf; chiefly inhabited by fiſhermen: eight leagues W. Nantes, and three and a half S. Painbœuf.

Poro, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Albania, near the river Vojuſſa: twelve miles NE. Valona.

Poro, an iſland in the Gulf of Engia, near the coaſt of Greece: twenty-two miles W. Cape Colonni. *Long.* 41. 28. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 37. 31. N.

Poro Hotun, a town of Chineſe Tartary: 108 miles NE. Peking. *Long.* 135. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 22. N.

Porog, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel: twenty miles SE. Oneg.

Poromuſhir, an iſland in the North Pacific Ocean, one of the Kuriles, about forty-four miles in length, and twelve in breadth. *Long.* 174. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 15. to 52. N.

Porofſo, or *Borozlo*, a town of Hungary, on the weſt ſide of the Theyſſe, where is a mazine for ſalt: forty miles E. Waitzen, and eighteen SE. Erlau.

Poroz, a river of Ruſſia, in the government of Viatka, which runs into the Kama, near Kai.

Porpus Point, a cape in the Straits of Magellan.

Magellan. *Long.* 71. 17. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 53. 8. S.

Porqueriza, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia: 13 miles E. Cervera.

Porquerolles, a ſmall iſland of France, and the principal of thoſe called *Hieres*, about ten miles long, and two and a half wide; is defended by an old caſtle, and a ſmall fort.

Porrentrui, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, and biſhopric of Bile; the reſidence of the biſhop; populous and well built, in a fertile diſtrict. The principal part of the inhabitants are proteſtants: twenty-one miles SW. Bâle, and twenty-four NW. Soleure. *Long.* 24. 42. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 24. N.

Porrieres, a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of St. Maximin: two leagues NW. St. Maximin.

Porſanger, or *Poſanger*, a town of Norwegian Lapland, ſituated on a bay of the North Sea: 104 miles W. Wardhuys. *Lat.* 70. 50. N.

Porſchenſtein, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: ſixteen miles SSE. Freyburg.

Porſelon, or *Porſelouc*, a town of the kingdom of Siam, rich and commercial, ſituated on a large river, which runs into the Gulf of Siam. It is ſurrounded with fourteen baſtions, conſtructed by ſome French engineers. *Long.* 117. 32. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 17. 48. N.

Port Allan, a harbour of Scotland, on the eaſt coaſt of the county of Wigton: two miles E. Whitehorn.

Port Amherſt, a harbour on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of Nova Scotia. *Long.* 65. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 43. 32. N.

Port Banks, a bay of Cook's River, on the weſt coaſt of North America. *Long.* 152. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 58. 40. N.

Port Barwell, a bay of the North Pacific Ocean, on the weſt coaſt of North America. *Long.* 149. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 59. 40. N.

Port Cox, a bay of the North Pacific Ocean, on the weſt coaſt of America: ſixty miles SE. Nootka Sound.

Port Dauphin, a bay on the eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Cape Breton.

Port Egmont, a large and convenient harbour on the north coaſt of Falkland's Iſland.

Port d'Envaux, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Charente, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Saintes: two leagues N. Saintes, and four SE. Rochfort.

Port d'Eſpagne, a ſmall ſeaport, in the iſland of Trinidada.

Port Famine, ſee *Famine*.

Port Flout, a bay and village of Scotland, in the county of Wigton: ſeven miles S Stranrawer.

Port Glaſgow, a town of Scotland, in county of Renfrew, ſituated on the ſide of the Clyde: twenty-ſix mile Ayr, and eighteen WNW. Glaſgow.

Port Gore, a bay of the North Pa Ocean, on the weſt coaſt of North A ca. *Long.* 150. 20. W. Greenwich. 59. 10. N.

Port Hanna, a bay of the North Pa Ocean, on the weſt coaſt of North Am forty miles SE. Nootka Sound.

Port Hawkeſbury, a bay of the N Pacific Ocean, on the weſt coaſt of N America, at the north entrance in Straits of Juan de Fuca. *Long.* 1 W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 48. 35. N.

Port Herbert, a bay on the ſouth co Nova Scotia. *Long.* 65. 55. W. Gree *Lat.* 43. 53. N.

Port Hood, a bay on the weſt coaſt iſland of Cape Breton. *Long.* 61. 15 Greenwich. *Lat.* 46. N.

Port Jackſon, a bay and Engliſh ſet on the eaſt coaſt of New Holland: 3 N. Botany Bay.

Port Iron Point, a cape on the ſou of Wales, and county of Glamorgan: miles W. Oxwich Point.

Port Iſaac, a haven of England, north-weſt coaſt of the county of C wall. *Long.* 4. 16. W. Greenwich 50. 37. N.

Port Louis, a ſeaport town on the coaſt of the iſland of Guadaloupe. 43. 47. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 16. 38. N.

Port Louis, a ſeaport of the iſland of M ritius, and chief place of the iſland; th is without walls and fortifications. houſes are built of wood, and each for ed ſeparately with palliſades. An intre ment is thrown up towards the ſea, fort defends the entrance into the har *Long.* 75. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 20. 10. S.

Port Louis, a town and fortreſs of iſland of Guadaloupe.

Port Louis (Le), a town of France, department of the Morbihan, and c place of a canton, in the diſtrict of H bon, at the mouth of the Blavet, ſitua the extremity of a peninſula, defended b citadel, ſurrounded by the ſea, and difficult to avoid. The road is ſpacio the harbour ſecure. Beſides the ci is otherwiſe fortified; the commerce c ſiderable: one league S. l'Orient.

Port Magot, a town of the iſland of Domingo: fourteen miles ESE. Port Pa

Port Mahon, a ſeaport town of the iſ of Minorca, of which it is the preſent c tal, and one of the beſt harbours in Mediterranean; built by Mago, the Car ginian. It is not large, but commerci

; the ſtreets are narrow and not paved; ..efended by Fort St. Philip, and other ..ications. *Long.* 20. 58. E. Peak of ..rife. *Lat.* 39. 52. N.

.. *Morant*, a bay on the ſouth coaſt of ..land of Jamaica, near the eaſt end of ..land. *Long.* 76. 2. W. Greenwich. ..17. 54. N.

.. *Paix*, a town of the iſland of Hiſ..a, ſituated on the north ſhore, with a harbour. The territory round it is ..ered as one of the moſt healthy in the ... *Long.* 72. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* ... N.

.. *Paliſer*, a harbour in Kerguelen's ..., in the Southern Indian Ocean. *Long.* ... E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 49. 3. S.

.. *Paſquer*, a harbour on the ſouth-weſt ..of the iſland of Majorca.

Port Patrick, a ſmall ſeaport town of ..land, on the ſouth-weſt coaſt of the ..y of Wigton, the neareſt harbour of ..at Britain to Ireland, being not more ..wenty miles to Donaghadee. Former..he harbour was a mere inlet between ..ridges of rocks, which advanced into the ..and only fit for flat-bottomed boats. ..ere is now one of the fineſt quays in ..tain, with reflecting light-houſe; and, in..d of a few flat-bottomed boats, above a ..en trading veſſels, of from forty to ſixty ..s, which ſail and return regularly; be..es a number of veſſels which occaſionally ..me from other ports. The larger veſſels ..navigated at an average by ſix men each. ..he light-houſe is particularly uſeful; and ..there has long been another light-houſe ..the Iriſh ſide; it renders the paſſage, ..en in the darkeſt night, convenient and ..nfortable, like a ſtreet well-lighted on ..th ſides. The ſea riſes conſiderably along ..s coaſt. At low water you can walk ..nd the point of the pier, which at high ..ater is from ten to fifteen feet deep at the ..trance. This being the narroweſt part of ..e channel, has naturally the effect of ac..mulating the fluid upon the ſhores, when ..ere is a ſwell from a ſtorm. What is far..er deſerving of remark is, that at Donagha..ee, which is almoſt directly oppoſite, the ..a ebbs and flows near an hour ſooner than ..t Port Patrick. There are now four ele..nt veſſels, fitted up with every accommo..dation, whoſe only object is to forward the ..mail, and to convey travellers from one ..land to the other. Both their exports and imports have greatly increaſed. The prin..cipal exports are goods from Paiſley, Man..cheſter, &c.; and they import conſiderable quantities of the Iriſh linen manufacture. It appears from an enumeration recently made, that there are in the country part of the pariſh, 484, and in the town 512 ſouls, ſo that the whole population amounts to 996:

five miles SW. Stanraver. *Long.* 5. 3. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 54. 50. N.

Port au Prince, a ſeaport town of the iſland of Hiſpaniola, ſituated on the weſt coaſt. The country in the environs produces cotton, indigo, ſugar, and coffee. In the year 1770, great part of the town was deſtroyed by an earthquake. In the year 1794, it was taken by the Engliſh. *Long.* 72. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 40. N.

Port Reſolution, a harbour on the north ſide of the moſt eaſterly point of the iſland of Tanna, one of the New Hebrides, in the South Pacific Ocean, diſcovered by captain Cook, in the year 1774. It is no more than a little creek, running in ſouth-by-weſt half-weſt, three quarters of a mile, and is about half that in breadth. A ſhoal of ſand and rocks, lying on the eaſt ſide, makes it ſtill narrower. The depth of water in the harbour is from ſix to three fathoms, and the bottom is ſand and mud. No place can be more convenient for taking in wood and water, for both are cloſe to the ſhore. The water ſtunk a little after it had been a few days on board, but it afterwards turned ſweet; and even when it was at the worſt, the tin machine would, in a few hours, recover a whole caſk. This is an excellent contrivance for ſweetening water at ſea, and is well known in the navy. *Long.* 169. 45. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 19. 32. S.

Port Roſeway, a bay on the ſouth-eaſt of Nova Scotia. *Long.* 65. 15. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 43. 40. N.

Port Royal Iſland, an iſland in Port Royal entrance, near the coaſt of South Carolina, about twelve miles long, and five wide. Beaufort is the principal town.

Port Royal, or *Porto Eſcondedo*, a ſmall iſland and harbour in the bay of Campechy, near the coaſt of Yucatan. *Long.* 74. 50. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 18. 22. N.

Port Royal, a ſeaport of the iſland of Jamaica, ſituated on the ſouth ſide of the iſland, on a narrow neck of land, in which a thouſand ſail of ſhips could anchor with the greateſt convenience and ſafety; and the water was ſo deep at the quay of Port Royal, that veſſels of the greateſt burthen could lay their broadſides to the wharfs, and load or unload with but little trouble and at a ſmall expence. It contained 2000 houſes, very handſomely built, and few places in the world could be compared to this town for trade, wealth, and an entire corruption of manners. In this flouriſhing ſtate it continued till the 9th of June 1692, when a dreadful earthquake, which ſeemed to ſhake the very foundations of the iſland, overwhelmed Port Royal, and buried nine tenths of it eight fathoms under water. They, however, rebuilt the town after this deſtructive ſhock; but about ten years after, it was

laid in aſhes by a terrible fire. Notwithſtanding this ſecond cataſtrophe, the extraordinary convenience of the harbour tempted them to rebuild it again. But in the year 1722, one of the moſt dreadful hurricanes ever known, reduced it a third time to a heap of rubbiſh. Warned by theſe extraordinary calamities, which ſeemed to mark out this place as a ſpot devoted to deſtruction, the cuſtom-houſe and public offices were removed, by an act of the aſſembly, and no market ſuffered to be held here for the future. It contains at preſent about 200 houſes, a navy yard, an hoſpital, and barracks for a regiment of ſoldiers: the fortifications are kept in repair: twenty miles SW. Kingſton. *Long.* 77. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 50. N.

Port Royal, a town of the United States of America, in Virginia, on the ſouth ſide of the Rappahanoc: forty-three miles N. Richmond. *Long.* 77. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 38. 12. N.

Port Royal Entrance, a bay of the Atlantic, on the ſouth-eaſt coaſt of South Carolina. *Long.* 80. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 32. 24. N.

Port Royal, or *Annapolis*, in Nova Scotia, ſee *Annapolis*.

Port St. James, a bay on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Madagaſcar. *Long.* 64. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 21. 55. S.

Port Sainte Marie, a town of France, in the Lot and Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Agen, on the Garonne: ten miles NW. Agen.

Port Saint Père, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Loire: three leagues SW. Nantes, and five SE. Painbœuf.

Port Sandwich, a harbour of the iſland of Mallicollo, in the South Pacific Ocean. See *Mallicollo*.

Port ſur Saône, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Saône, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Veſoul: two leagues NW. Veſoul, and three and a quarter SE. Juſſey.

Port Stephens, a bay on the eaſt coaſt of New Holland, in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 207. 51. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 32. 40. S.

Port de la Trinidad, a bay of the North Pacific Ocean, on the weſt coaſt of North America.

Port Vendre, a town of France, in the department of the Eaſtern Pyrennées, with a ſmall harbour, on the the Mediterranean, defended by two forts. It takes its name from a temple conſecrated to the goddeſs Venus: 5¼ leagues E. Ceret.

Port Vinegora, or *Round Port*, a bay on the north coaſt of the iſland of Madagaſcar. *Long.* 71. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 13. 30. S.

Porta (La), a town of the iſland of Corſica, and capital of a diſtrict, as a French department: twenty-two miles SSW. Bastia and fifteen NE. Corte.

Porta Cannone, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: eight miles S. Termola.

Portadown, a town of Ireland, in the county of Armagh, on the river Bann: miles NE. Armagh, and fixteen N. New

Portalegre, a town of Portugal, in the province of Alentejo; the ſee of a bi and, beſides the cathedral, containing ſi riſh churches, five convents, an and about 5600 inhabitants. It is ſu with walls and towers: twenty-eight E. Liſbon, and five SW. Valença cantara, in Spain. *Long.* 11. 23. E. *Lat.* 39. 8. N.

Portarlington, a town of Ireland, ſi on the river Barrow, partly in King's C ty, and partly in Queen's County. borough town, and ſends two membe the Iriſh parliament, for Queen's C Portarlington is remarkable for the n of ſchools, principally for young to prepare them for ſuperior edu thirty-one miles N. Kilkenny, and ſix SW. Dublin.

Portel, a town of Portugal, in the vince of Alentejo: 3¾ leagues NNW. M rao.

Portela das Cabras, a town of Por in the province of Entre Douro e Mi two leagues and a half NW. Braga.

Portelet, a ſmall iſland near the coaſt of the iſland of Jerſey: half a NW. Noirmont Point.

Portella, a town of Italy, in the king of Naples, and province of Lavora miles S.W. Fundi.

Portendick, a town of Africa, in the try of Zangaha, inhabited by Moors, chief trade is fiſhing, and gathering the neigbouring woods: it is ſituated bay, on the coaſt of the Atlantic.

Porth Towan, a ſmall bay of England the north-weſt coaſt of the county of C wall: twelve miles NW. St. Ives.

Porthdinllcyn Head, a cape or promo of North Wales, in the county of Ca von: ſix miles W. Pulhely.

Porthorion Road, a bay in the Iriſh S near the ſouth-weſt extremity of the co of Caernarvon.

Porthyzon Point, a cape of South Wa in the county of Glamorgan: ſix miles S Penryſe.

Portici, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora, the king of Naples has a palace, in w are depoſited the antiquities found at H laneum and Pompeia: two miles E. N

Portilla, a town of Spain, in the pro of Leon: ten miles ESE. Valladolid

Portſhead Point, a cape of England, on

north-west coast of the county of Somer-
n the Severn: three miles SW. from
north of the Avon.

rtland, a town of the United States of
rica, in the district of Main: eighty-
miles NNE. Boston. *Long.* 70. 16. W.
nwich. *Lat.* 43. 36. N.

rtland Creek, a small bay, on the west
of Newfoundland: twenty-five miles
nt Rich.

rtland Island, an island in the South
fic Ocean, near the east coast of New
nd. *Long.* 178. 12. E. Greenwich.
39. 25. S.

rtland (Island of), or rather a peninsula
ngland, on the coast of Dorsetshire, in
English Channel, joined to the continent
what is called the *Chesil Bank*, which has
ap of pebbles thrown up by the sea,
ch reaches from Abbotsbury to Portland.
island, in the decline of the Saxon empire
r it is not mentioned by historians before
t time) felt the ravages of the Danes more
any other place. At the end of the
th war, it became part of the possessions
he church of Winchester. It is scarce
n miles round, and is encompassed with
ge of high rocks, but is lower in the
le parts, here and there inhabited, pro-
ing plenty of corn, and good pasture for
p, but so barren of wood, that the poorer
bitants use cow-dung dried in the sun
r firing. Portland continued in the church
Winchester till the tenth year of Ed-
ard I, when Gilbert de Clare, earl of
Gloucester, had it in exchange. The quar-
s at the west end of the island, afford ex-
ent stone, first brought into repute in the
gn of James I. Near the light-houses is a
markable cavern, from which the water
ts up like a fountain, and small boats
elter themselves in it. Portland Race
a dangerous eddy of two tides in the calm-
st seasons. Portland Bill, the southern ex-
emity of the island is a noted place for sea-
en, and on it are fixed two light-houses
r the direction of ships. This bill is said
o be in *Long.* 2. 28. W. Greenwich; *Lat.*
0. 30. N.

Portland Islands, a cluster of small islands
n the Eastern Indian Ocean, to the west of
New Hanover, they are about six or seven in
number, and appear to be fertile. *Long.*
148. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 2. 30. S.

Portland Key, a small island, near the
south coast of the island of Jamaica: two
miles E. from Portland Point.

Portland Point, a cape on the south coast
of Jamaica. *Long.* 76. 57. W. Greenwich.
Lat. 17. 44. N.

Portland Point, a cape in Hudson's Bay.
Long. 78. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 58.
50. N.

Portneuf, a river of Canada, which runs
into the river St. Lawrence. *Long.* 68. 50.
W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 48. 45. N.

Porto, a town of Sicily, in the Vally of
Mazara: two miles E. Palermo.

Porto, see *Oporto*.

Porto, a town of Spain, in the province of
Leon: forty-three miles SW. Astorga.

Porto, a small seaport town of Italy, in
the Patrimonio, situated on the west side of
the Tiber, the remains of a town built by
Claudius and Trajan. It is the see of a
bishop, who is generally a cardinal, and de-
pendent only on the pope: ten miles SW.
Rome.

Porto, a town of Italy, in the duchy of
Mantua: nineteen miles NW. Como.

Porto, a seaport town of the island of St.
Mary, one of the Azores.

Porto Bello, or *St. Philipe de Puerto Bello*,
a seaport town of America, in the province
of Panama, situated on the north coast of
the Isthmus of Darien. Most of the houses
are built with wood. In some the first story
is of stone, and the remainder of wood. They
are about 130 in number, but most of them
remarkably spacious. The town is under
the jurisdiction of a governor, with the title
of lieutenant-general, as being such under
the president of Panama. The town con-
sists of one principal street, extending along
the strand, having several others crossing it,
and running from the declivity of the moun-
tain to the shore; together with some lanes
parallel to the principal street, where the
ground will admit of it. It has two squares,
one opposite to the custom-house, which is a
stone structure, built on the quay; the other
faces the great church, which is also of stone,
large and decently ornamented, and served
by a vicar, and some other priests, who are
natives of the country. Besides the great
church, there are also two convents. At the
east end of the town, in the road to Pana-
ma, is a quarter called *Guinea*, being the
place where all the negroes of both sexes,
whether slaves or free, have their habita-
tion. This quarter is greatly crowded,
when the galleons are at Porto Bello, most
of the inhabitants of the town retiring hi-
ther, for the sake of letting their houses.
At the same time great numbers of mecha-
nics, who then flock hither from Panama,
lodge in this quarter for cheapness. Porto
Bello, which is but thinly inhabited, be-
comes, at the time when the galleons are
there, one of the most populous places in
the world. Its situation on the isthmus, be-
tween the South and North Sea, the good-
ness of its harbour, and its small distance
from Panama, have given it the preference
to all other places, for the rendezvous of the
joint commerce of Spain and Peru, at its fair.
As soon as advice arrives that the fleet from
Peru have unloaded their merchandise at Pa-

nama, the galleons make the beſt of their way to Porto Bello, in order to avoid the many diſtempers which affect the ſeamen, and derive their ſource from idleneſs. The concourſe of people on this occaſion is ſuch, that the rent of lodgings is raiſed to an exceſſive height, the price of a middling chamber and a ſmall cloſet, during the fair, being often 1000 crowns: and thoſe of ſome larger houſes 4000, 5000, or 6000. The ſhips are no ſooner moored in the harbour, than the ſeamen erect in the ſquare, a large tent with ſails, where they depoſit the cargo, that the reſpective proprietors may find their goods by the marks which diſtinguiſh them. Theſe bales are drawn on ſledges by the crews of the ſeveral ſhips, and the money paid for their labour equally divided among them all. While the ſeamen and European traders are thus employed, the land is covered with droves of mules from Panama, each drove conſiſting of above 100, loaded with cheſts of gold and ſilver, on account of the merchants of Peru. The ſhips being unloaded, and the merchants of Peru, together with the preſident of Panama, arrived, the fair comes under deliberation; and for this purpoſe the deputies of the ſeveral parties repair on board the ſhips belonging to the commodore of the galleons, where, in preſence of that commander and the preſident of Panama, the former as patron of the Europeans, and the latter of the Peruvians, the prices of the ſeveral kinds of merchandiſe are ſettled, and the contracts ſigned and made public, that every one may by them regulate the ſale of his effects; and by this means all fraud is precluded. The purchaſes and ſales, as well as the exchange of money, are tranſacted by brokers from Spain and Peru. After this every merchant begins to diſpoſe of his own goods, the Spaniſh brokers embark their cheſts of money, and thoſe of Peru ſend away the goods they have purchaſed, by veſſels, up the river Chagre; and thus the fair of Porto Bello ends. The harbour of Porto Bello was diſcovered on the 2d of November, 1502, by Columbus, who was ſo charmed with its extent, depth, and ſecurity, that he called it Porto Beſſo, or the Fair Harbour. Its mouth, though three quarters of a mile broad, is well defended by Fort St. Philipe de Lodo Hierro, or Iron Caſtle, ſituated on the north point of the entrance; for the ſouth ſide being full of rocks, ſhips are obliged to keep in the middle, and conſequently within 660 yards of the caſtle, where there is from nine to fifteen fathoms water, and a bottom of clayey mud, mixed with chalk and ſand. On the ſouth ſide of the harbour, and about 200 yards from the town, is a large caſtle called *St. Jago de la Gloria*, having before it a ſmall point of land, projecting into the harbour, and is a ſmall fort, called *St. Jerom*, within ty yards of the houſes. All theſe were moliſhed by admiral Vernon, in the 1739, with ſix ſhips only. The incon of the climate of Porto Bello is wet The heat is exceſſive, being greatly mented by the ſituation of the town is ſurrounded with high mountains, any interval for the current of the which would otherwiſe refreſh it. trees on the mountains ſtand ſo thick they intercept the rays of the ſun, a ſequently prevent the earth and branches from being dried; hence exhalations, which form large heavy and precipitate themſelves in violent ſ rain; but theſe are no ſooner over, the breaks out afreſh, and ſhines with mer ſplendour; though before the of his rays has dried the ſurface ground, not covered by trees, the phere is again crowded with another tion of thick vapours, the ſun is again ſealed, and another torrent of rain ſuc in this manner it continues night a without any ſenſible diminution of Theſe torrents of rain, which, by th denneſs and impetuoſity, ſeem to threa ſecond deluge, are often accompanie ſuch tempeſts of thunder and lightn muſt terrify the moſt intrepid; eſpe this dreadful noiſe is prolonged by re ſions from the caverns in the mountai augmented by the howlings and ſ the multitudes of monkeys of all kin habiting the adjacent foreſts. The nual inclemency of the ſeaſon, add fatigue of the ſeamen in unloading the carrying the goods on ſhore in barge afterwards drawing them along on cauſe a very profuſe perſpiration, a frequently renders them weak and while they, in order to recruit their have recourſe to brandy, of which on theſe occaſions, an incredible quan The exceſſive labour, immoderate re and the inclemency and unhealthi the climate, muſt jointly injure the co ſtitutions, and produce theſe deleteri eaſes ſo common in this country. B not ſeamen alone who are ſubject t diſeaſes; others, who are ſtrangers ſeas, and not concerned in the fatig alſo attacked by them, which abu demonſtrates, that the cauſes of thei eaſes have their riſe in the unhealth the climate, though the labour, and and drinking to exceſs, tend to ſpeed inflame them: ſixty miles N. Pan *Long.* 79. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat.*

Porto de Comboa, a town on the we of Portugal, in the province of Eſtramadu half a league NE. Peniche.

P o r

Porto dos Caſtellanos, a ſeaport town of ...th America, on the iſland of St. Sebaſ...n.

Porto Farina, a ſeaport of Africa, in the ...dom of Tunis, called by the natives *Gar ...Mulan*, or *The Cave of Salt*. The harbour, ...ecially the inner part of it, is ſafe in all ...athers, and opens into a navigable lake or ...ge pond, formed by the river Mejerdah, ...ich runs through it into the ſea. *Long.* ... 16. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 36. 30. N.

Porto Ferraro, a ſeaport on the north coaſt the iſland of Elba. *Long.* 28. 12. E. ...erro. *Lat.* 42. 53. N.

Porto Fino, a ſeaport town of Italy, in the ...te of Genoa, ſituated between two moun...ins, and anciently called *Portus Delphini*: ...teen miles E. Genoa.

Porto Greco, a town of Italy, in the king...m of Naples, and province of Capitanata, ...uated near the ſea coaſt: nine miles S. ...eſta.

Porto Gruaro, a town of Italy, in the ...untry of Friuli, containing three churches, ...d four convents: two miles N. Concordia.

Porto Hercole, a ſeaport of Italy, in the ...tato de gli Prædii, ſituated on a peninſula: ...our miles S. from Orbitello. *Long.* 28. 50. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 19. N.

Porto Legnano, a town of Italy, in the Veroneſe, on the north-eaſt ſide of the Adige, oppoſite Legnano.

Porto Longone, a ſtrong ſeaport on the ...orth-eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Elba. In the year 1646, it was taken by the French, and retaken by the Spaniards in the year 1650: two miles SE. Porto Ferraro.

Porto Maurizio, a ſeaport town of Italy, in the ...tate of Genoa, on a ſmall gulf which ſepa...rates it from Oneglia: two miles W. Oneglia.

Porto Novo, a town of Africa, in the king...dom of Benin, principally in the poſſeſſion of the Portugueſe.

Porto Praia, a town of St. Jago, one of the Cape Verd Iſlands, ſituated on a ſharp rock, on the eaſt ſide of the iſland: the har...bour is good, and ſeldom deſtitute of a con...ſiderable number of ſhipping, unleſs the crown of Portugal happens to be at war with ſome other power. It has long been a place where the outward-bound Guinea and Indiamen have been accuſtomed to touch at for water and refreſhments, whether Engliſh, French, or Dutch, but few of them call on their return to Europe. The natives bring down to the ſhore the produce of the country for ſale, to the mariners and paſſengers; and the whole coaſt reſembles a fair, every place being filled with hogs, bullocks, fowls, goats, figs, plantanes, and cocoa-nuts, which they exchange for ſhirts, drawers, handkerchiefs, breeches, hats, waiſtcoats, and all manner of clothing. There is a fort on the ſummit of a hill that entirely commands the harbour; and were it properly mounted with cannon, and garriſoned, would be a place of great ſtrength. *Long.* 23. 51. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 14. 53. 30. N.

Porto Rico, an iſland in the Weſt Indies, ſituated twenty leagues to the eaſtward of Hiſpaniola, about 140 miles in length from eaſt to weſt, and thirty-ſix in breadth from north to ſouth. This iſland was diſcovered by Chriſtopher Columbus, in the year 1493, and was at that time ſuppoſed to contain 600,000 inhabitants, who underſtanding that the Spaniards had made themſelves maſters of Hiſpaniola, concluded that they were invincible and immortal. One of their petty princes, it ſeems, had ſome doubts with regard to this point, and queſtioned, though they came from the eaſt, whether they were really the children of the Sun, as they pretended to be. He communicated his doubts to the other caziques of the iſland, upon which about 200 Spaniards had landed; and it was agreed, that, before they reſigned their liberties, they ſhould make an experiment upon the immortality of their invaders; but, in the mean time, treat them with great complaiſance and hoſpitality. Salſedo, a domeſtic of Columbus, happened to be the unfortunate object of this experiment. As the behaviour of the ſavages had given the Spaniards no room to doubt of their ſubmiſſion, the latter careleſsly ſtrolled through the iſland. Salſedo falling into the territory of Jaguaca, belonging to the cazique Vraican, was entertained in the moſt ſumptuous and humane manner; and, upon his departure, an eſcort of fifteen or twenty ſavages was appointed to attend him, and to carry his baggage. When they came to the river Guaraton, in the eaſtern part of the iſland, the Indians deſired of Salſedo the honour to carry him over on their ſhoulders, which he very readily granted. Some of the ſtrongeſt of the ſavages accordingly took him up; but while they were in the deepeſt part of the river, they threw him into it, according to their inſtructions, and, by keeping him down, ſoon put an end to his life. When he was dead, they dragged his body aſhore; and, under the firm perſuaſion that he was immortal, remained about it for three days, aſking pardon for what they had done, till the carcaſe began to putrify. Then they informed their cacique of what had happened; and he repaired to the ſpot, to examine the body, which, being then quite corrupted, convinced him, and the other caciques, that the Spaniards were mortal. Upon this conviction they took to their arms, and, almoſt in an inſtant, put 150 of them to death, while they were rapaciouſly plundering the natives of their gold. The reſt muſt have undergone the ſame fate, had not Diego Salazar arrived with a freſh reinforcement. This maſſacre

gave

gave the Spaniards a plauſible pretext for exterminating the natives; an aim, which, in a ſhort time they effected: but this inhumanity was far from anſwering their purpoſe; for the vaſt treaſures of the iſland diſappeared with the natives. This circumſtance ſeems to favour the report, that the Indians had the ſecret of diſcovering and working their mines, which ſecret periſhed with themſelves. Be this as it may, the iſland of Porto Rico was ſtill a moſt deſirable object, on account of its fertility and ſituation. The iſland itſelf is extremely fertile, and enjoys all the benefits of the moſt temperate climate. It is beautifully diverſified with woods, hills, and vallies; and well watered with a variety of ſtreams that deſcend from the mountains. Its meadows are very rich; and the cattle, of which they feed great plenty, were originally imported from Old Spain. The north part of the iſland, which is the moſt barren, is ſaid to contain various mines of ſilver and gold; though it is confidently affirmed, that gold duſt is often found in the ſands of their rivers. Many ſugar-mills are built; and the iſland produces all the different fruits which are common in the Weſt Indies. The woods are ſtored with parrots, wild pigeons, and other fowl. European poultry is found here in plenty, and their coaſts afford abundance of fiſh. A breed of dogs, which the Spaniards brought over to America, for hunting and tearing in pieces the defenceleſs inhabitants, are ſaid to live here wild in the wood, near the ſea ſhore, and ſubſiſt upon land-crabs, that burrow in the earth. The principal trade of the natives conſiſts in their ſugar, ginger, hides, and cotton, both raw and manufactured, caſſia, maſtic, ſalt, oranges, lemons, and ſweetmeats. *Long.* 65. 30. to 67. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. to 18. 35. N.

Porto Santo, a ſmall iſland in the Atlantic, diſcovered, moſt probably, about the ſame time as Madeira. The Portugueſe fleet fell in with this iſland by accident in a ſtorm, and gave it this name on account of the protection it afforded them. It was then uninhabited; but has ever ſince continued peopled by Portugueſe, and in their poſſeſſion. The iſland of Porto Santo is but ſmall, not much exceeding five leagues in compaſs. It has a good harbour, and only one bay, where ſhips may ride ſecurely againſt all winds, except the ſouth-weſt. It is in this bay, that ſhips going or returning from India, ſtop to refit and refreſh, which is all the trade the inhabitants enjoy. The iſland produces wheat and corn in abundance; alſo cows, wild-boars, and rabbits; the latter in incredible numbers. But its moſt valuable productions for export are dragon's-blood, honey, wax, and fiſh. *Long.* 2. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 33. 55. N.

Porto Santo, a ſeaport of South America, in Terra Firma, and province of Cumana.

Porto Seguro, a ſeaport town of South America, in Braſil, and ſaid to be the firſt place diſcovered in that country, in the jurisdiction of Bahia. The harbour is commodious and ſafe, with anchorage from ten to twelve fathoms, in a bay at the mouth of a river. *Long.* 23. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 16. 45. S.

Porto Vecchio, a ſeaport town of the iſland of Corſica, ſituated in a gulf on the eaſt coaſt, which forms a vaſt harbour, in the midſt of marſhes, which render the air unwholeſome. In the year 1553, it was taken by the French: ſixty miles S. Baſtia. *Long.* 29. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 41. 37. N.

Porto Venere, or *Porto di Venere*, a town and ſeaport of Italy, in the ſtate of Genoa, at the entrance of the Gulf of Spezza: ten miles S. Spezza.

Porto Vico, a town of Italy, in the Breſcian: eighteen miles SSW. Breſcia.

Portola, a town of Iſtria: ten miles from Capo d'Iſtria.

Portowero, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Olonetz, on the river Andoma, near the Onezſkoe Lake: twenty miles S. Pudoga.

Portreth, a ſmall bay of England, on the north-weſt coaſt of the county of Cornwall, ten miles NW. from St. Ives.

Portſea Iſland, an iſland of England, about fourteen miles in circumference, between Portſmouth Harbour and Langſton Harbour, and ſeparated from the main land of Hampſhire, by a narrow channel, over which is a bridge. In this iſland are Portſmouth and Portſea.

Portſea, a town of England, in the county of Hants, adjoining to Portſmouth, being what was heretofore called *Portſmouth Common*, on condition that if the enemy ſhould land, the houſes were to be thrown down without compenſation to the owners.

Portſmouth, a ſeaport town of England, in the county of Hants, ſituated on the Iſland of Portſea. The town was anciently defended by a wall of timber, covered with earth; a baſtion to the north-eaſt, near the gate; and two forts of hewn-ſtone, at the mouth of the harbour, begun by Edward IV, and finiſhed by Henry VI. Queen Elizabeth, at great expence, *fortified it* with new works. King Charles II, after his reſtoration, directed great alterations, eſtabliſhed new docks and yards, and ſeveral forts, and fortified them after the modern manner; which works were augmented in the reign of James II. Since that time it has received great additions from ſucceeding princes, ſo that it is, at preſent, the moſt regular fortreſs in Eng-

land;

; and, as it cannot be effectually at-ked by ſea, may juſtly be deemed im-gnable. This town was ſecured for the iament in the late civil wars, till the toration of Charles II, who was met e by Catharine, the infanta of Portugal, d here married to her. Within theſe y years, the government has bought ſtill re ground for additional works; and, no ot, it may be made impregnable by , as well as ſea, ſince a ſhallow water y be brought quite round it. All ſorts military and naval ſtores are diſpoſed in moſt exact order, ſo that the workmen find what they want in the dark. The pe-houſe is near a quarter of a mile long. me of the cables here require 100 men work them; and their labour is ſo hard, at they can work at them but four hours day. The leaſt number of men employed ntinually in the yard is ſaid to be 1000; e docks and yards, in ſhort, reſemble fineſt towns, there being particular rows dwellings, built at the public charge, r all the principal officers; and they e under a ſeparate government from the rriſon. Here is a fine quay for laying the cannon; and the arſenal at Venice not better diſpoſed. The town being y, and full of water and ditches, it is ckoned aguiſh; the ſtreets are not very an, the place being in want of freſh ter; yet the continual reſort of ſeamen d ſoldiers to it, the men of war being n paid here, renders it always full of ple: here is a deputy-governor and gar-on. The mouth of the harbour, which not ſo broad as the Thames at Weſt-niſter, is ſecured on Goſport ſide by four rts, beſides a platform of above twenty nnon, level with the water; and on the ther ſide by South Sea caſtle; but that ttle, whilſt we were at war with the rench, in the year 1759, was greatly maged, part of it being blown up, whe-er by accident or deſign was never yet nown. The harbour is one of the fineſt the world, as there is water ſufficient r the largeſt ſhips, and is ſo very capa-ous, that the whole Engliſh navy may e here in ſafety: the principal branch ns up to Fareham, about ſix miles to the rthward of the harbour's mouth; a cond goes up to Portcheſter; and a third Portſea-bridge; beſides theſe branches, here are ſeveral rithes, or channels, where e ſmall men of war ride at their moor-gs. It is defended from all winds by rrounding lands; and from the fury of e ſea by the Iſle of Wight, which lies fore the mouth of the harbour, about ſix les diſtant. On the 3d of July 1760, a dreadful fire broke out at twelve o'clock in the morning, in the dock-yard, and raged with great fury. It rained very hard all that night, and it is thought the ſtores caught fire by the lightning. In the ware-houſes that were conſumed were depoſited 1050 tons of hemp, 500 tons of cordage, and about 700 ſails, beſides many hundred barrels of tar and oil. But a ſtill more dreadful conflagration happened in this dock-yard on the 27th day of July 1770: it was firſt diſcovered by the centinels on duty, about five o'clock in the morning, when the drums beat to arms, and, in a few minutes after, the dock-yard was all in a flame. The houſe where the pitch and tar were lodged was ſoon reduced to a heap of rubbiſh, and, in a few minutes, it broke out in four different parts, and burnt with ſuch violence, that it threatened the whole place. The inhabitants were filled with the greateſt conſternation; but, by the wind ſhifting about, and the aſſiſtance of the marines and ſailors, its progreſs was ſtopped before ſeven in the evening. The rope-houſe was again deſtroyed, December 7, 1776, when the damage was eſtimated at 60,000l. For this act an incendiary, called John the Painter, was found guilty, and executed. At the latter end of Auguſt, 1782, a man of war, of 100 guns, called the Royal George, was unfortunately ſunk in this harbour. Portſmouth ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament. The civil government is by a mayor, aldermen, recorder, bailiffs, and common-council. The markets here are Tueſday, Thurſday, and Saturday. Several commodious bathing machines are fitted up on South Sea beach: twenty-ſeven miles S. Wincheſter, and ſeventy-two SW. London. *Long.* 1. 8. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 50. 44. N.

Portſmouth, a ſeaport town of the United States of America, in New Hampſhire, ſituated at the mouth of the Piſcataqua: forty-five miles N. Boſton. *Long.* 70. 45. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 43. 3. N.

Portſmouth, a town of the United States of America, in Virginia, on the Elizabeth river: ten miles E. Suffolk. *Long.* 76. 26. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 36. 56. N.

Portſmouth, a town of the United States of America, in North Carolina, on the north end of Core Bank. *Long.* 76. 26. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 34. 54. N.

Portſmouth, a ſeaport town on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Dominica, near the north extremity. *Long.* 61. 18. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. 41. N.

Portſoy, a ſeaport town of Scotland, in the county of Banff: five miles E. Cullen, and ſix WNW. Banff.

Portudal, or *Salee*, a ſeaport town of Africa, in the country of Senegal, with the beſt harbour on the coaſt, in the kingdom of Baol, where the French have a factory.

Portugal, a country of Europe; bounded on the north and eaſt by Spain, and on the ſouth and weſt by the Atlantic Ocean; about 400 miles in length, from north to ſouth, and 130 in its mean breadth, from eaſt to weſt. It was anciently called *Luſitania*; but its boundaries were then different from what they now are. The name of Portugal is, by ſome, thought to ſignify Portus Gallus; or Portus Gallorum, on account of the multitudes of French, which came to the city of Porto, on the river Duero, in order to aſſiſt the Chriſtians againſt the Moors. But others, with more probability, derive it from a town on the river Duero, by the ancients called *Cale*. Oppoſite to this place ſome of the inhabitants afterwards, built a new town with a harbour, and gave it the name of *Portucale*, or *The Harbour*, or *Port of Cale*; which, by an uninterrupted proſperity, proved the origin of the preſent flouriſhing city of Porto; and from hence the whole country has received the name of Portugal. The old name of Luſitania was aboliſhed, and the new one took place under Ferdinand the Great, king of Caſtile and Leon, who gave this country and Galicia to his third ſon Garcia. The moſt ancient writing now extant, in which the name of Portugal is uſed for the whole kingdom, is dated in the year 1069. The climate in Portugal is much more temperate than in Spain, though with ſome little difference in the ſeveral provinces. The northern parts feel a kind of a painful cold in winter, though this is chiefly owing to the rains of that ſeaſon; and in the ſouthern the ſummer heats are very great. Both winter and ſummer, however, are very ſupportable, cooling ſea-breezes during the latter refreſhing the country, and the ſpring is extremely delightful. Though the ſoil be very fruitful, ſo much is agriculture neglected here, that above half the country lies waſte; and the inhabitants are ſupplied with a great part of their corn by importation. Portugal, however, abounds in wine and oil, of the latter of which the greateſt part is made in the province of Alentejo, but rockoned inferior to that of Spain. Olive-trees thrive better here near the ſea, than up the country. Here is alſo great plenty of fine honey, and conſequently of wax. Portugal alſo produces abundance of lemons, pomegranates, oranges, figs, raiſins, almonds, cheſtnuts, and other fine fruits. It has likewiſe variety of ſea and river fiſh, and large quantities of ſea-ſalt. And the mountains contain many kinds of ores, as ſilver, copper, tin, and iron. But the Portugueſe being ſupplied with metals from their poſſeſſions in other parts of the globe, and particularly with abundance of gold from America, no mines are worked in their own country. Gems of various kinds are found, and [illegible] mountains contain a beautiful variety of marble. On the hill of Alcantara, near Liſbon, is a remarkable mine of petre. The principal rivers are the M[illegible] the Lima, the Duero, the Tagus, [illegible] Guadiana. All abound in fiſh. The kingdom contains nineteen civdads or c[illegible] 527 villas or ſmaller towns, 3344 p[illegible] and 2,000,000 of ſouls. Their lang[illegible] a compound of the Spaniſh, Latin, Mo[illegible] and French. The high or titled ar[illegible] (titulados) conſiſt of dukes, marquiſes, c[illegible] vice-counts, and barons. All thoſe w[illegible] grandees and ſtyled dons, like thoſe of S[illegible] conſiſt of three claſſes, and receive fro[illegible] royal treaſury a penſion, ſufficient to ſ[illegible] their reſpective dignities. The inferio[illegible] bility or gentry are termed Fidalgos; [illegible] are incapable of bearing the title of do[illegible] leſs by permiſſion from the king. In [illegible] ſecond century, Chriſtianity was receive[illegible] over Spain, to which Portugal was then [illegible] nexed. In ſucceeding times, the Moors [illegible] Jews increaſed greatly, and lived [illegible] mingled with the Chriſtians. And th[illegible] all exerciſe of the Jewiſh religion be[illegible] hibited by the fundamental laws of the k[illegible] dom, yet there ſtill remain, great numbe[illegible] ſecret Jews among the Portugueſe, and [illegible] too even among the nobility, clergy, an[illegible] very inquiſitors themſelves. Many, [illegible] to conceal themſelves, eſcape to Ho[illegible] and there openly profeſs Judaiſm. T[illegible] eſtabliſhed religion, however, of the co[illegible] is the Roman Catholic. And the inqui[illegible] which was introduced by king John I[illegible] and has ſince been ſet up throughout a[illegible] Portugueſe dominions, Brazil excepted[illegible] very active in detecting hereſies and [illegible] tics, and no leſs rigorous in puniſhing t[illegible] The number of convents in Portugal [illegible] to be no leſs than 900; and moſt of th[illegible] very rich. Portugal contains one pat[illegible] three archbiſhops, and ten biſhops, be[illegible] others in America, Africa, the Eaſt In[illegible] and the iſlands ſubject to the king of P[illegible] tugal. The king too, beſides the nomin[illegible] of all biſhops, receives a fourth of the revenue; but this is generally given aw[illegible] penſions. The pope confirms the bi[illegible] publiſhes his bulls in the kingdom, w[illegible] any previous conſent of the king, and h[illegible] legate governs the clergy, who, with re[illegible] to taxes and contributions, depend on [illegible] Coimbra and Evora, indeed, are univer[illegible] and Liſbon has a royal academy, eſtab[illegible] for Portugueſe hiſtory. At Santarem [illegible] academy of hiſtory, antiquity, and langu[illegible] and, at St. Thomas, an academy of ſcien[illegible] on the footing of that at Paris, of whic[illegible] king was pleaſed to declare himſelf prote[illegible] The Portugueſe carry on a very extra[illegible] way

...de, but reap no great profit from it, being ...d to vend not only their own products, ...ll the merchandize and riches brought ...e to them from their ſettlements in other ... of the globe, and eſpecially from ...erica, to the Europeans trading with ..., particularly the Engliſh, in exchange ...rain, and ſmall and large quantities of ...nufactured goods of all kinds, with which ...ſupply both Portugal and its poſſeſſions ...ad. The goods which they ſell to ...igners are ſea-ſalt, oil, wine, lemons, ...ille and China oranges, figs, raiſins, al...nds, cheſtnuts, and other fruits; together ...h wool, ſilk, and other materials for ...nufactures; but their chief commodities ...conſiſt of imports from their own colonies, ...rticularly from Braſil; ſuch as ſugars, to...cco, cocoa-nuts, ivory, ebony, Braſil-wood, ...ides, ſpices, drugs, gold, pearls, diamonds, ...d valuable gems. The Portugueſe ſhip...ng little frequent the other countries of ...rope or the Levant, their voyages lying ...ther to the coaſts of Africa, particularly ...e Gold Coaſt, whence they carry negroes ...Braſil: they meet there alſo with ſome ...ld and ivory. They trade likewiſe to ...eir Eaſt India colonies of Goa, Diu, and ...acao; but this traffic, once ſo very im...rtant, is now greatly declined. The whole ...nual produce of gold in Braſil may, with...t any exaggeration, be eſtimated at near ...600,000l. ſterling. The fleet which ...ails every year to Braſil, goes and re...turns in ſeven or eight months; and, ...when homeward bound, is convoyed by ſome ...en of war which are ſent to meet it. Ships ...om Africa, or the Eaſt Indies, come alſo ...in company. Portugal, or, as it was ancient...ly called *Luſitania*, paſſed from the Phenicians and Carthaginians into the hands of the Romans, and, by the emperor Auguſtus, was made a Roman province. Towards the beginning of the fifth century, the Alans, about the year 440 the Swabians, and, about the year 582, the Viſigoths, made themſelves maſters of this country. In the eighth century, Portugal was over-run by the Moors and Saracens, but gradually reſcued from them by the Chriſtians. Henry, duke of Burgundy, performed ſuch eminent ſervices to Alphonſo VI, king of Caſtile, againſt the Moors, that he gave him his daughter Thereſa in marriage, and, in the year 1093, created him earl of Portugal, and in 1110, it became, by his father-in-law's will, his abſolute property. Alphonſo Henriques, his ſon and ſucceſſor, obtained a ſignal victory, in the year 1139, over the Moors near Ourique. About the ſame time too, he aſſumed the title of king, and, in the year 1179, confirmed his right to the throne. In the year 1181, he held an aſſembly of the ſtates at Lamego, in which the ſucceſſion to the crown was ſettled. In the year 1580, the male line of the kings failing, the kingdom was united to Spain; but under the kings of this monarchy, the Portugueſe loſt moſt of their foreign acquiſitions, and they were ſo intolerably oppreſſed, that, in the year 1640, they ſhook off the Spaniſh yoke, electing John duke of Braganza, for their king. The government of Portugal is an unlimited monarchy, but with reſpect to the impoſition of new taxes, the ſettlement of the ſucceſſion, and other important concerns, the conſent of the eſtates, which conſiſt of the clergy, the high nobility, and the commons, is neceſſary. The military forces of the Portugueſe are but in an indifferent condition, nor is the navy more formidable. Liſbon is the capital.

Portugalete, a town of Spain, in the province of Biſcay, ſituated on a bay of the Atlantic: twelve miles NW. Bilbao. *Long.* 13. 42. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 43. 20. N.

Porz, or *Portz*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and duchy of Berg: three miles SSE. Duitz.

Porza, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterranean, about fifteen leagues from the coaſt of Naples. *Long.* 30. 42. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 58. N.

Porzic Point, a cape of France, at the entrance of Breſt road, on the north ſide: ¾ of a league WSW. Breſt.

Poſadas, a town of Spain, in the province of Cordova, on the Guadalquivir: ſeventeen miles SW. Cordova.

Poſanger, ſee *Porſanger*.

Poſata, a town of the iſland of Sardinia, on the eaſt coaſt: forty-five miles ESE. Caſtello Aragoneſe.

Poſcochobne, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Jaroſlavl: forty-four miles NNW. Jaroſlavl. *Long.* 57. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 58. 12. N.

Poſcova, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: nine miles SE. Trent.

Poſcotter, a river of South Wales, which runs into the Tavy, on the borders of Caermarthenſhire.

Poſſ, a town of France, in the department of the Eure, on the Seine, about a league E. Pont-de-l'Arche.

Poſega, a town of Sclavonia, and capital of a county of the ſame name, taken from the Turks by the Imperialiſts, in the year 1687: nineteen miles NE. Gradiſca, and twenty NNW. Brod.

Poſen, or *Poſnania*, a town of Poland, and capital of a palatinate of the ſame name, in Great Poland, ſituated on the Warta, handſome, but not very large. It is encloſed with a double wall, and a deep moat; and on the other ſide of the Warta, it has two ſuburbs, namely, Szrodka and Waliſzewo, which are ſurrounded with a large moraſs. Both the city and ſuburbs are ſubject to frequent in-

undations, by the overflowing of the river. The castle stands on an island, in the Warta, and is a good structure. It contains several churches and convents, and is the see of a bishop. The bishop's palace stands near the cathedral, which is a fine structure, and between the morasses. This is the first in rank, and the most ancient bishop's see in Poland. It was founded by the emperor Otho I, in the reign of Miecziflaus I, king of Poland, and made subordinate to the archbishopric of Magdeburg; under which it continued a considerable time, till it was subjected to the archbishopric of Gnesna. This city owes a great part of its prosperity to the trade with Germany. It is a staple town, and enjoys several other privileges. A court of judicature is held in this city; and the Christian religion first gained a footing in this part of Poland. In the year 1716, Posen was garrisoned by Saxons; but taken by storm and plundered, by the Poles. This palatinate belongs to the king of Prussia, being annexed to his dominions in the year 1773: 145 miles WNW. Warsaw, and 130 S. Dantzick.

Poseritz, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Anterior Pomerania: eleven miles SW. Bergen.

Posing, a town of Hungary: eleven miles NNE. Presburg.

Poslanskoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Archangel, on the Mezen: 220 miles ESE. Archangel.

Posneck, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Altenburg: nine miles NNE. Saalfeld, and forty WSW. Altenburg.

Poson, see *Presburg*.

Posoyscie, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Troki: 32 miles NW. Troki.

Possession Bay, a bay in the Straits of Magellan. The point of land at the entrance is situated *Long.* 68. 57. W. Greenwich; *Lat.* 52. 23. S.

Possession Island, an island in the South Pacific Ocean, near the north point of New Holland: twenty miles N. York Cape.

Possidonia, see *Posti*.

Possinho, a town of Portugal, in the province of Estramadura: three leagues and a half NE. Santarem.

Possomy, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron: four leagues SW. Vabres.

Posta (La), a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Abruzzo Ultra: eleven miles WNW. Teramo.

Posta St. Lusta, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: three miles S. St. Serviero.

Postel, a town of Brabant: ten miles E. Turnhout.

Postel, a town of the United States of America, in South Carolina: twenty miles SE Queenborough.

Postenza, a town of Italy, in the king[illegible] of Naples, and province of Basilicata [illegible] miles SW. Cirenza, and 75 E. Naples.

Postewar, a town of Norwegian La[illegible] 100 miles SW. Porsanger.

Postiglione, a town of Italy, in the king[illegible] of Naples, and province of Principato [illegible] fifteen miles W. Cangiano.

Postofitto, a town of Italy, in the k[illegible]dom of Naples, and province of Capitan[illegible] six miles S. Monte St. Angelo.

Pozzeck, or *Potzel*, a town of Ge[illegible] in the circle of Upper Saxony, in the V[illegible]land: six miles E. Oelnitz.

Potami, a town of the island of C[illegible]

Potapova, a town of Russia, in [illegible]vernment of Irkutsh, on the Lena: [illegible] two miles S. Kirensk.

Potcoenskoi, a town of Russia, in th[illegible]vernment of Archangel: thirty-two [illegible] NNW. Kola.

Potchinki, a town of Russia, in the [illegible]vernment of Niznei Novgorod: 112 [illegible] S. Niznei Novgorod. *Long.* 62. E. [illegible] *Lat.* 54. 24. N.

Potendorf, a town of Germany, [illegible] archduchy of Austria: four miles NE. [illegible]regg.

Potenza, a town of Italy, in the k[illegible]dom of Naples, and province of B[illegible] the see of a bishop, suffragan of Mater[illegible] on the ruins of an ancient town, w[illegible] was destroyed in the year 1250: 54 [illegible] SE. Benevento, and 73 E. Naples. *L.* 33. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 40. 40. N.

Potes, a town of Spain, in the pro[illegible] of Asturia: 25 miles SW. Santillana.

Potiers, a town of France, in the de[illegible]ment of the Côte d'Or: one league [illegible] Molesmes.

Potigny, a town of France, in the [illegible]partment of the Calvados, and chief [illegible] of a canton, in the district of Falaise: league N. Falaise, and 4½ S. Caen.

Potomack, a river of the United States [illegible] America, navigable near three hundred [illegible] It rises in the north-west part of V[illegible] and separates the state of Virginia [illegible] Maryland, almost its whole course, [illegible] joins the Chesapeak, between Smith's [illegible] and Point Look-out.

Potosi, a town of South America, in [illegible] government of Buenos Ayres, and [illegible]diction of Plata, rendered famous by [illegible] rich mines in its neighbourhood. It [illegible] at the foot of what is called the silver [illegible]tains, is near two leagues in circuit, and [illegible]tains above 60,000 Indians, and 10,000 S[illegible]niards, among whom are several perso[illegible] rank, and the greatest part possessed of [illegible]mense fortunes. The air of the mountains being extremely cold and dry, the adjacent coun[illegible]

...ntry is remarkably barren, producing ...er grain, fruits, or herbs. The town, ...ever, is plentifully supplied with the best ...ion, some provinces sending the choicest ...eir grains and fruits, some their cattle, ...others their manufactures; while those ...t ade in European goods resort to Po... ...to a market where there is a great ...nd, and no want of silver to give in ex...ge. The famous mountain of Potosi, at ...foot of which the town is situated, ap...ars above the top of the neighbouring ...ntains, in the form of a sugar-loaf. The ...r of its soil is of a reddish brown, and ...distance from its foot, which is three ...es in compass, to the summit, is nearly ...mile. The discovery of the immense ...es in this mountain, happened in the ...ar 1545. From the public accounts, ...appears, that silver to the value of ...2,382l. sterling, has been annually taken ...m these mines. In the neighbourhood ...ve been discovered some warm mineral ...s, to which they attribute considerable ...rtues: 170 miles SSE. Paz. *Long.* 49. 54. ...E. Ferro. *Lat.* 19. 45. S.

Potoskui, a town of Russia, in the govern...ent of Tobolsk: 100 miles E. Enisesk. ...ng. 113. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 58. 10. N.

Pottendorff, a town of Germany, in the ...duchy of Austria: 2 miles E. Ebenfurth.

Pottenheim, a town of Germany, in the ...duchy of Austria: 3 miles SW. Baden.

Potton, a town of England, in the county ...f Bedford, with a weekly market on Sa...rday: three miles NE. Biggleswade, and ...ty eight N. London.

Pottsgrove, a town of the United States of America, in Pennsylvania: twenty seven ...es NW. Philadelphia.

Potzdam, a city of Germany, in the cir...e of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of ...andenburg, situated on an island, sixteen ...es in circumference, formed by the Ha..., and some neighbouring lakes. In the ...teenth and fifteenth centuries, it was ...t a mean place, and belonged to the fa...ily of Rochau, who ceded it, in 1716, to ...e electoral house. The elector, Frederick William, made it his pleasure seat, and in 1662, built the castle here, which was af...twards enlarged by king Frederick I, and ...orned with a fine portal. King Frederick William began to make some very costly ...ditions to the town; for which purpose, ...caused several morasses to be filled up and ...t upon, and a canal of fifty paces wide, ...two thousand in length, to be carried on out ...the Havel, through the centre of the town, ...a branch again of the same river. This ...al is planted on both sides with trees, and ...oned with well built houses. The town ...if is divided into Old and New; and the Frederichstadt, to which also belongs the Bodengraft. Frederick II has raised the castle one story, enlarged it with two wings, and adorned it with magnificent apartments. The old houses in the neighbourhood of the castle are pulled down, and instead of them, new, regular, and grand buildings have been raised for the owners, at the king's expence. Before the castle is a large place, or square, adorned with Roman columns, in which the soldiers that lie here in garrison are daily exercised. In the market-place is erected a pyramidal obelisk of four sides, which are composed of variegated Silesian marble, and is seventy-five feet in height. On one side, stands a marble bust of the king. The pedestal of it is of white Italian marble, and at each corner is a small statue of the same. The town-church, which stands not far from the castle, is a fine structure. The garrison-church is large, and has a marble pulpit, under which lies the monument of king Frederick William. In the orphan-house, which was founded in 1724, are maintained, brought up, and educated, above two thousand soldiers' children, of both sexes. Belonging to it, is one Lutheran and one Calvinist preacher. To this foundation is annexed the neighbouring village of Bornstadt, together with the gold and silver manufacture, and the magazine at Berlin. The foundry for arms is important. We find likewise, in this town, a velvet and silk manufacture, and other manufactures and fabrics. In it generally reside the king's guards, both horse and foot, with other battalions, by way of garrison: 15 miles SW. Berlin, and 52 ENE. Magdeburg. *Long.* 30. 46. E. Ferro *Lat.* 52. 25. N.

Potzlow, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Ucker Mark of Brandenburg; six miles S. Prenzlow.

Pou, a town of China, of the second rank, in the province of Chan-si: four hundred and thirty-five miles SW. Peking. *Long.* 127. 33. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 34. 54. N.

Pouance, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne and Loire, and chief place or a canton, in the district of Segré: four leagues NW. Segré, and seven and a half N. Ancenis.

Pouca, a lake of Asia, in the country of Thibet. *Long.* 107. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 32. 42. N.

Pouca Holan, a town of Asia, in the county of Thibet: ten miles W. Tourfan.

Povenetz, a town of Russia, in the government of Olonetz, on the north coast of lake Onezikoe: 120 miles NNE. Olonetz, and 80 NNE. Petrozavodsk. *Long.* 47. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 64. N.

Poverty Bay, a bay on the east coast of New Zealand, in the South Pacific Ocean, called by the natives, *Taoneroa*, or *Long Sand*. *Long.* 181. 36. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 38. 42. S.

Pouget, a town of France, in the department of the Herault: 6 leagues NE. Beziers.

Pougues, a town of France, in the department of the Nyevre, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Nevers, situated at the foot of a mountain, from which issues a medicinal spring: two leagues N. Nevers.

Pougy, a town of France, in the department of the Aube, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Arcis: 4½ leagues NE. Troyes, and 3½ SE. Arcis-sur-Aube.

Povigelio, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena: ten miles NNW. Reggio.

Pouilly, a town of France, in the department of the Doubs, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Besançon: four miles NW. Besançon.

Pouillon, a town of France, in the department of Landes, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Dax: two leagues N. Dax.

Pouilly, a town of France, in the department of the Côte-d'Or, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Arnay-le-Duc: four leagues N. Arnay-le-Duc, and six and a half WSW. Dijon.

Pouilly, a town of France, in the department of the Nyevre, and chief place of a canton, in the district of La Charité: seven miles N. La Charité, and seven S. Cosne.

Poujol (Le), a town of France, in the department of the Herault, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Bedarrieux: five leagues NNW. Beziers, and one and a half SW. Bedarrieux.

Pou-kiang, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Tche-kiang: eighteen miles NNE. Kin-hoa.

Pou-kiang-tcheou, a town of China, of the second rank, in the province of Setchuen: 108 miles NNW. Mahou. *Long.* 121. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 30. 14. N.

Poulaines, a town of France, in the department of the Indre, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Houdun: 2½ leagues NW. Vatan, and 1¼ E. Valençay.

Poulangy, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne and chief place of a canton, in the district of Chaumont: two leagues SE. Chaumont.

Pouligny, a town of France in the department of the Indre: 1 league N. le Blanc.

Poulong-tchan-tang, a mountain of Asia, in the country of Thibet. *Long.* 104. 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 31. 36. N.

Pouloo Perah, an island in the Straits of Malacca. *Long.* 98. 48. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 5. 53. N.

Pouloo Seyer, a cluster of islands, in the Indian Sea. *Long.* 97. 15. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 8. 40. N.

Poulou-tou, a town of Chinese Tartary, in the country of the Monguls. *Long.* 130. 29. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 42. 33. N.

Poulton, a town of England, in the [illegible] of Lancaster, situated near a navigab[illegible] with a weekly market on Monday: [illegible] teen miles NW. Preston, and two [illegible] and thirty-one NNW. London.

Pou-ngan, or *Pogan-tcheou*, a [illegible] China, of the second rank, in the p[illegible] Koei-tcheou: 1062 miles SSW. P[illegible] *Long.* 122. 5. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 25. 4[illegible]

Pou-ning, a town of China, of th[illegible] rank, in the province of Quang-tong: [illegible] two miles WSW. Tchao-tcheou.

Povoa, a town of Portugal, in the [illegible] vince of Estramadura, near the T[illegible] three quarters of a league N. Lisbon.

Povoa, a town of Portugal, in [illegible] vince of Beira: 3½ leagues NW. C[illegible]

Poupou-taclac, a mountain of Asia, [illegible] country of Thibet. *Long.* 103. 25. E. [illegible] *Lat.* 31. 36. N.

Porubato, a town of Chinese Tar[illegible] the country of Hami: twenty miles [illegible] Tchontori.

Pourna-tou-hotun, a town of Chin[illegible] tary: eighteen miles WNW. N[illegible]

Pourinsong, a mountain of Asia, [illegible] country of Thibet. five leagues S. S[illegible]

Pouro-tchontchi, a town of Asia, [illegible] country of Thibet: 40 miles SW. T[illegible]

Pourol, a town of Asia, in th[illegible] Thibet: 35 miles ENE. Te[illegible]

Poussan, a town of France, in the [illegible] ment of the Herault, and chief place [illegible] canton, in the district of M[illegible] league and a half NW. F[illegible] three and three quarters SW. M[illegible]

Poustang, a mountain of Asia, [illegible] country of Thibet. *Long*, 115. 25. E. F[illegible] *Lat.* 31. 46. N.

Pouta, a town of Prussian Pom[illegible] twenty miles SSW. Dantzig.

Pou-tai, a town of China, of th[illegible] rank, in the province of Chan[illegible] the Ta-tsin river: ten miles SE. Pin.

Poutala, see *Pateli*.

Pou-tchin, a town of China, of th[illegible] rank in the province of Ch[illegible]n-si: [illegible] miles WNW. Tong.

Pou-tching, a town of China, of th[illegible] rank, in the province of Fo-Kien: [illegible] five miles NE. Chao-ou.

Pouy, a town of France, in the de[illegible] ment of the Aube, and chief place [illegible] canton, in the district of Nogent-sur-S[illegible] four leagues S. Nogent.

Pouzauge la Ville, a town of Fr[illegible] the department of the Vendée, [illegible] place of a canton, in the district of L[illegible] taigneraye: three leagues NNW. C[illegible] neraye, and seven and a half NE. L[illegible]

Pouzilhac, a town of France, in th[illegible] partment of the Gard, and chief pl[illegible] a canton, in the district of Uzès: [illegible] miles ENE. Uzès.

Pouzin (Le), a town of France, in the partment of the Ardeche: two leagues . Privas.

Pozwangur, a town of Hindooſtan, in the intry of Guzerat: ſixty miles SE. Amead, and three W. Champaneer.

Pozwnalburg, a town of the United States America, in the diſtrict of Main, on nebeck river: 16 miles NE. Brunſwick.

Pozwnal's Iſland, an iſland near the eaſt ſt of Labrador. *Long.* 61. 15. W. Greenich. *Lat.* 57. 10. N.

Pozzozols, a town of France, in the department of the Herault: 6 leagues NE. Beziers.

Po-yang, a large lake of China, in the ovince of King-ſi, upwards of two hunred miles in circumference, abounding in h. The city Nan-hang, is ſituated on the nks of this lake.

Poyanne, a town of France, in the department of Landes, and chief place of a nton, in the diſtrict of Tartas: two leagues . Tartas.

Poydarieux, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Pyrennées: four s ENE. Tarbes.

Poye, a town of China, of the third rank, the province of Pe-tche-li: twenty-five s S. Poa-ting.

Poyera, or Petri-grande, a town of Africa, the diſtrict of Anta: on the Gold Coaſt.

Poyo, a town of Spain, in the province of ia: twenty-one miles SE. Lugo.

Poyuar, a town of South America, in the government of Fernambuco: ſeven leagues . Fernambuco.

Poyſbrun, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Auſtria: 1 mile E. Falkenſtein.

Poyſtorff, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 1 mile SW. Falkenſtein.

Pozarſki, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Pikov: 28 miles SSW. Toropets.

Pozeblanco, a town of Spain, in the province of Cordova: 28 miles N. Cordova.

Pozorubio, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: twenty-eight miles SSW. Huete.

Pozzi, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Otranto: three miles SW. Oria.

Pozzo Marchio, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Bari: nineteen miles SSW. Converſano.

Pozzo Negro, a town of the iſland of Forteventura, ſituated on the eaſt coaſt.

Pozzonuovo, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora: nine miles NW. Naples.

Pozzoroſſo, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Bari: nine miles SW. Andria.

Pozzuolo, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Lavora: ſituated on a Gulf of the Mediterranean, to which it gives name, founded by the Samians, 469 years before Chriſt. It was at one time a republic, afterwards a Roman colony; it is the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffragan of Naples. Here are ſeveral remains of Roman antiquity, ſuch as an amphitheatre, part of a temple of Auguſtus, which forms the cathedral. It contains two pariſh churches, eight convents, and about ten thouſand inhabitants: eight miles W. Naples.

Praeel Iſlands, a range of iſlands, in the Eaſtern Indian Ocean, eaſt of Cochinchina, extending in length from *Long.* 127. 30. to 128. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 12. 10. to 16. 30. N.

Prachatitz, a town of Bohemia, and capital of a circle of the ſame name. In the years 1420, 1619, and 1620, this town ſuffered conſiderably by war. The circle, which borders on Bavaria and Auſtria, is full of mountains; it contains thirty-eight towns, great and ſmall. In the mountains are found many precious ſtones, as likewiſe ſome gold and ſilver: ſixty-ſix miles S. Prague, and one hundred and twenty-two S. Dreſden. *Long.* 31. 41. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 56. N.

Pradanoz, a town of Spain, in the province of Leon: ſixty miles E. Leon.

Pradelles, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Puy-en-Velay: five leagues and a half S. le Puy.

Prades, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Eaſt Pyrennées, on the river Tet, containing about 1100 inhabitants: 7½ leagues WSW. Perpignan, and 8½ ENE. Puycerda.

Prades, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, near which is a magnificent abby, where the ancient kings of Aragon were interred: twelve miles NW. Manreſa.

Prado, a town of Portugal, in the province of Entre Duero e Minho: half a league NW. Braga.

Prado, a town of Spain, in the province of Aſturia: thirty-two miles NE. Oviedo.

Prado (El), a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: twenty-ſeven miles WSW. Madrid.

Praet, a town of Flanders: two leagues ESE. Bruges.

Praga, or *Prague*, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Maſovia, on the Viſtula, which ſeparates it from Warſaw, of which it is conſidered as a fauxburg.

Pragelas, a town of the duchy of Savoy, ceded by France to the king of Sardinia, at the peace of Utrecht: 3 leagues from Suſa.

Pragerhof, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: four miles E. Windiſch Weiſtritz.

Pragſtual, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: nine miles E. Grein.

Prague, a city of Germany, and capital of Bohemia, ſituated in the circle of Schlan, almoſt in the centre of the kingdom. The fortifications of Prague are not very important;

portant; the town may be flanked or raked on all ſides. The houſes are wholly built of ſtone, and for the moſt part, conſiſt of three ſtories. It has broader ſtreets, but fewer ſtately palaces, than Vienna. In it are computed, ninety-two churches and chapels, with about forty cloiſters. The town, conſidered with reſpect to its extent, is not ſufficiently populous, as containing only about 70,000 Chriſtians, and between 12,000 and 13,000 Jewiſh inhabitants. Neither is the commerce carried on here conſiderable, but, excluſive of the arts and handicraft trades, its principal means of ſubſiſtence is drawn from the brewing of beer. Prague conſiſts properly of three towns, each of which has its peculiar head-man and magiſtrate; as namely, of the Old and New Towns, which lie on the eaſt ſide of the Mulda, and of the Small Side, which is on the weſt ſide of that river. The Old Town is leſs ancient than that which is called the Small Side, but older than the New Town, and was alſo, from its ancient citadel, formerly called *Wiſhſerad*, and the *Great Town*, by way of diſtinction from the Leſſer Side, or Town. It was firſt founded in the year 795. The number of houſes in it is eſtimated at between 1800 and 2000; and the Jews' town, belonging thereto, at about 400. The Newſtadt, or New Town, being founded by Charles IV, in the year 1348, was called *Karlow*, or *Karlſtadt*, and the ſame privileges with the Old Town conferred upon it. It environs the Old Town for a conſiderable compaſs, contains broad and ſtraight ſtreets in it, and about 2500 houſes. The Small Side, or Leſſer Town, which is united with the foregoing by means of a bridge of ſtone, erected over the Mulda, is the moſt ancient part of the city of Prague, being founded by the Libuſſa, and at firſt bore the name of *Prague*. It contains about 600 houſes. Prague is the ſee of an archbiſhop, erected from a biſhopric in the year 1343. In the year 1631, Prague was taken by the Saxons; in 1648, the Small Side was forced by the Swedes, and in 1741, all Prague, by the elector of Bavaria. In 1742, the Auſtrian forces cooped up about 20,000 French in Prague, who were commanded by the marſhals Broglio and Belliſle, who endured great hardſhips from famine, but defended themſelves bravely, and at length partly found means to make their eſcape, and partly obtained a free retreat. In the year 1744, the Pruſſians made themſelves maſters of this capital, after cannonading it for ſeven days, but quitted it in the ſame year. As it fell again under the Auſtrian juriſdiction, the Jews were all ordered to depart, and quit Bohemia; but the queen, changing her reſolution, granted them the farther continuance of their abode there. Without the Strahov gate, one hour's diſtance from the city, ſtands what is called the White Mountain, which, on account of the battle there in the year 1620, and which unhappily on the ſide of the Palgrave crowned king of Bohemia, Frederick, become remarkable. In the year 1757, P was beſieged by the Pruſſians, but w ſucceſs: 240 miles E. Mentz. *Long.* E. Ferro. *Lat.* 50. 2. N.

Pragwald, a town of Germany, in duchy of Stiria: ſix miles W. Cuev.

Prahecq, a town of France, in the ment of the Two Sevres, and chief of a canton, in the diſtrict of N leagues SE. Niort, and 2¼ WNW. M.

Praiſſas, a town of France, in partment of the Lot and Garonne, chief place of a canton, in the diſtr Agen: ſeven miles NNW. Agen, SE. Tonniens.

Praprediſtoff, a town of Germany, duchy of Carniola: three miles W Weixelburg.

Praſinizza, a town of Imperial Ill fourteen miles NNE. Pedena.

Praſlanken, a town of Pruſſian Li on the Rominte: eight miles SSE. G binnen.

Praſlin, a town of France, in the partment of the Aube: three leagues S Bar-ſur-Seine.

Praſlergarden, a town of Sweden, province of Warmeland: ſeven miles N Carlſtadt.

Prat, a town of France, in the dep ment of the North Coaſts, and chief of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lan two leagues and a half SE. Lannion, two and three quarters NNW. Guin

Prato, a town of Italy, in the duch Tuſcany; the ſee of a biſhop, ſuffra Florence, containing twelve churches twenty convents: 11 miles NW. Flo

Pratolino, a town of Italy, in the d of Tuſcany, where the grand duke has a lace: five miles NE. Florence.

Prats de Molo, a town of France, in department of the Eaſtern Pyrennees, chief place of a canton, in the diſtr Ceret; built in the form of an amphithe It is fortified, but the fortifications are gular. In the neighbourhood are mine copper mixed with ſilver: four le WSW. Ceret.

Prats del Rey, a town of Spain, in province of Catalonia: nine miles W. M reſa.

Pravia, a town of Spain, in the pr of Aſturia, on a river of the ſame name thirteen miles NNW. Oviedo.

Prava, a river of Spain, which by Oviedo, &c. and runs into the ſea miles N. from the town of Pravia.

Praul Point, a cape of England, on the [illegible] coast of Devonshire, in the English [illegible]nnel: five miles SW. from Start Point, three E. from Bolt Head.

[illegible]ausstorff, a town of Germany, in the [illegible]uchy of Austria: three miles S. Schrat[illegible].

[illegible]usni, Teutsch, a town of Bohemia, in circle of Konigingratz: four miles S. [illegible]tenau.

Prausnitz, or *Praussice*, a town of Silesia, the principality of Oels. In the year [illegible]2. this town was burnt by the Hussites: [illegible] miles S. Trachenberg, and fifteen SW. [illegible]ch.

Praya, see *Porto Praya*.

Praya, a seaport town of the island of Ter[illegible], situated on a plain, near the gulf, de[illegible]ded by walls and bastions; it contains [illegible]hurch, four convents, three hospitals, and [illegible]ut 3000 inhabitants.

Praya, a town of the island of Gratiosa, [illegible]e of the Azores.

Praya, a town of Africa, on the Slave [illegible]ast, in the kingdom of Ardra, situated [illegible]e sea coast, at the bottom of a bay.

Pré St. Gervois, a town of France, in the [illegible]rtment of Paris: three leagues and a [illegible]er NE. Paris.

Preabocco, a town of Italy, in the Vero[illegible]: thirteen miles NW. Verona.

Preaux, a town of France, in the depart[illegible]t of the Orne, and chief place of a can[illegible]n, in the district of Bellesme: two leagues [illegible] Bellesme.

Prechac, a town of France, in the depart[illegible]ent of the Upper Pyrennées, and chief [illegible]ce of a canton, in the district of Argellez: [illegible] miles SE. Argellez.

Prechac, a town of France, in the depart[illegible]nt of the Gironde, and chief place of a [illegible]nton, in the district of Bazas: two leagues [illegible]W. Bazas.

Precigné, a town of France, in the de[illegible]rtment of the Sarte, and chief place of a [illegible]nton, in the district of Sablé, and four WNW. La Fleche.

Precopia, see *Procupia*.

Precy, a town of France, in the depart[illegible]ment of the Côte d'Or, and chief place of a [illegible]nton, in the district of Semur en Auxois: [illegible]ven miles S. Semur.

Precigny le Grand, a town of France, in [illegible] department of the Indre and Loire, and [illegible]f place of a canton, in the district of Preuilly: two leagues NW. Preuilly, and five SW. Loches.

Preda (La), a town of Italy, in the duchy of Modena: 18 miles WSW. Modena.

Preda di Marignone, a town of the island of Sardinia: thirty-three miles NE. Castello Aragonese.

Preda de sas Vominis, a town of the island of Sardinia: twenty-five miles NE. Castello Aragonese.

Predmouth Point, a cape in the English Channel, on the coast of Cornwall, on the west side of the entrance of Fowey Harbour.

Predteginskoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Vologda: forty-eight miles SW. Ustiug.

Preetze, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holstein, which owes its rise to a convent, founded in the year 1216: forty-three miles NE. Hamburg, and twenty-eight NNW. Lubeck.

Pregarten, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: eight miles NE. Stevregg.

Pregel, a river of Prussia, which runs into the Frische Haffe, below Konigsberg.

Pregnitz, see *Brandenburg*.

Pregnitz, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and principality of Culmbach, situated on a river of the same name: ten miles S. Bayreuth, and eight N. Velden.

Pregnitz, a river of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, which runs into the Rednitz, ten miles NW. Nurenburg.

Pregradnoistan, a fort of Russia, in the government of Caucasus: ninety-two miles from Ekaterinograd.

Preisegg, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: eighteen miles SSW. Steyr.

Prela, a town of Italy, in the principality of Oneglia: eight miles NW. Oneglia.

Preliz, a river of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia, which runs into the Muehr, near the town or Ramenstein, in the bishopric of Saltzburg.

Prem, a town of imperial Istria: sixteen miles NNE. Pedena.

Prem, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: seven miles WSW. Glaggnitz.

Prem, or *Brem*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola: seventeen miles ENE. Trieste.

Premaux, a town of France, in the department of the Côte-d'Or, celebrated for its wine: in the neighbourhood is a medicinal spring: one league SW. Nuits.

Premery, a town of France, in the department of the Nyevre, and chief place of a canton, in the district of LaCharité: 4 leagues E. La Charité, and 4 and a half NE. Nevers.

Premia, a town of Spain, near the east coast of the province of Catalonia: four miles SW. Matara.

Premskaia, a river of Russia, which runs into the Kama, thirty-two miles W. Gerdin, in the government of Perm.

Premstotten, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: five miles SSW. Graz.

Prenperg,

Prenperg, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Austria: twelve miles ESE. Glaggnitz.

Prensdorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and principality of Querfurt: two miles N. Dahme.

Prenslow, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Ucker Mark of Brandenburg. This is an independent town, and the capital of the country, as also the seat of the chief court of justice. It lies in a very fruitful plain, on the lake and river Ucker, being large and well built, with straight broad streets, and divided into the Old and New. The revenues arising to the corporation from the city mills, its several farms and large woods, are considerable. Here is also a very numerous French colony, whose judge is invested with power over all the French colonies in the Ucker Mark. This city contained formerly three convents, two of which have been given away to noblemen, and the third converted into an alms-house. In it at present are six churches, wherein divine service is performed. Here is also a good Latin school: and the place itself carries on a very large trade in corn, cattle, and tobacco; for the last of which it is particularly noted, as likewise for its manufacture of cloth: sixty miles NNW. Franckfort on the Oder, and forty-eight NNE. Berlin. *Long.* 31. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 17. N.

Preobrazenskoi, a town of Russia, in the government of Upha: ninety-two miles E. Orenburg.

Prepia, a town of Asiatic Turkey, in the province of Natolia: eight miles S. Mogla.

Prerau, a town of Moravia, and capital of a circle to which it gives name. One of the most ancient towns in Moravia, containing about 300 houses: 13 miles SE. Olmutz, and 126 ESE. Prague. *Long.* 35. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 49. 18. N.

Pres (Les), a town of France, in the department of the Higher Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Briançon: four miles NE. Briançon.

Presburg, or *Posen*, a free and royal town of Hungary, and capital of the kingdom on the north side of the Danube, at the foot of a mountain, on which stands a castle. It is pleasantly situated, and enjoys a better air than most other parts of Hungary. The cathedral, dedicated to St. Martin, is the place where, from the time of Ferdinand I, the kings of Hungary have been crowned. Here, ever since the year in 1723, are held the diets, the first of which was assembled by king Sigismund, 1411. It has also been the residence of the council of the king's lieutenant; and, from the days of Ferdinand I, of the treasury-office for Hungary; and likewise, since the same emperor's time, of the archbishop of Gran, likewise a ch[illegible] of fourteen regular canons, a college, gymnasium and church, besides three convents and churches, a protestant and Lutheran church. The city [illegible] ill-built; the houses of the town, pr[illegible] called, not much exceeding 200, [illegible] whole strength of its fortifications [illegible] a double wall and moat. But the [illegible] are large and handsome, and conta[illegible] convents, with churches, and two [illegible] thirty-two miles ESE. Vienna. *Long.* 59. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 13. N.

Presbury, a village of England, [illegible] county of Gloucester, with a medic[illegible] similar to Cheltenham: two miles N. [illegible] tenham.

Presciano, a town of Italy, in the k[illegible] of Naples, and province of Princip[illegible] twenty miles ESE. Salerno.

Prescot, a town of England, in t[illegible] ty of Lancaster, with a weekly [illegible] Tuesday: eight miles E. Liverpo[illegible] NNW. London.

Presenzano, a town of Italy, in the [illegible] dom of Naples, and province of L[illegible] eleven miles NE. Sezza.

Presicie, a town of Italy, in the k[illegible] of Naples, and province of Otrant[illegible] miles WSW. Alessano.

Presidij (Stato di Gij), a small di[illegible] province of Italy, situated on the coa[illegible] Mediteranean, in the duchy of Tuscany, under the dominion of the king of N[illegible] Orbitello is the capital.

Preskopodskaia, a fort of Russia: [illegible] miles S. Yalutorovsk.

Presle, a town of France, in the d[illegible] ment of the Aisne: 8 miles ENE. S[illegible]

Presnogorskaia, a fort of Russia: [illegible] four miles SW. Okunevsk.

Prespa, a town of European Turkey, the province of Macedonia: eleven [illegible] NNE. Akrida.

Presque Island, an island near the [illegible] west coast of the Lake Erie. *Long.* [illegible] W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 41. 45. N.

Presque Island, an island near the [illegible] coast of Lake Ontario. *Long.* 78. W. Gre[illegible] wich. *Lat.* 43. 52. N.

Pressat, a town of Germany, in the [illegible] of Bavaria, and Upper Palatinate: nine [illegible] miles N. Amberg, and six S. Kemnat.

Pressilunds, a town of Norway: [illegible] eight miles N. Christiania.

Pressigny, a town of France, in the [illegible] partment of the Upper Marne, and [illegible] place of a canton, in the district of [illegible] bonne-les-Bains: five leagues SE. Langres.

Presteign, a town of Wales, in the [illegible] of Radnor, with a weekly market on S[illegible] day; though not the county town, the [illegible] are sometimes held here: twenty-two [illegible] S. Montgomery, and 149 NW. London.

Pr[illegible]

Preſtima, a town of Portugal, in the province of **Beira**: 3¾ leagues N. Coimbra.

Preſton, a town of England, in the county of **Lancaſter**. This is a large and handſome **town**, ſituated on the Ribble, which is navigable **for** ſmall veſſels. Near this town the **Scotch** were routed, under the command of the **duke** of Hamilton, who came to aſſiſt the Pretender, **and** in the year 1715, the rebels were defeated **by** the troops of George I. Here are two **markets** weekly, Wedneſday, Friday, and **Saturday**. Every twentieth year, a guild or jubilee is held here, which begins the laſt **week** of Auguſt, and continues a month. Preſton ſends two members to the Britiſh parliament: twenty one miles S. Lancaſter, and 214 NNW. London.

Preſton, a town of Scotland, in the county of **Haddington**: ſeven miles W. Haddington.

Preſton, a town of the United States of America, in Connecticut: two miles S. Norwich.

Preſton Pans, a town of Scotland, in the county of Haddington: where general Cope was defeated by prince Charles Stuart, on the 25th of September 1745. In the neighbourhood are ſome conſiderable ſalt-works; eight miles W. Haddington.

Pretot, a town of France, in the department of the Channel, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Carentan: two leagues and a half W. Carentan, and three and a half S. Valognes.

Pretſch, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and electorate of Saxony, on the Elbe: 11 miles SSE. Wittenberg.

Pretz, a town of Germany, in the county of Pludentz, near the river Alfens: three miles ENE. Pludentz.

Pretzchendorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and circle of Erzgeburg: ſeven miles E. Freyburg.

Preveſa, a town of the province of Albania, belonging to Venice, on the coaſt of the Mediterranean, at the entrance into the Gulf of Arta, ſituated on the place where ſtood Nicopolis, a town built by Auguſtus, after the battle of Actium. It was taken by the Venetians, in the year 1684, and the fortifications were deſtroyed by the peace of Karlowitz, in 1699: twenty miles SW. Arta. *Long.* 38. 32. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 39. 22. N.

Preuilly, a town of France, and principal place of a diſtrict, in the department of the Indre and Loire, containing about 1600 inhabitants. In the neighbourhood are ſome iron mines: eleven leagues and a half S. Tours, and eleven NE. Poitiers. *Long.* 18. 35. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 46. 52. N.

Preuſchmark, a town of Pruſſia, in the province of Oberland, defended by a caſtle: ſixty-eight miles SW. Konigſberg.

Prexil, a ſmall iſland, near the north coaſt of the iſland of Jamaica. *Long.* 76. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 27. N.

Prey, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Marne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bourmont: ſeven miles NNW. Bourmont.

Preye, or *Prye*, a ſeaport town of Africa, in the kindom of Kantor.

Prez en Pail, a town of France, in the department of the Mayenne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vilaine: two leagues and a half NNE. Vilaine, and four W. Alençon.

Prezemiſlau, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Czaſlau: eight miles E. Teutſch Brod.

Pria, a town of Spain, in the province of Aſturia, near the ſea coaſt: forty miles ENE. Oviedo.

Priaman, a ſeaport town on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Sumatra. The environs produce but little pepper, but the air is healthy, and gold is found in the river. *Long.* 117. 15. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 0. 58. S.

Priboda, a town of Sweden, in the province of Smaland: ſixteen miles SSW. Carlſcrona.

Priches, a town of France, in the department of the North, and chief place of a canton in the diſtrict of Aveſnes: 2½ leagues SW. Aveſnes, and 1¾ SE. Landrecy.

Prickle Pear, a ſmall iſland near the north coaſt of the iſland of Antigua. *Long.* 61. 30. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 18. N.

Priebus, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Sagan, ſituated on the Neiſſe. This town was entirely burnt down in the year 1612: fifteen miles SW. Sagan, and twenty WSW. Sprottau.

Priego, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: twenty-eight miles NNW. Cuença.

Priego, a town of Spain, in the province of Cordova: ten miles E. Lucena.

Priel, a mountain of Germany, the higheſt in the archduchy of Auſtria: eight miles W. St. Jorgen.

Prieſdorf, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and duchy of Anhalt Cothen: two miles S. Cothen.

Prieſen, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Leitmeritz: eight miles N. Leitmeritz.

Prieſtholm, a ſmall iſland in the Iriſh Sea, near the north-eaſt coaſt of the iſland of Angleſey: five miles NE. from Beaumaris, and fourteen NW. from the mouth of Conway Bay.

Prieſznitſbach, a river of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, which runs into the Elbe, two miles above Dreſden, in the marggraviate of Meiſſen.

Prietebe, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg: four miles SE. Brandenburg.

Prigglitz, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: two miles N. Glaggnitz.

Prilipo, a range of mountains of European Turkey, in the province of Macedonia, about twelve miles weſt of the river Vardar.

Priluki, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Ekaterinoſlav: fifty-two miles SW. Eliſabet.

Priluki, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Tchernigov: 100 miles SE. Tchernigov. *Long.* 50. 30. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 3. N.

Priluſtkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel, on the Dwina: twenty-eight miles E. Schenkurſk.

Priluſtkoi, a town of Ruſſia, in the province of Uſtiug, on the Dwina: twenty miles N. Uſtiug.

Primbkenau, a town of Sileſia, in the principality of Glogau, it contains two churches, with an iron forge, and manufacture of paper: 9½ miles E. Sprottau, and fourteen SW. Gros Glogau.

Primeiras, a ſmall iſland in the Eaſtern Sea, near the coaſt of Africa. *Long.* 35. 25. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 17. 45. S.

Primel Point, a cape of France, in the Engliſh Channel: 2¼ leagues ENE. St. Pol de Leon. *Long.* 13. 51. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 43. N.

Primiero, a ſmall iſland, in the Gulf of Venice, near the coaſt of Friuli. *Long.* 31. 16. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 45. N.

Primoche (Niz), a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Saratov, on the Motcha: 104 miles E. Chvalinſk.

Primoche (Sred), a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Saratov, on the Motcha: 108 miles E. Chvalinſk.

Primoche (Ver), a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Saratov: 116 miles E. Chvalinſk.

Prince Edward's Iſlands, a cluſter of iſlands, in the Southern Indian Ocean. *Long.* 37. 46. to 38. 8. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 46. 40. to 53. S.

Prince George, a county of Maryland.

Prince George, a county of Virginia.

Prince Rupert's Bay, a bay of the iſland of Dominica, between Prince Rupert's Head, and Rollo's Head.

Prince Rupert's Head, a cape on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Dominica. *Long.* 61. 31. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. 42. N.

Prince Town, a town of the United States of America, in Jerſey: fourteen miles SW. Brunſwick.

Prince of Wales's Iſland, an iſland in the South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 151. 53. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. S.

Prince of Wales's Iſlands, a congeries of iſlands, ſuppoſed to extend from New Holland to New Guinea. They differ very much both in height and circuit, as ſome of them ſeemed to be well cloathed herbage and wood; upon moſt, if not them, captain Cook ſaw ſmoke, and fore there can be no doubt of their b habited: it is alſo probable, that them there are good ſailing paſſages.

Prince of Wales's Lake, a lake of America. *Long.* 94. W. Greenwich. 50. 55. N.

Prince of Wales's Foreland, a cape eaſt coaſt of Kerguelen's Land. *Lat.*

Prince of Wales's Foreland, the ſouthern point of New Caledonia, South Pacific Ocean. *Long.* 66. 5 Greenwich. *Lat.* 22. 29. S.

Prince William, a town of the United States of America, in Virginia: ten NW. Dumfries.

Prince William, a county of Virg

Prince William Henry's Iſland, an the South Pacific Ocean, diſcovered b tain Wallis, the 13th June, 176 141. 6. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 19. S.

Prince William Henry's Iſland, an in the Eaſtern Indian Ocean. *Lon* 30. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 1. 32. S.

Prince William's Sound, an inlet North Pacific Ocean, which occupies a degree and a half of latitude, and longitude, excluſive of the arms and b the extent of which is not known. C Cook, who diſcovered it in the ye ſays, the natives, who came to m ſeveral viſits while they were in th were generally not above the comm though many of them were under it. were ſquare, or ſtrong cheſted; moſt diſproportioned part of the ſeemed to be their heads, which were large; with thick, ſhort necks, and broad, or ſpreading faces; which, whole, were flat. Their eyes, th ſmall, ſcarcely bore a proportion their faces; and their noſes had full points, hooked or turned up at th Their teeth were broad, white, eq ſize, and evenly ſet. Their hair w thick, ſtraight, and ſtrong; and their in general, thin or wanting; but about the lips of thoſe who have them, ſtiff or briſtly, and frequently of a bro lour; and ſeveral of the elderly men even, large, and thick, but ſtraight b Their common dreſs (for men, women, children, are clothed alike) is a kind cloſe frock, or rather robe, reaching rally to the ankles, though ſometim to the knees. At the upper part, i juſt ſufficient to admit the head, with that reach to the wriſt. Theſe frock made of the ſkins of different animal moſt common of which are the ſea-otter, fox, racoon, and pine martin; with ma

skins, and, in general, they are worn the hairy ſide outward. Some alſo have frocks made of the ſkin of fowls, with the down remaining on them, which glue on other ſubſtances; and we ſaw or two woollen garments, like thoſe of ka. In general, they do not cover their or feet; but a few have a kind of ſkin ings, which reach half way up the ; and ſcarcely any of them are with- mittens for their hands, made of the or bears' paws. Thoſe who wear any on their heads, reſembled in this re- our friends at Nootka, having high ted conic caps, made of ſtraw, and times of wood, reſembling a ſeal's head, painted. The men commonly wear hair cropt round the neck and forehead; the women allow it to grow long; and of them tie a ſmall lock of it on the ; or a few club it behind, after our ner. Both ſexes have the ears perfo- with ſeveral holes, about the outer and er parts of the edge, in which they hang bunches of beads, made of the ſame lous ſhelly ſubſtance uſed for this pur- by thoſe of Nootka. The ſeptum of noſe is alſo perforated; through which v frequently thruſt the quill-feathers of l birds, or little bending ornaments, de of the above ſhelly ſubſtance, ſtrung on iff ſtring, or cord, three or four inches g, which give them a truly groteſque ap- rance. But the moſt uncommon and un- htly ornamented faſhion, adopted by ſome both ſexes, is their having their under p ſlit, or cut quite through, in the direc- on of the mouth, a little below the ſwell- t. This inciſion, which is made even in e ſucking children, is often above two nches long; and either by its natural re- action, when the wound is freſh, or by the repetition of ſome artificial management, aſſumes the true ſhape of lips, and becomes ſo large as to admit the tongue through. The food which they ſaw them eat, was dried fiſh, and the fleſh of ſome animal, either broiled or roaſted. Some of the latter that was brought, ſeemed to be bear's fleſh, but with a fiſhy taſte. As to the animals of this part of the continent, the ſame muſt be underſtood as of thoſe at Nootka; that is, that the knowledge we have of them is entirely taken from the ſkins which the natives brought to ſell. Theſe were chiefly of ſeals; a few foxes; the whitiſh cat, or lynx; common and pine martins; ſmall ermines; bears; racoons, and ſea-otters; of theſe the moſt common are, the martin, racoon, and ſea-otter, which compoſed the ordinary dreſs of the natives. Of the birds mentioned at Nootka, we found here only the white-headed eagle; the ſhag; the alcyon, or great king-fiſher, which had very fine bright colours; and the humming-bird, which came frequently and flew about the ſhip, while at anchor; though it can ſcarcely live here in the winter, which muſt be very ſevere. The water-fowls were geeſe; a ſmall ſort of duck, and ſome of the black ſea-pyes, with red bills, which they found at Van Diemen's Land, and New Zealand. The metals they ſaw were copper and iron, both in plenty. Few vegetables of any kind were ſeen; and the trees which chiefly grew here were the Canadian, and ſpruce pine, and ſome of them tolerably large. *Long.* 147. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 20. to 61. N.

Prince's Bay, or *Barawally*, a bay on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of St. Vincent: two miles S. Cumberland Bay.

Prince's Iſland, an iſland in the Atlantic, near the coaſt of Africa, thirty leagues in circumference; ſo called, becauſe the revenues were aſſigned to the prince of Portugal, diſcovered in the year 1471. The air is wholeſome, the land elevated and fertile; rice, tobacco, millet, oranges, lemons, bananas, cocoa, ſugar-canes, manioc, and grapes, are the principal productions. On the north coaſt is a town, containing about 200 houſes, with a good harbour. *Long.* 26. 45. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 1. 30. N.

Prince's Iſland, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, viſited by European ſhips for wood and water. This iſland is ſubject to the king of Bantam, and is called *Secilan*, by the Malays, and *Panetan*, by the inhabitants. It is ſituated at the weſt entrance of the Straits of Sunda. *Long.* 121. 40. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 6. 20. S.

Prince's Iſland, or *Pulo Selan*, a ſmall iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Ocean, ſituated in the weſtern mouth of the Strait of Sunda. Capt. Cook viſited it in the year 1771, and deſcribes it is follows. It is woody and very ſmall, part only has been cleared: there is no remarkable hill upon it, yet the Engliſh call the ſmall eminence which is juſt over the landing-place, *The Pike*. It was formerly much frequented by the Indian ſhips of many nations, but eſpecially thoſe of England, which of late have forſaken it, as it is ſaid, becauſe the water is bad, and touch either at North Iſland, a ſmall iſland that lies on the coaſt of Sumatra, without the eaſt entrance of the Strat, or at New Bay, which lies only a few leagues from Prince's Iſland, at neither of which places any conſiderable quantity of other refreſhments can be procured. Prince's Iſland is, upon the whole, certainly more eligible than either of them; and though the water is brackiſh, if it be filled at the lower part of the brook, yet higher up it may be found excellent. The firſt and ſecond, and perhaps the third ſhip that comes in the ſeaſon, may be tolerably ſupplied with turtle; but

thoſe that come afterwards, muſt be content with ſmall ones. Cocoa-nuts were bought at the rate of a hundred for a dollar, if they were picked; and if taken promiſcuouſly, one hundred and thirty. Plantains he found in great plenty, alſo ſome pine-apples, water melons, jaccas, and pumpkins, beſides rice, the greater part of which was of the mountain kind, that grows in dry land. The inhabitants are Javaneſe, whoſe raia is ſubject to the ſultan of Bantam. Their cuſtoms are very ſimilar to thoſe of the Indians about Batavia; but they ſeem to be more jealous of their women. They profeſs the Mahometan religion. The houſes of their town are built upon piles, or pillars, four or five feet above the ground; upon theſe is laid a floor of bamboo canes, which are placed at ſome diſtance from each other, ſo as to leave a free paſſage for the air from below; the walls alſo are of bamboo, which are interwoven hurdlewiſe, with ſmall ſticks, that are faſtened perpendicularly to the beams, which form the frame of the building. The diſpoſition of the people, as far as they could diſcover it, is good. They deal very honeſtly, except, like all other Indians, and the itinerant retailers of fiſh in London, they aſked ſometimes twice, and ſometimes thrice as much for their commodities as they would take. They all ſpeak the Malay language, though they have a language of their own, different both from the Malay and the Javaneſe. Their own language they call Catta Gunung, the language of the mountains; and they ſay that it is ſpoken upon the mountains of Java, whence their tribe originally migrated. *Long.* 256. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 6. 41. S.

Princeſs Ann, a county of Virginia.

Princeſs Ann Town, a town of the United States of America, in Maryland: 114 miles S. Philadelphia. *Long.* 75. 48. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 38. 10. N.

Principato Citra, a province of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, bounded on the north by the province of Lavora and Principato Ultra, on the eaſt by the Baſilicata, and on the ſouth and weſt by the Mediterranean; about ſixty-five miles in length, and from twelve to thirty in breadth. It abounds in corn, wine, oil, and ſaffron. The principal towns are Salerno, Amalfi, and Sorrento.

Principato Ultra, a province of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, bounded on the north by the country of Lavora and the Moliſe, on the eaſt by the Baſilicata and Capitanata, on the ſouth by the Principato Citra, and on the weſt by Lavora; about fifty miles in extent from eaſt to weſt, and thirty from north to ſouth. The principal towns are Benevento, Avelino, and Conza.

Prinſuejols, a town of France, in the department of the Lozere, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Marvejols: three leagues NNW. Marvejols.

Printzendorf, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: three miles NNW. Ziſterſdorff.

Printzerdorff, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: four miles W. by Pelten.

Priſca, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Albania: 12 miles N. Alba[illegible].

Priſrendi, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Servia, the ſee of a Greek biſhop: forty-three miles NE. Aleſſio, and ſeventy-eight E. Raguſa.

Priſtina, a town of European Turkey, in the province of Servia, the ſee of a Greek biſhop. This town was pillaged by the Imperialiſts, in the year 1689: 115 miles W. Sophia, and 100 E. Raguſa.

Prizerbe, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Middle Mark of Brandenburg, on the Havel: ſeven miles NNW. Brandenburgh.

Pritzler's Harbour, a bay on the north ſide of Hudſon's Straits. *Long.* 67. 10. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 62. N.

Pritzwalk, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Mark of Prignitz: forty-four miles N. Brandenburgh, and fifty-four NW. Berlin. *Long.* 24. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 9. N.

Privas, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Ardeche, ſituated on a ſmall river, about two leagues from the Rhône, and containing about 1500 inhabitants: ſix leagues SW. Valence, and nineteen NNE. Niſmes. *Long.* 22. 16. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 44. 45. N.

Privarac, a town of France, in the department of the Aveiron, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Villefranche: two leagues W. Rhodez.

Privoluoe, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Saratov, on the Volga: forty-eight miles S. Saratov.

Priziac, a town of France, in the department of the Morbihan, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of la Faouet: one league ENE. la Faouet, and 5¼ W. Pontivy.

Prizzi, a town of Sicily, in the valley of Mazara: ten miles WNW. Caſtro Nova.

Probbach, or *Brabach*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, and principality of Naſſau Dillenburg, with a mineral ſpring: one mile SE. Mengers-Kirchen.

Probencio, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: twenty-five miles SW. Alarcon.

Probenſtorff, or *Protteſdorff*, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria, on the river Leyra: 12 miles WSW. Brugg.

Probſtorff, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: three miles SE. Entzerſtorff.

Probſtzelle, a town of Germany, in the cle of Upper Saxony, and principality of tenburg: ſix miles S. Saalfeld.

Procida, a ſmall iſland in the Mediterean, near the coaſt of Naples, about two gues in circumference. It produces abundce of fruit, and excellent wine. Pheaſants d partridges are abundant. The number inhabitants is about 4000, it has a town of e ſame name, ſituated on the ſouth coaſt: o miles E. Iſchia.

Proctor's Point, a cape on the ſouth coaſt the iſland of Antigua. eaſt of Falmouth arbour. *Long*. 61. 29. W. Greenwich. at 17. 8. N.

Procupia, a town of European Turkey, the province of Servia, formerly the capital Dardania. It is the ſee of two archhops, one Raſcian, the other Latin: fifteen iles W. Niſſa. and 135 E. Raguſa.

Procida, an iſland in the Mediterranean, ar the weſt coaſt of the Morea, formerly nown under the name of Sphacteria: 36 iles SSE. Zante. *Long*. 39. 10. E. Ferro. at. 37. 25. N.

Prodelden, or *Proelden*, a town of Gerany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and ithopric of Mentz: ſeven miles E. Miltenerg.

Proeculs, a town of Pruſſian Lithuania, on he Minnie: ten miles S. Memel.

Præſtve, or *Praſtve*, a town of Denmark, n the iſland of Zealand: thirty-ſeven miles SW. Copenhagen. *Long*. 12. 6. E. Greenvich. *Lat*. 55 10. N.

Prognoi Okop, a fort of Ruſſia, in the goernment of Caucaſus: eighty miles W. Alektandrov.

Prokopheva, a town of Ruſſia, in the goernment of Irkutſk, on the Kirenga: forty iles SSE. Kirensk.

Prom, a town of the kingdom of Ava, on he river Ava. *Lat*. 23. N.

Promb, a town of Germany, in the archuchy of Auſtria: nine miles W. Tauffirchen.

Prone, a town of Aſia, in the kingdom of Burmah: 194 miles SSW. Ava, and 184 SE. Aracan.

Pronkobna, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Upha: thirty-ſix miles E. Buzulutsk.

Pronſdorp, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: eight miles E. Segeberg.

Pronſk, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Riazan: twenty-eight miles S. Riazan. *Long*. 56. 36. E Ferro. *Lat*. 54. 14. N.

Propeccbio, a town of Iſtria: ſix miles E. Capo d'Iſtria.

Propontis, or *The Sea of Marmora*, ſee *Marmora*.

Proſecken, a town of Germany, in the circle of Lower Saxony, and duchy of Mecklenburg, where Charlemagne forced the Wends to be baptized, in the year 789: ſeven miles NW. Wiſmar.

Proſeco, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carniola: four miles N. Trieſte.

Proſelzheim, or *Bi Jelsheim*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, and biſhopric of Wurzburg: ſeven miles NE. Wurzburg, and four W. Volckach.

Proſkau, a town of Sileſia in the principality of Oppeln: 5½ miles S. Oppeln, and 7½ NNW. Kranitz.

Proſken, a town of Pruſſia, ſituated on the Lick: ten miles SE. Lick.

Proſnitz, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Olmutz: eight miles SSW. Olmutz, and 112 ESE. Prague.

Proſor, a town of Boſnia: eight miles E. Kralam.

Proſzowice, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Cracow: ſixteen miles E. Cracow

Prottes, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: ten miles S. Ziſterſdorf.

Provadſick, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria: forty-ſix miles W. Varna.

Provat, a town of European Turkey, in Bulgaria: ſixteen miles NW. Varna.

Proven, or *Provende*, a town of Flanders: three leagues W. Ypres.

Provença à Velha, a town of Portugal, in the province of Beira: 1¾ leagues NW. Idanha à Velha.

Provence before the revolution, one of the richeſt provinces of France, bounded on the eaſt by Piedmont, on the ſouth by the Mediterranean, on the weſt by the Venaiſſin and the Rhône, which ſeparates it from Languedoc. It produces corn, wine, and oil; Marſeilles was the capital. It is now divided into the departments of the Var, the Mouths of the Rhône, and the Lower Alps.

Provezende, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tras os Montes: 3¼ leagues NE. Lamego.

Providence, one of the Bahama Iſlands, and the ſecond in point of ſize, about thirty miles in length, and eight in breadth. Its chief commerce ariſes from the misfortune of thoſe ſhips that are driven on its coaſt, or in making a winter's voyage to the continent of America, are forced to put in for proviſions, for want of which they are frequently in great diſtreſs. The proviſions they purchaſe here are ſent from Carolina, and laid up in ſtore-houſes for that purpoſe: the iſland producing little elſe than ſalt and Braſiletto wood, which they carry over to Carolina. They ſow peas and Indian wheat; the former are fit to gather in ſix weeks, and the latter in twelve. Fiſh of various kinds are found in the greateſt plenty on the coaſt; and in ſome parts of the iſland are vaſt numbers of trees and plants. The principal harbour in this iſland is rendered dangerous by a bar, on which there is not above

above fixteen feet water. *Long.* 77. 20. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 25. 2. N.

Providence, a town of the United States of America, in Rhode Iſland, and capital of a county of the ſame name. It is by far the moſt flouriſhing town in the ſtate. It contains 700 houſes, and upwards of 4300 inhabitants. Its public buildings are a college, an elegant church for baptiſts, two for congregationaliſts, beſides others for other denominations. This town carries on a large foreign trade, and an extenſive and profitable traffic with the ſurrounding country. The town is ſituated on both ſides of the river, and is connected by a commodious bridge: thirty-ſix miles SSW. Boſton, and 145 NNE. New York. *Long.* 71. 23. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 41. 45. N.

Providence, a river of the United States of America, which runs into Briſtol Bay, a little below the town of Providence, in the ſtate of Rhode Iſland.

Providence, an iſland in the weſtern part of the Caribbean Sea, about 150 miles from the coaſt of Honduras. This iſland was fortified by the Buccaneers. *Long.* 62. 40. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 13. 30. N.

Providence Bay, a bay of the Atlantic, on the ſouth coaſt of America, at the mouth of Providence River, in the ſtate of Rhode Iſland.

Providen, a ſmall iſland near the iſland of Ceylon: 28 miles SSE. Trinkamaly.

Province Town, a town of the United States of America, in Maſſachuſetts, near Cape Cod. *Long.* 70. 50. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 42. 4. N.

Provins, a town of France, and principal place of a canton, in the department of the Seine and Marne: eight poſts and a quarter NW. Troyes, and eleven SE. Paris. *Long.* 20. 57. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 48. 32. N.

Proulach, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Carinthia: eleven miles SW. Clagenfurt.

Provoſende, a town of Portugal, in the province of Tras os Montes: ſix leagues SW. Mirandela.

Proyart, a town of France, in the department of the Somme, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Peronne: 3½ leagues WSW. Peronne.

Preſmentz, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Poſnania: 36 miles SW. Poſen.

Pruck, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: twenty miles NNW. Graz, and ſixty SW. Vienna. *Long.* 33. 10. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 27. N.

Pruck, ſee *Bruck*.

Prudence, a ſmall iſland near the coaſt of America, in Narraganſett Bay, belonging to the ſtate of Rhode Iſland, ſituated to the north of Canonnicut Iſland.

Prum, a princely abby of Germany, in the circle of the Upper Rhine, under the ... niſtration of the elector of Treves, receives from it 1573 imperial crowns aſſeſſment for the Roman month florins, and the tax to the imperial ... thirty-eight rixdollars ſixty-two kr... twenty-four miles N. Treves, and ... SE. Limburg.

Prunay, a town of France, in the ... ment of the Aube, and chief place ... ton, in the diſtrict of Nogent-ſur-Seine ... leagues NW. Troyes.

Prunelli, a river of the iſland of C... which runs into the Gulf of Ajaz... Capitello.

Prunn, a town of Germany, in ... duchy of Auſtria: ſix miles SSW. ...

Pruſa, ſee *Burſa*.

Pruſſia, a country of Europe, bo... the north by the Baltic, Lithu... Samogitia, on the eaſt by Lithuania, ſouth by Poland, and on the weſt ... relia and the Baltic, about 160 ... length, and where broadeſt ninety-... to the climate and temperature of ... the two laſt months of the ſpring, ... two firſt ſummer months are ... warm, and pleaſant; and the weather ... rally very favourable to bring the ... the earth to maturity. But, before ... theſe months, the air is cold and ... the autumns being often wet, and ... ſevere. The ſoil produces plenty ... eſculent herbs, fruit, and paſturage. ... alſo abounds with flocks and herds, ... ceedingly fine horſes; its chief ... are wool, honey, wax, pitch, ... hemp, hops, and buck-wheat. The ... try affords plenty of game, as ... common hares, elks, deer, ſtags, ... and wild-boars; but, at the ſame ... infeſted with beaſts of prey, as lynx ... foxes, and bears. Amber is found ... quantities on the coaſt of the ... Pruſſia, eſpecially on the Samland ... The profit ariſing from it is ... Pruſſian Regalia, and amounts ... about 26,000 dollars. This country ... neither ſalt, wine, nor minerals, ... contains iron ore in ſome places. ... the moſt part a level champaign ... The lakes, rivers, and canals of ... together with the neighbouring ... variety of excellent fiſh; as ſalmon, ... cod, turbots, ſoles, muræna (a kind ... preys, which are peculiar to Pomerania ... Pruſſia) hallybuts, pike, perch, ... &c. The principal rivers of Pruſſia ... Viſtula, Pregel, Memel, Paſſarage, ... As for the inland lakes of which the ... try has a great number, from four ... miles in length, and from four to ... breadth, thoſe of Spirding, Angerburg, ... and Drauſen are the principal. ...

of inhabitants in this kingdom were ...puted, in the year 1765, at 635,998 per... capable of bearing arms. They conſiſt ...native Pruſſians, who by their language ...manners appear to be genuine deſcend... of the Germans; Lithuanians, whoſe ...eſtors were the Sclavonians and Nadra...s, and have their peculiar language; and ...s, who are deſcended from the Sudavians. ...re are alſo a great number of French, ...gliſh, and Hollanders. The inhabitants this country, in general, are Lutherans; ...t a great number of the coloniſts are ...lviniſts; they have churches appropriated ...r their uſe, while in ſome places they per...m their ſervice in the Lutheran churches; ...e Roman Catholics are few. The manu...tures are increaſing, eſpecially glaſs, iron, ...pper, braſs, paper, cloth, linen, &c. The ...uation is convenient for commerce, and ...n the promotion of it, a college has been ...bliſhed, which takes notice of, and regu... ...s, all concerns relating to trade and navi...ion. The chief articles of exportation ...grain of different kinds, maſts, deals, and ...er timber, tar, wood and pot-aſhes, skins, ...ather, furs, amber, wax, honey, manna, ...-ſeed oil, flax, hemp, lin-ſeed, and hemp-...ed; alſo yarn, hogs'-briſtles, ſtags'-horns, ...d elks' hoofs; oat-meal of all kinds, mead, ...ked fiſh, ſturgeon, caviar, lampreys, ſau... ...ges, butter, and tallow. The ancient Pruſſian hiſtory is involved in obſcurity. About 300 years before the birth of Chriſt, it is ſaid that this country was poſſeſſed by the Aeſtions, a Gothic people; and after that, by the Alanians, Vandals, Gallindians, Su...ians, and Sclavonians. Theſe different ...ions at laſt became one people, and were ...a long time without any chief or ſove...ign. The amber with which Pruſſia ...ounds, was the allurement which raiſed the curioſity of the ancient Romans; and induced them to penetrate into the country, and ſubdue it. That part of Pruſſia which lies beyond the Viſtula, and borders on Ger...ny, ſubmitted to the emperor Charles the Great, and though, ſome time after, it re...covered its liberty, it was again reduced, and obliged to pay tribute. From that æra the Pruſſian hiſtory begins to clear up; for the kings of Poland, in that age, took great pains, and even made uſe of compulſion and force of arms, for the converſion of the pagan Pruſſians to Chriſtianity. Boleſlaus I, began, by chaſtizing the Pruſſians for the murder of St. Adalbert, who was deſirous of being the apoſtle of that nation. His ſucceſſors, from time to time, had ſeveral quarrels with the inhabitants of Pruſſia; and Boleſlaus IV, who committed dreadful ravages in their country, loſt his life, in an unſucceſsful battle which was fought in 1163. The Teutonic knights ſubdued the whole country, but, in the year 1454, one half of Pruſſia revolted from their obedience, and declared for Caſimir III, king of Poland. This occaſioned freſh effuſions of blood; till, at laſt, in the year 1466, it was concluded, by treaty, that one part of Pruſſia, now called *Poliſh Pruſſia*, ſhould continue a free province, under the king's protection; and that the knights and the grand-maſter ſhould retain the other part, which they were to hold as a fief, and acknowledge themſelves vaſſals of Poland. The knights, ſoon after, endeavoured to throw off this yoke; but did not ſucceed in their attempt. In 1519, they ſtirred up new wars, which were terminated in 1525, by a treaty of peace concluded at Cracow. It was then agreed that the margrave Albert, grand-maſter of the Teutonic order, ſhould be acknowledged duke or ſovereign of the eaſt part of Pruſſia, which he was to hold as a fief of Poland. Theſe territories, however, were to deſcend to his male heirs; and, upon failure of male iſſue, to his brothers, and their male heirs. Thus ended the ſovereignty of the Teutonic order in Pruſſia, after it had ſubſiſted 300 years. The new duke favoured the introducing of the reformed religion into his dominions; and, in 1544, founded an univerſity at Konigſberg. The elector Joachim, added Pruſſia to the dominions of the electoral houſe of Brandenburg, with which it had been cloſely connected for a long time before. The elector Frederick, raiſed Pruſſia to a kingdom; and on the 18th of January, 1704, with his own hands put the crown on his head, and on that of his conſort, at Konigſberg. He was ſoon after acknowledged as king of Pruſsia, by all the other Chriſtian powers. The kingdom of Pruſsia is divided into three parts, namely, Samland, Natangen, and Oberland; and each of theſe is ſub-divided into certain haupt-aemter, juriſdictions, or governments, beſides which a part of Lithuania called *Little Lithuania*, or *Pruſſian Lithuania* is added to it, thus forming two departments: the German, the capital of which is Konigſberg; and the Lithuanian, the principal places of which are Memel and Tilſit.

Pruth, a river of Poland, which riſes in the ſouth-weſt part of the new kingdom of Galicia, on the borders of Hungary, paſſes through Moldavia, and joins the Danube, near Renay, in Beſſarabia. In the year 1711, Peter the Great, in a war with the Turks, encamped his army on the banks of this river, not far from Jaſſy, in ſo diſadvantageous a ſituation, that he ſeemed to have no hope, but the deſperate one of cutting his way through the enemy; with this reſolution he retired to his tent, in an agony of deſpair, and gave poſitive orders that no one ſhould

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be admitted, under pain of death. In this important juncture, the principal officers, and the vice-chancellor Shaffirof, aſſembled, in the preſence of Catherine; and drew up certain preliminaries, in order to obtain a truce from the grand vizier. In conſequence of this determination, plenipotentiaries were immediately diſpatched, without the knowledge of Peter, to the grand vizier; and a peace obtained upon more reaſonable conditions than could have been expected: this is called the peace of Pruth.

Pruſana, a town of Lithuania, in the palatinate of Brzeſkie: 36 miles NE. Brzesk.

Pruedbors, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz: twenty miles NNW. Malogocz.

Przelautſch, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: twelve miles NW. Chrudim.

Przemilov, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Chrudim: 6 miles S. Chrudim.

Przemiſlau, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg, now Galicia: twenty miles ESE. Lemberg.

Przemyſl, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Lemberg, defended by a caſtle, the ſee of a Greek and a Roman biſhop: four miles W. Lemberg.

Przewal, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Chelm: 38 miles E. Chelm.

Przezlaw, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz: forty-four miles SW. Sandomirz.

Przibram, a town of Bohemia, in the circle of Beraun: ſeventeen miles S. Beraun, and twenty-eight SSW. Prague.

Przitik, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Sandomirz: ſixteen miles NW. Radom.

Przypiecz, a river of Poland, which runs into the Dnieper: ten miles SE. Czernoble, in the palatinate of Kiov.

Pſinia, a river of European Turkey, which runs into the Vardar: four miles S. Krupulik, in the province of Macedonia.

Pſenitza, a town of Boſnia: twelve miles S. Serajo.

Pſkov, or *Pleſkow*, a city of Ruſsia, and capital of a government, on the river Velika, where it diſcharges itſelf into the Tchudskoe Lake, the ſee of an archbiſhop, and an univerſity: 136 miles SSW. Peterſburg, and 408 NNE. Warſaw. *Long.* 46. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 57. 50. N.

Pſkovſkoi, a government of Ruſsia, ſo called from its capital, Pskov; bounded on the north by the government of Peterſburg and Novgorod, on the eaſt by the government of Tver, on the ſouth-eaſt by the government of Smolensk, on the ſouth-weſt by the government of Polotsk, and on the weſt by the government of Riga; about 200 miles in length, and ninety-ſix in breadth. *Long.* 45. 10. to 50. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 54. 40. to 57. 12. N.

Pſol, a river of Ruſsia, which riſes near Oboian, in the government of Kursk, and runs into the Dnieper, near Kremenzug in the government of Ekaterinoſlav.

Pu, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Chan-ſi: twenty-ſix miles NW. Pin-yang.

Puagora, a town of the iſland of Sardinia: fifteen miles ENE. Saſſari.

Puaray, a town of North America, in New Mexico: twenty leagues S. Santa Fé.

Pubega, or *Piubega*, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Mantua: fourteen miles WNW. Mantua.

Puch de Gontaut, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Tonneins: 1½ league SSW. Tonneins, and 4 E. Caſtel Jaloux.

Puchatui, a town of Ruſsia, near the ſea, which ſeparates the continent of Aſia from America. *Long.* 206. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 65. 50. N.

Puchelbach, a town of Germany, in the county of Tyrol: eight miles SE. Reutte.

Puchenſtain, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Stiria: ſix miles N. Windisch-Graz.

Puchlachta, a town of Ruſsia, in the government of Archangel, near the White Sea: fifty-ſix miles NNW. Oneg.

Puckaſter Cove, a creek or bay in the Engliſh Channel, on the ſouth coaſt of the Iſle of Wight, a little to the eaſt of Rockenend.

Pucker, a river of Hindooſtan, one of the arms of the Indus, which runs into the ſea.

Puckholi, a town of Aſia, and capital of a diſtrict, in the country of Lahore: eighty-ſix miles SW. Cachemire, and 145 NW. Lahore. *Long.* 72. 5. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 33. 45. N.

Puddar, or *Paddar*, a river of Hindooſtan, which riſes in the country of Agimere, and empties itſelf into the Gulf of Cutch: thirty miles SW. Janagur.

Pudgla, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Anterior Pomerania, and iſland of Uſedom, the principal place of a bailiwic: ſix miles NE. Uſedom.

Pudoga, a town of Ruſsia, in the government of Olonetz, on the eaſt coaſt of the Lake Onezkoe: 108 miles E. Olonetz. *Long.* 54. 26. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 61. 36. N.

Pudol, a town of Ruſsia, in the province of Uſtiug: 124 miles N. Uſtiug.

Puebla, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia, near the Atlantic: twenty-five miles SSW. Santiago. *Long.* 7. 53. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 42. 32. N.

Puebla, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada: five miles NNE. Huelca.

Puebla d'Alcocer, a town of Spain, in the province of Eſtramadura: thirty-nine miles E. Merida.

Puebla de los Angelos, a town of North America, in Mexico, and capital of the province of Tlaſcala. The buildings are in general of ſtone, lofty and elegant, and the ſtreets, which are broad, clean, and regular, croſs each other at right-angles. In the centre of the city is a large ſquare, ſaid to be equal, if not ſuperior, to that of Mexico. It is adorned on three ſides with uniform portico's, where ſhops filled with all kinds of rich commodities: and on the other is its grand cathedral, which has a very beautiful front, and two lofty towers, all built of ſtone, and in the modern taſte. It is now the ſee of a biſhop, which was tranſlated hither from Tlaſcala. Beſide the cathedral, there are ſeveral other churches and convents, well-built and finely adorned; the beſt felts in the country are made in this city, which has alſo a mint and a glaſs-houſe. The houſes are computed at about 1600 or 1700. A ſmall river runs through the town, and the adjacent vally produces vines, and all ſorts of European fruits. Several ſorts of mineral waters are alſo found in its neighbourhood: twenty-one leagues ESE. Mexico, and thirty WNW. Vera Cruz. *Long.* 82. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 10. N.

Puebla de los Infantes (La), a town of Spain, in the province of Seville: thirteen miles N. Carmona.

Puebla de Don Rodrigo, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile: 30 miles W. Civdad-Real.

Pueblo Nuevo, or *Nueſtra Senhora de los Remedios de Pueblo Nuevo*, a town of North America, in the province of Veragua, near the Pacific Ocean.

Pueblo Nuevo, a bay of the Mediterranean, on the eaſt coaſt of Spain, in the province of Catalonia. *Long.* 19. 48. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 42. 24. N.

Pueblo Vejo, a town of North America, in the province of Nicaragua.

Puechberg, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: eight miles S. Kirchſchlag.

Puegos, or *Siquior*, one of the Philippine Iſlands, ſmall, but well peopled. The inhabitants are brave and warlike: fifty miles N. from the weſtern part of Mindanao.

Puente de Arçobisbo, a town of Spain, in New Caſtile, on the Tagus: fifty miles WSW. Toledo.

Puente del Congoſter, a town of Spain, in Old Caſtile: 37 miles WNW. Avila.

Puente d'Eume, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia: 8 miles N. Betanzos.

Puente de Gonzalo, a town of Spain, in the province of Cordova: fifteen miles W. Lucena.

Puente de la Reyna, a town of Spain, in the province of Navarre: nine miles SSW. Pamplona.

Puerco, an iſland in the bay of Panama, behind which veſſels may anchor in ſecurity.

PuertoCabelio, a ſeaport town of South America, in the province of Venezuela, ſaid to be one of the beſt ports in America. *Long.* 67. 22. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 10. 30. N.

Puerto de Cavallas, ſee *Nuco*.

Puerto Deſeado, or *Port Deſire*, a bay of South America, on the eaſt coaſt of Patagonia. *Long.* 50. 15. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 47. 30. S.

Puerto Magno, a ſmall ſeaport on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Iviça: ſeven miles N. Iviça. *Long.* 18. 4. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 38. 58. N.

Puerto Marin, a town of Spain, in the province of Galicia, on the Minho: twelve miles S. Lugo.

Puerto Maria, a ſeaport on the ſouth coaſt of the iſland of Jamaica. *Long.* 76. 40. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 18. 26. N.

Puerto del Principe, ſee *Villa del Principe*.

Puerto Real, a ſeaport town of Spain, in the province of Andaluſia, near the mouth of the Guadalete: ſix miles E. Cadiz, and fifteen NW. Medina Sidonia.

Puerto Santa Maria, a ſeaport town of Spain, ſituated in the bay of Cadiz, containing one pariſh, an hoſpital, five convents, and from 8000 to 10,000 inhabitants; the chief trade is in ſalt: ſeven miles N. Cadiz, and thirty-eight SSW. Seville. *Long.* 10. 20. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 36. 38. N.

Puertolas, a town of Spain, in the kingdom of Aragon: eight miles N. Ainſa.

Puffin's Iſland, a ſmall iſland near the ſouth-weſt coaſt of Ireland: four miles S. Brea Head.

Puganore, a town of Hindooſtan, in the Myſore country: twenty-five miles ENE. Colar, and fifty-eight NW. Arcot.

Pugnac, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Bourg: two leagues E. Bourg.

Pugno Chiuſo, a town of Italy, in the kingdom of Naples, and province of Capitanata: nine miles S. Vieſte.

Puiceley, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Gaillac: 3½ leagues NW. Gaillac.

Pujet (Le), a town of France, in the department of the Var, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Hieres: three leagues S. Brignoles.

Puiguillien, a town of France, in the department of the Dordogne: three leagues and a half SW. Bergerac.

Puinormand, a town of France, in the department

partment of the Gironde, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Libourne: four leagues NE. Libourne.

Pujols, a town of France, in the department of the Gironde, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Libourne: four leagues SE. Libourne, and three N. Caſtelmoron-d'Albert.

Pujols, a town of France, in the department of the Lot, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Villeneuve-d'Agen: half a league S. Villeneuve-d'Agen, and 3½ N. Agen.

Puiſeaux, a town of France, in the department of the Loiret, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Pithiviers: three leagues E. Pithiviers, and four N. Boiscommun.

Puiſſerguier, a town of France, in the department of the Herault: three leagues WNW. Beziers.

Pukogno, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Olonetz: ſixty-eight miles NNE. Pudoga.

Pule (Le), a bay on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Jerſey.

Pulente (La), a bay on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Jerſey: three miles W. St. Aubin.

Pulica, or *Pulha*, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: forty miles NW. Vienna.

Puliſchiab, a town of Perſia, in the province of Irac: twenty-two leagues SW. Amadan.

Pullendorff, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: four miles E. Miſtelbach.

Pullich, a town of Germany, in the circle of the Lower Rhine, and electorate of Treves: ſix miles E. Kayſereſch.

Pulligny, a town of France, in the department of the Meurte, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Vezelize: one league N. Vezelize.

Pulo Canton, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Sea, near the coaſt of Cochin-china. *Long.* 109. 35. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 15. 10. N.

Pulo Condore, ſee *Condore*.

Pulo Timoan, an iſland in the Eaſtern Indian Ocean, inhabited by Malays. Commodore Byron called there in the year 1765, who found them to be a ſurly inſolent ſet of people. As ſoon as they ſaw him approach the ſhore, they came down to the beach in great numbers, having a long knife in one hand, a ſpear headed with iron in the other, and a creſſit or dagger by their ſide. They went on ſhore, however, notwithſtanding theſe hoſtile appearances, and a treaty ſoon commenced; but all they could procure was about a dozen fowls, and a goat and kid. The commodore offered them knives, hatchets, bill-hooks, and other things of the ſame kind; but theſe they refuſed with great contempt, and demanded rupees: as he had no rupees, they were at firſt at a loſs how to pay for their purchaſe: but at laſt they bethought themſelves of ſome pocket handkerchiefs, and theſe they were ſaſed to accept, though they would take only the beſt. Theſe people were of a ſtature, but extremely well made, and of a dark copper-colour. The iſland is mountainous and woody; it produces rice, and cabbage and cocoa-nut-tree in great *Long.* 104. 25. E. Greenwich. *Lat.* 3.

Pulo-Way, a ſmall iſland in the Gulf of Siam, near the Gulf of Camboja. *Long.* 120. 6. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 10. N.

Pulo-Way, a ſmall iſland near the coaſt of Sumatra: nine leagues N. from Acheen.

Pulo-Way, one of the Spice Iſlands, in the Eaſtern Indian Ocean: 12 miles S. Ceram.

Pulslater Bay, a bay on the ſouth coaſt of Wales, and county of Pembroke: two miles N. St. Gowen's Head.

Pultuſk, a town of Poland, in the palatinate of Maſovia: 30 miles NE. Warſaw.

Pumplitz, a town of Switzerland, in the canton of Berne: 3½ miles S. Berne.

Puna, an iſland in the Pacific Ocean, near the weſt coaſt of America, in the Bay of Guayaquil, about twenty leagues in circumference. It is very flat low land, and the tide runs very ſtrong on every ſide of it, but in ſo many different directions, by reaſon of the many rivers running into the ſea near it, that there are a great many dangerous ſand-banks round it. Puna is the capital, and indeed the only place on the iſland, ſituated at the head of the harbour, in the north-eaſt part of the iſland. It conſiſts of about fifty houſes, and a ſmall church. The houſes are all built upon poſts ten or twelve feet high, with ladders on the ſide to go up to them, becauſe of the inundation to which the river of Guayaquil is very ſubject. They are thatched with palmetto leaves, and their chambers well boarded. According to an ancient tradition, the inhabitants of this iſland amounted to between 12,000 and 14,000; whereas at preſent they do not exceed 300, and conſiſt chiefly of Caſts and Spaniards, the Indians being very few. Both the lieutenant and priest reſide here; and the large ſhips which cannot lie at Guayaquil, by reaſon of the ſand-banks, load and unload here; there being very good anchoring againſt the middle of the town, and five fathoms water within a cable's length of the ſhore. *Long.* 62. W. Ferro. *Lat.* 2. 45. S.

Punbete, a town of Portugal, in the province of Eſtramadura: two leagues WNW. Abrantes.

Punj.

Pung, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: ſeven miles WSW. Han.

Pung-chan, a town of China, of the third rank, in the province of Se-tchuen: eighteen miles E. Pou-kiang.

Pongo Iſlands, a cluſter of iſlands at the mouth of the river Gabon, near the coaſt of Benin, the principal iſland is about two leagues in circumference, and is governed by a king.

Puno, a town of South America, and capital of the juriſdiction of Paucar-Colla, ſituated on the weſt ſide of Lake Titicaca. It is but a ſmall place, and chiefly inhabited by Indians, who weave great quantities of coarſe cloth, which they ſell in the neighbouring countries; thirty leagues NE. Arequipa.

Punta, a town of South America, in the province of Quito, and juriſdiction of Guayaquil.

Punta de la Aguada, the north-weſt cape of the iſland of Porto Rico.

Punta de Baixos, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Portugal, in the province of Eſtremadura: 3½ leagues SW. Setuval.

Punta Boſquet, a cape of Spain, on the coaſt of Catalonia. *Long.* 19. 39. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 41. 46. N.

Punta do Faro, a cape or point of land on the weſt coaſt of Portugal, oppoſite Setuval, in the province of Eſtremadura: half a league SW. Liſbon.

Punta Groſſa, a cape of Spain, on the coaſt of Catalonia. *Long.* 19. 44. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 41. 50. N.

Punta del Guda, a ſeaport and capital of St. Michel, one of the Azores, defended by a caſtle.

Punta Mala, a cape on the weſt coaſt of America, at the entrance into the Bay of Panama. *Long.* 81. 58. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 7. N.

Punta Maladayre, a cape of Spain, on the coaſt of Catalonia. *Long.* 19. 33. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 41. 43. N.

Punta dell Meſſo, a cape of Italy, on the coaſt of Genoa: ſeven miles W. Spezza.

Punta del Mular, a cape of Spain, on the coaſt of Catalonia. *Long.* 19. 52. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 42. 20. N.

Punta da Noſtra Senhora da Piedade, a cape on the ſouth Coaſt of Portugal, in the province of Algarve: one league S. Lagos.

Punta da Peſqueira, a cape on the weſt coaſt of Portugal, in the province of Eſtramadura: 44 leagues S. Setuval.

Punta di St. Andrea, a cape and iſland on the coaſt of Friuli, in the Gulf of Venice. *Long.* 30. 53. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 45. N.

Punta de St. Joao de Ourem, a cape on the ſouth coaſt of Portugal, in the province of Algarve: 5 leagues WSW. Cape Carvoeiro.

Punta de la Sciata, a cape of Sicily, near Lentini.

Punta di Sorello, a cape on the weſt coaſt of the iſland of Sicily: three miles S. Marſala.

Punta de Tordera, a town and cape of Spain, on the coaſt of Catalonia. *Long.* 19. 22. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 41. 38. N.

Punto, a town of North America, in the province of New Biſcay; eleven leagues NNE. Durango.

Punto-di-Anfora, a cape in the Gulf of Venice, near the coaſt of Friuli. *Long.* 31. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 44. N.

Ponto-di-Buſo, a cape in the Gulf of Venice, near the coaſt of Friuli. *Long.* 30. 57. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 45. N.

Pur, a river of Ruſſia, which runs into the Tazoviskaia Gulf. *Long.* 96. 20. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 67. 40. N.

Purbeck Iſland, a tract in England, in the county of Dorſet, celebrated for its ſtone, about ten miles long and ſix broad. It contains one town (Corfe Caſtle) and ſeveral pariſhes. Purbeck was a foreſt to the time of James I, who hunted here, in the year 1615. It is a peninſula, nearly oval, formed by the ſea and the river Frome; the air healthy, the ſoil a deep clay, the eaſt part ſtony. The chief trade is in the ſtone, which is in great demand both for paving and building: eighteen miles S. Blandford, and 106 WSW. London.

Purbutty, a river of Hindooſtan, which runs into the Chumbul: ſeven miles W. Suiſopour, in the county of Agimere.

Purcari, a town of European Turkey, in Beſſarabia, on the Dneiſter: four miles SE. Bender.

Purchena, a town of Spain, in the province of Grenada: ſixty-ſix miles W. Carthagena, and ſixty E. Grenada. *Long.* 14. 17. E. Peak of Teneriffe. *Lat.* 37. 19. N.

Purfleet, a village of England, in the county of Eſſex, ſituated on the north ſide of the Thames, remarkable for extenſive lime-works; here is likewiſe a large magazine of gun-powder: four miles W. Grays, and nineteen E. London.

Purgſtall, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: 4 miles N. Scheibs.

Purification, a town of North America, in the country of Mexico and province of Xaliſco: 26 leagues S. Compoſtello Nuovo.

Purmerent, a town of North Holland, on a brook of the ſame name, governed by a council, bailey, and burgo-maſters. This town has a voice in the aſſembly of the ſtates: ten miles N. Amſterdam, and thirteen SE. Alcmaer.

Purmerent Iſland, a ſmall iſland near the coaſt of Java, on which is an hoſpital for the uſe of the diſeaſed poor of Batavia.

Purneah, a town of Hindooſtan, in the

country of Bengal: 105 miles NNW. Moorſhedabad, and 124 E. Patna.

Purryſburg, or *Purryſburg*, a town of United America, in the ſtate of South Carolina, on the eaſt ſide of the river Savannah. It has its name from Monſieur Purry, a gentleman of Neufchâtel, who, being encouraged by the government both in England and Carolina, undertook to ſettle a colony of Switzers here: ſixty-four miles WSW. Charleſtown. *Long.* 81. 12. W. Greenwich. *Lat.* 32. 23. N.

Puſchenga, a river of Ruſſia, which riſes in Lake Urus, in the government of Archangel, and runs into the Pinega near Kevrol.

Puſchiavo, a town of Swiſſerland, in the republic of the Griſons, which gives name to one of the juriſdictions ceded by the duke of Milan, in the year 1436. The inhabitants are of both religions, but the greater number are Roman Catholics: the town is ſituated three miles N. from a lake which abounds in fiſh, and to which it gives name: ſeventeen miles WSW. Bormio, and twenty E. Chiavenna.

Puſchiavo, a lake of Swiſſerland, in the league of the Griſons: fourteen miles SW. Bormio.

Puſchma, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Novgorod: forty miles NNE. Bielozerſk.

Puſtin, a town of Hungary on the river Wang: eight miles NNW. Leopaldſtadt.

Puſtozirſk, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Archangel, near the Petchora. *Long.* 69. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 67. 15. N.

Puſwola, a river of Aſiatic Turkey, which runs into the Sea of Marmora, 16 miles W. Artaki, in the province of Natolia.

Putange, a town of France, in the department of the Orne, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Argentan: three leagues NW. Argentan.

Putaux, a town of France: one league W. Paris.

Putbus, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, in Anterior Pomerania: ſix miles S. Bergen.

Putbloſe or *Putlos*, a town of Germany, in the duchy of Holſtein: four miles NW. Oldeburg.

Putivli, a town of Ruſſia, in the government of Kurſk, on the Sem: ſeventy-two miles WSW. Kurſk. *Long.* 52. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 51. 20. N.

Putlach, a river of Germany, in the circle of Franconia, which runs into the Wiſent, near Goſſweinſtein.

Putlitz, or *Pudlitz*, a town of Germany, in the circle of Upper Saxony, and Mark of Prignitz: nine miles WSW. Mayenburg, and ſixty-two NW. Berlin. *Long.* 29. 52. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 53. 25. N.

Putna, a town of European Turkey, the province of Moldavia: thirty-two miles W. Suczava.

Putney, a village of England, in the county of Surry: four miles W. London.

Putnok, a town of Hungary: [illegible] miles WNW. Tokay.

Putt, or *Pitne*, a town of Germany, the circle of Upper Saxony, and Anterior Pomerania: eight miles SW. Stralſund.

Puttan Sumnaut, a town of Hindooſtan, the country of Guzerat: eighty miles S. Junagur, and thirty NW. Diu.

Putten, a ſmall iſland of Holland, at the Meuſe, ſituated to the eaſt of Voorn.

Putzenſtorf, a town of Germany, in the archduchy of Auſtria: eight miles S. Vienna, and twenty-two W. Freyſtadt.

Puzomerz, a town of Moravia, in the circle of Brunn: two miles N. Wiſkau.

Puzbauucon, a town of the United States of America, in New York: [illegible] miles WNW. Eſopus.

Puzzuolo, a town of Italy, in the duchy of Parma: nine miles NE. Parma.

Puy-Belliard, a town of France, in the department of the Vendée: ſix leagues N. Fontenay le Comte.

Puy-caſquier, a town of France, in the department of the Gers, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Auch: 3 leagues NE. Auch, and 4 SSE. Leſtoure.

Puy de Dome, a mountain of France, which gives name to a department, in which it is ſituated, near Clermont en Auvergne. 810 toiſes in height.

Puy de Dôme, a department of France, bounded on the north by the department of the Allier, on the eaſt by the department of the Rhône and Loire, on the ſouth by the department of the Cantal and Upper Loire, and on the weſt by the departments of Correze, and the Creuſe. About ſeventy miles in length, and forty in breadth. The department is compoſed of part of the late tofore province of Auvergne. Clermont-Ferrand is the capital.

Puy l'Evêque, a town of France, in the department of the Lot, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Cahors: [illegible] leagues and a half W. Cahors, and five and a half SSW. Gourdon.

Puy le Garde, a town of France, in the department of the Lot: five leagues NE. Montauban.

Puy Laurent, a town of France, in the department of the Tarn, and chief place of a canton, in the diſtrict of Lavaur: 4 leagues SE. Lavaur.

Puy Marin, a town of France, in the department of the Upper Garonne: 5½ leagues N. St. Gaudens.

Puy Mirol, a town of France, in the department of the Lot and Garonne, and chief

[illegible]

ce of a canton, in the district of Agen: ten miles E. Agen.

Puy Moisson, a town of France, in the department of the Lower Alps, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Digne: [illegible] leagues S. Digne.

Puy Notre Dame, or *Puy en Anjou*, a town of France, in the department of the Mayne [illegible] Loire, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Saumur: ten miles SW. Saumur, and twelve ESE. Vihiers.

Puy de la Poix, a town of France, in the department of the Puy de Dôme: six leagues [illegible] Clermont.

Puy la Roque, a town of France, in the department of the Lot, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Montauban: 5¾ leagues NE. Montauban, and 4½ SSE. Cahors.

Puy St. Martin, a town of France, in the department of the Drôme, and chief place of a canton, in the district of Crest: two leagues S. Crest, and three and a half NE. Montelimart.

Puy Val d'Or, a town of France, in the department of the Eastern Pyrennées: ten miles NW. Montlouis.

Puy en Velay, a city of France, and capital of the department of the Upper Loire, on a small river, near the Loire. Before the revolution, the see of a bishop; it has a considerable trade, especially in lace: the number of inhabitants is about 14,000: thirty-eight miles SW. Lyons, and forty NNE. Mende. *Long.* 21. 34. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 45. 2. N.

Puycerda, a town of Spain, in the province of Catalonia, and capital of the county of Cerdagne, surroundeed with walls and bastions, and defended by a castle. This town was taken by the French republicans in the year 1794: nineteen miles ENE. Urgel, and forty-five NW. Gerona.

Puyo, a town of France, in the department of the Landes: 3 leagues SW. Aire.

Puzzalo, a town of the island of Sicily, in the Vally of Noto, near the south coast of the island: twelve miles SW. Noto, and ten S. Modica.

Pwllbely, a seaport town of North Wales, in the county of Caernarvon, with a weekly market on Wednesday: twenty miles SSW. Caernarvon, and 243 NW. London.

Pyl, a river of England, in the county of Monmouth, which runs into the Olwy: two miles NE. Usk.

Pyle Rudbar, a town of Persia, in the province of Ghilan: eleven leagues S. Reshd.

Pylstart, a small island in the South Pacific Ocean, about two leagues in circumference, discovered by Tasman. *Long.* 202. 48. E. Ferro. *Lat.* 22. 26. S.

Pymatuning, a town of the United States of America, in Pennsylvania: twenty-three miles WSW. Fort Franklin.

Pyrbaum, a town of Germany, and capital of a lordship of the same name, in the circle of Bavaria, in the Upper Palatinate, united to the lordship of Sulzburg: thirteen miles SE. Nuremberg, and seven NW. Freyenstatt.

Pyrennées, mountains which form the boundaries between France and Spain, and extend from the Mediterranean to the Atlantic, about 200 miles in length, and, where widest 100 in breadth, but under different names, and in a variety of branches. Over these mountains there are only five passages from one country to the other, the three principal of which are from St. Sebastian to St. Jean de Luz; from Pamplona to St. Jean de Luz; and from Jonqueira to Perpignan. These mountains yield great quantities of timber for shipping, which is conveyed, by means of the Ebro and other streams, to the sea, with abundance of pitch and tar. The Pyrennées give name to three of the French departments.

Pyrennées (Eastern, Department of), one of the new divisions of France, bounded on the north by the department of the Arriege and the Aude, on the east by the Mediterranean, on the south and west by Spain; about fifty-eight miles from east to west, and from eighteen to twenty-five from north to south. This tract was heretofore the province of Roussillon. Perpignan is the capital.

Pyrennées (Lower, Department of), one of the divisions of France, bounded on the north by the department of the Landes and Gers, on the east by the department of the Upper Pyrennées, on the south by Spain, and on the west by the sea: seventy miles in length, and from fifteen to forty-five in breadth. It is composed of the provinces of Bearn, Navarre, and part of Gascony. Pau is the capital.

Pyrennées (Upper, Department of), one of the divisions of France, bounded on the north by the department of the Gers, on the east by the department of the Upper Garonne, on the south by Spain, and on the west by the department of the Lower Pyrennées: fifty-three miles in length, and from twenty-five to thirty-eight in breadth; a small district towards the north is scarcely more than seven miles in breadth. This department is composed chiefly of the province of Bigorre. Tarbes is the capital.

Pyrgos, a town in the island of Santarin.

Pyrmont, a town of Germany, and capital of the county so called, situated near some celebrated mineral springs, of a vinous acid taste, well known all over Europe and America. The citadel of Pyrmont is fortified with a broad ditch, high ramparts, subterraneous passages and vaults. The old citadel, which was first founded in the year 1526,

1526, was pulled down in 1706, and a new one erected in its ſtead. The citadel was taken in the year 1630, by the biſhop of Paderborn, after a ſiege of ten months; and, in 1633, by the Swedes, after a ſiege of two months, as alſo again in the year 1636, by the imperialiſts, and, in 1646, by the Swedes: twelve miles SW. Hameln, and fifty E. Munſter.

Pyrmont, a county and principality of Germany, in the circle of Weſtphalia, bounded on the north by the principality of Calenberg, on the eaſt by Wolfenbuttle and Calenberg, on the ſouth by Wolfenbuttle, and on the weſt by the county of Lippe; about nine miles in length, and three in breadth. The lower part of the coun a beautiful and pleaſant valley, wate the Emmer. This county came to the of Waldeck, in the year 1625. Th al revenues are eſtimated at 30,000 r lars, which principally ariſe from the ral ſprings and ſalt-works. The mat aſſeſſment is fourteen florins, and taxed imperial chamber ſeventeen rix-dol venty-eight kruitzers.

Pyrrſtein, a town of Germany, in cle of Bavaria, and biſhopric of Pa lated in Auſtria: ten miles NW. Lin twenty-two E. Paſſau.

Pzinenin, a town of Bohemia, in th of Boleſlau: 12 miles E. Jung Bunz

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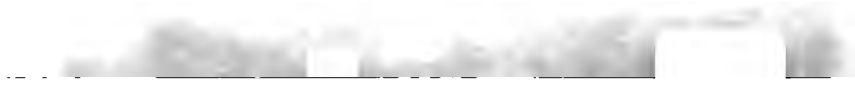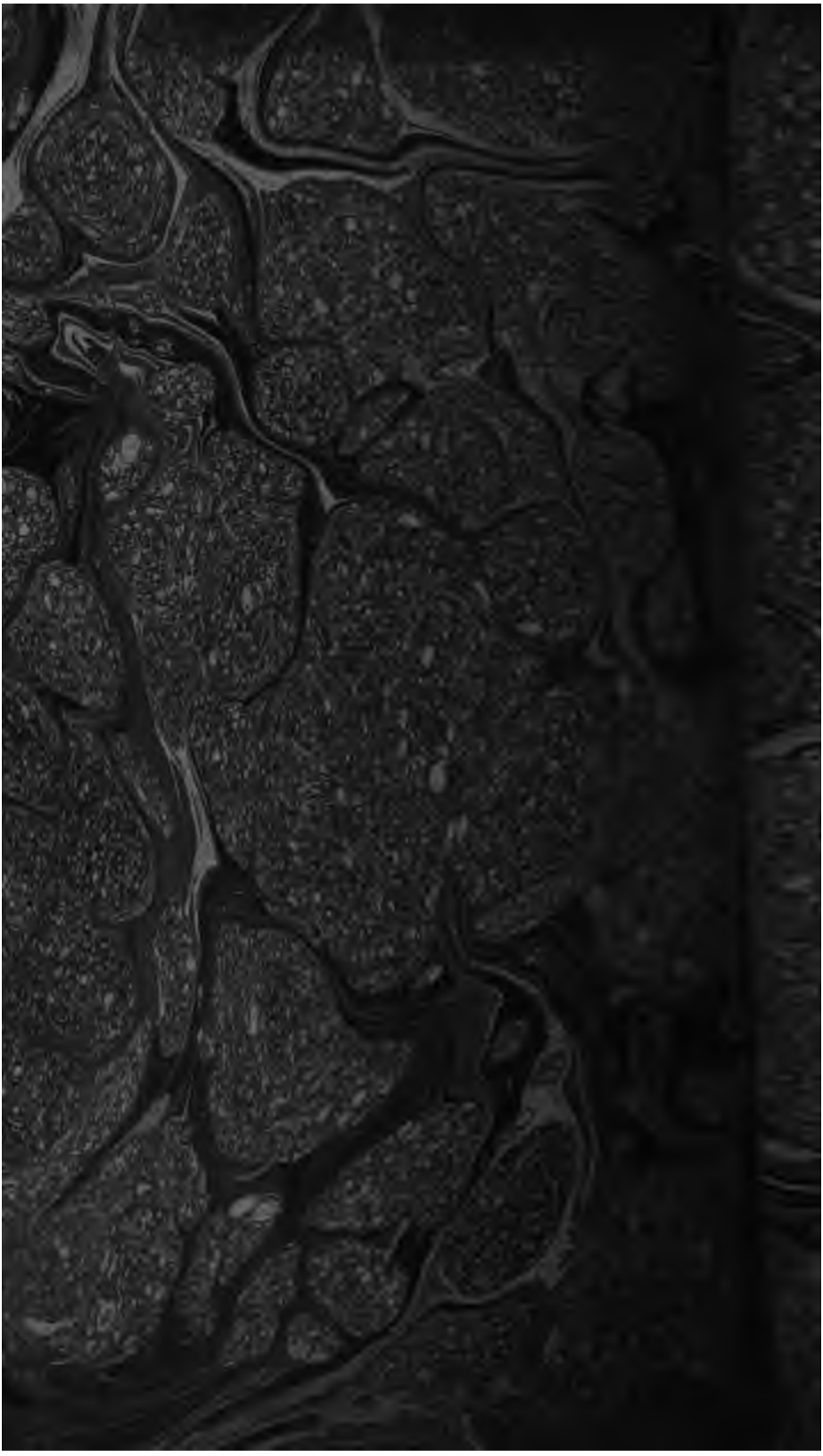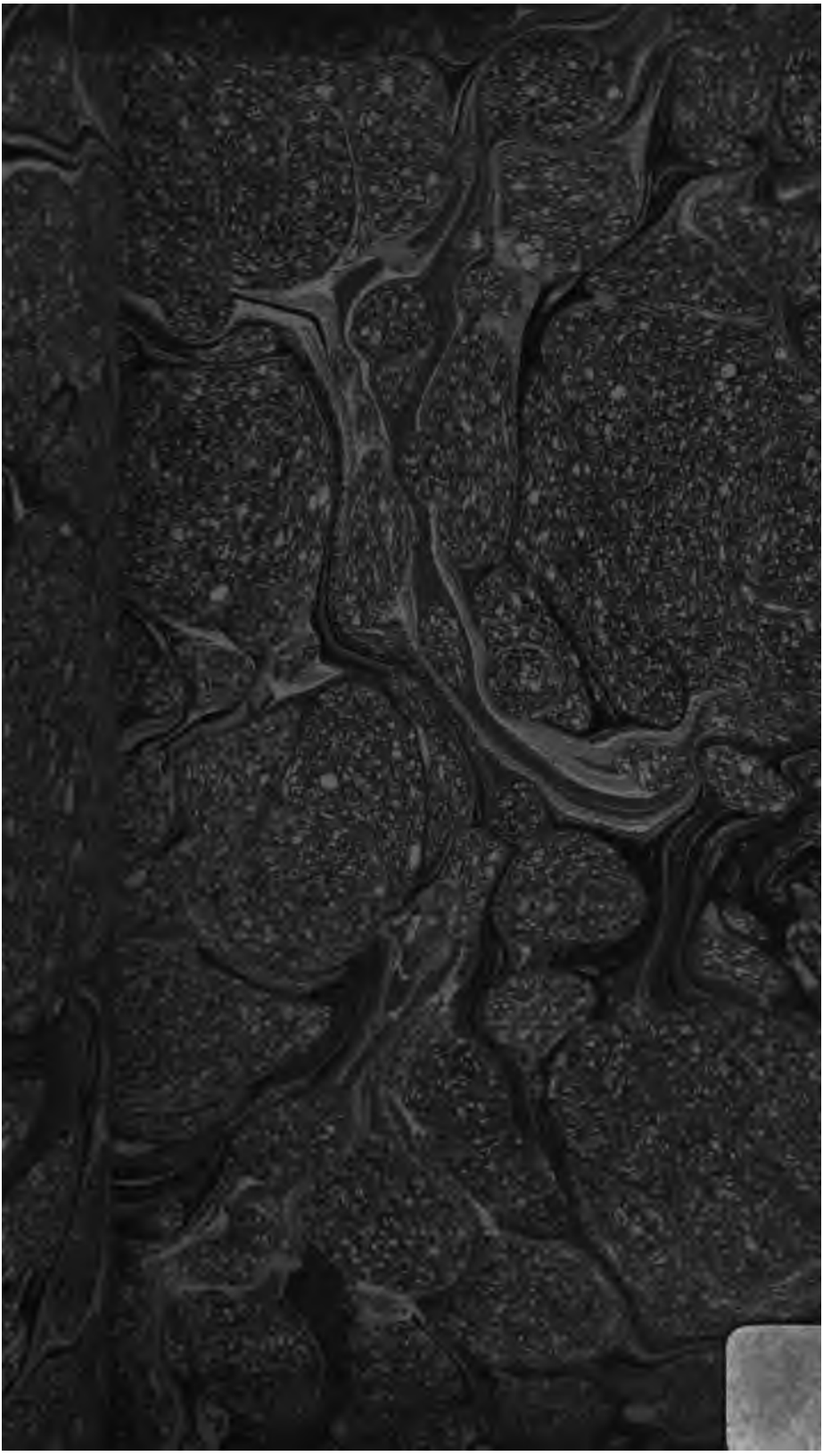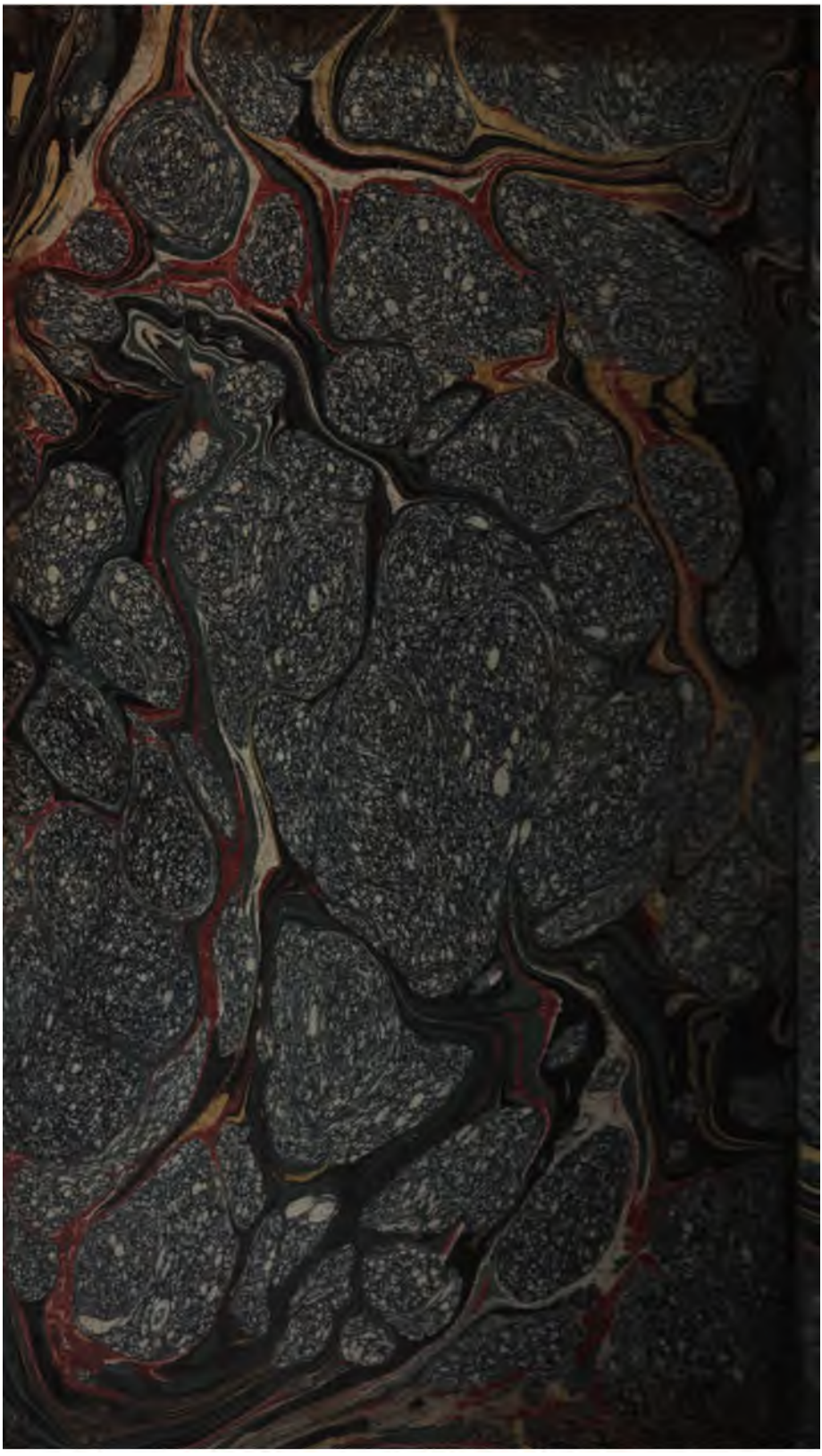
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